



Salut, Year 5!
Comment ça va?
Moi, ça va très bien!



Once again I have really enjoyed seeing the work you have produced in response to the French work set. I would love to see more as I miss seeing your excited 'buzz' in our weekly French sessions at school.

Firstly, here are the answers to last week's questions:

6 countries have a land border with France

1. Spain
2. Italy
3. Germany
4. Belgium
5. Luxembourg
6. Switzerland

How many did you find? Luxembourg is an interesting, smaller Country where they speak both French and German. If you got this one without a map, well done!

The capital of France is **Paris!**

(Both 'France' and 'Paris' have the same spelling in French as in English, but they are pronounced differently. In French 'France' is said through our nose with a rolling 'r' sound. We do not pronounce the 's' when saying 'Paris' in French!)

Paris is our topic for French this week!

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Other main cities in France include:

Marseille

Lyon

Toulouse

Lille

Bordeaux

Nice

Nantes

Strasbourg

Rennes

4 main rivers in France (from):

le Rhone, la Loire, la Seine, le Rhin, la Garonne

La Seine flows through Paris.

Mountain ranges:

les Alpes

les Pyrénées

les Vosges

le Massif Central

le Jura

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Voici
Paris!



Paris, c'est la
capitale de la
France!





Do you know the name of these historic places in Paris?





If you can print the pictures and labels, cut these labels out and attach them to the correct picture. You could look them up on the Internet, if unsure.

Centre Pompidou

la Tour Eiffel

Notre Dame

les Champs Elysées

la Seine

le Stade de France

l'Arc de Triomphe

le Louvre



Now read a description of each and decide which famous place is being described. You could cut these out, too, and place next to the picture and its name.

This national stadium was constructed for the football World Cup in 1998. An athletics track is hidden under the football and rugby pitch.

This historic monument is at the centre of 12 roads that make up a star when seen from above. An unnamed soldier is buried in the tomb here.

This river, which has 37 bridges, cuts Paris in half. Two central islands are said to be the heart of Paris. Bateaux-mouches, boats with a glass roof, take tourists for boat rides.

This is an avenue of cinemas, shops, cafés and restaurants, leading towards the Arc de Triomphe. It is named after the place that the Ancient Greeks and Romans believed they went after a glorious death!

This museum used to be a castle. It is the most visited museum in the world. The famous Mona Lisa painting by Leonardo da Vinci is here.

This cathedral is one of the world's largest religious buildings and is the most visited monument in Paris. It took 185 years to complete. Last year some of it burned down.

This is the tallest structure in France (324 metres high!) It was designed as a temporary building in 1889 by Gustave Eiffel for the World Exhibition, but it is so popular that it stayed.

This is a modern art museum, the largest in Europe, named after a former President of France. It was opened in 1977 and has received 180,000,000 visitors since. The escalators and pipes are on the outside of the building!

Pointillism

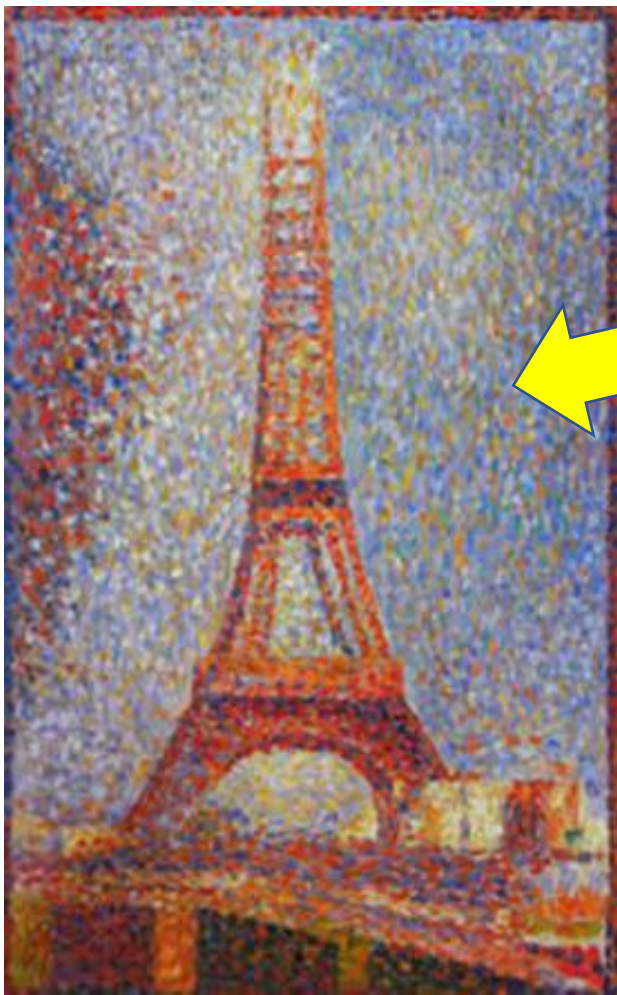
Georges Seurat

Seurat was a French painter who lived in the 19th century.

He believed that an artist can create mood, harmony and emotion in art by using colours and lines.

He painted distinct **dots of colours** on the canvas without mixing the paint.

When you stand at a distance, the dots appear to blend into the desired colour. If you look closely at his paintings they are made out of tiny dots. Here is a picture of the Eiffel Tower in this style



Why don't YOU choose a famous landmark in Paris. Using dots of paint or pens in different colours try to recreate your chosen landmark in the same way as Seurat.

