



App 10

The Polyglots at the Pet Park

French

Students help out at a pet day-care centre that looks and feels like a happy pet park. They learn nouns and adjectives for various pets and responses to 'What is it?'

Learning experiences

Playspace

The playspace is set in a cheerful pet-care centre that is like a pet park. Students can engage in activities with pets while using the target language.



Australian Curriculum links

Communicating: Reflecting – Notice how using French feels and sounds different to using own language(s) and involves behaviours as well as words (ACLFRC010)

Understanding: Systems of language – Recognise and reproduce the sounds and rhythms of spoken French, noticing how they are produced and how they are represented in words and symbols (ACLFRU012)

Language

French

Les animaux
Regarde! Des animaux!
Un puzzle!
Une cabine photo!
Regarde! Le chien est mignon!
Chouette! C'est un oiseau!
De la musique! On chante!
Miaou!
Hiiii, hiiii!
Oh là là! Le poisson est gros!
Oh! Le poisson est petit!
Un lapin blanc!
Un lapin noir!
Qu'est-ce que c'est?
C'est un oiseau!
Merci!

English

Pets [signage]
Look! Pets!
A puzzle!
A photo booth!
Look! The dog is cute!
Wow! It's a bird!
Music! Let's sing!
Meow! (cultural noise)
Neigh! (cultural noise)
Wow! The fish is big!
Oh! The fish is little!
A white rabbit!
A black rabbit!
What is it?
It's a bird!
Thank you!

Pet check-in

In this activity, students help a Polyglots character to check-in animals at the pet day-care centre. Once the registration form is completed, students can care for their chosen animal using a variety of tools such as soaps and combs.

Australian Curriculum links

Communicating: Informing – Identify key points of information in simple texts (ACLFRC004)

Understanding: Systems of language – Understand some first elements of French grammar, such as simple verb and gender forms, definite articles, pronouns and prepositions (ACLFRU013); Understand that language is organised as ‘texts’, which take different forms and use different structures and features to achieve their purposes (ACLFRU014)

Language

French

Quel est cet animal?

Un animal

Un chat

Un chien

Un lapin

Un cheval

C'est un chat!

C'est un chien!

C'est un lapin!

C'est un cheval!

De quelle couleur est-il?

Couleur

Noir

Marron

Gris

Blanc

C'est un chat *noir!*

C'est un chien *marron!*

C'est un lapin *gris!*

C'est un cheval *marron!*

Le feutre

Le crayon

Le stylo

Il pèse combien de kilos?

Le poids

English

What animal is it?

Animal [label]

A cat

A dog

A rabbit

A horse

It's a cat!

It's a dog!

It's a rabbit!

It's a horse!

What colour is it?

Colour [label]

Black

Brown

Grey

White

It's a *black* cat!

It's a *brown* dog!

It's a *grey* rabbit!

It's a *brown* horse!

Texta

Pencil

Pen

How many kilograms is it?

Weight [label]

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 0 kilo | 0 kilograms |
| 3 kilos | 3 kilograms |
| 15 kilos | 15 kilograms |
| 20 kilos | 20 kilograms |
| 400 kilos | 400 kilograms |
| 650 kilos | 650 kilograms |
| Il pèse deux kilos! | It's 2 kilograms! |
| Il pèse six kilos! | It's 6 kilograms! |
| Il pèse onze kilos! | It's 11 kilograms! |
| Il pèse vingt-deux kilos! | It's 22 kilograms! |
| Il pèse quatre cent cinquante kilos! | It's 450 kilograms! |
| Il pèse cinq cents kilos! | It's 500 kilograms! |
| Il mesure combien? | How many centimetres is it? |
| La longueur | Length [label] |
| 0 centimètre | 0 centimetres |
| 30 centimètres | 30 centimetres |
| 45 centimètres | 45 centimetres |
| 250 centimètres | 250 centimetres |
| 300 centimètres | 300 centimetres |
| Il mesure trente-cinq centimètres! | It's 35 centimetres! |
| Il mesure cinquante centimètres! | It's 50 centimetres! |
| Il mesure deux cent vingt centimètres! | It's 220 centimetres! |
| Il pèse cinq cents kilos! | It's 500 kilograms! |
| Il mesure combien? | How many centimetres is it? |
| La longueur | Length [label] |
| 0 centimètre | 0 centimetres |
| 30 centimètres | 30 centimetres |
| L'eau | Water |
| Le savon | Soap |
| La serviette | Towel |
| Le peigne | Comb |
| La brosse | Brush |
| Merci! | Thank you! |
| A bientôt! | See you later! |

Animal scrambler

Students unscramble an animal puzzle and help the Polyglots characters to determine what it shows. They listen to the target language question and provide an answer by selecting Yes or No, and then hear either a confirmation response or the repeated question.

Australian Curriculum links

Communicating: Informing – Identify key points of information in simple texts (ACLFRC004);
Socialising – Convey factual information about self, family, friends and possessions, using simple statements, gestures and support materials (ACLFRC005)

Understanding: Systems of language – Understand some first elements of French grammar, such as simple verb and gender forms, definite articles, pronouns and prepositions (ACLFRU013)

Language

French

Est-ce un chat?

Est-ce un chien?

Est-ce un lapin?

Est-ce un cheval?

Est-ce un oiseau?

Est-ce un chat rose?

Est-ce un chien rouge?

Est-ce un chien orange?

Est-ce un lapin bleu?

Est-ce un cheval vert?

Est-ce un oiseau rouge?

Est-ce un oiseau jaune?

Oui, c'est un chat!

Oui, c'est un oiseau!

Oui, c'est un chat *rose*!

Oui, c'est un chien *vert*!

Oui, c'est un lapin *rouge*!

Oui, c'est un cheval *orange*!

Oui, c'est un oiseau *jaune*!

Oui, c'est un chat *bleu*!

Non, c'est un *chien*!

Non, c'est un chat *rose*!

Non, c'est un chien *vert*!

Non, c'est un lapin *rouge*!

Non, c'est un cheval *orange*!

Non, c'est un oiseau *jaune*!

English

Is it a cat?

Is it a dog?

Is it a rabbit?

Is it a horse?

Is it a bird?

Is it a pink cat?

Is it a red dog?

Is it an orange dog?

Is it a blue rabbit?

Is it a green horse?

Is it a red bird?

Is it a yellow bird?

Yes, it's a cat!

Yes, it's a bird!

Yes, it's a *pink* cat!

Yes, it's a *green* dog!

Yes, it's a *red* rabbit!

Yes, it's an *orange* horse!

Yes, it's a *yellow* bird!

Yes, it's a *blue* cat!

No, it's a dog!

No, it's a *pink* cat!

No, it's a green dog!

No, it's a *red* rabbit!

No, it's an *orange* horse!

No, it's a *yellow* bird!

Non, c'est un chat *bleu*!

Un chat

Un chien

Un lapin

Un cheval

Un oiseau

Un chien rose

Un chat vert

Un oiseau rouge

Un cheval orange

Un lapin jaune

Un chien bleu

Excellent!

Fantastique!

Très bien!

A bientôt!

No, it's a *blue* cat!

A cat [label]

A dog [label]

A rabbit [label]

A horse [label]

A bird [label]

A pink dog [label]

A green cat [label]

A red bird [label]

An orange horse [label]

A yellow rabbit [label]

A blue dog [label]

Excellent!

Fantastic!

Well done!

See you later!

Photo booth

Students create interesting photos by using both the camera functionality on their device and overlaid pet images. They set the scene and choose a pet, changing the animal's emotional state by selecting from a range of emojis.

Australian Curriculum links

Communicating: Informing – Identify key points of information in simple texts (ACLFRC004);
Socialising – Convey factual information about self, family, friends and possessions, using simple statements, gestures and support materials (ACLFRC005)

Understanding: Systems of language – Understand some first elements of French grammar, such as simple verb and gender forms, definite articles, pronouns and prepositions (ACLFRC013)

Language

French

Chien

Chat

Lapin

Cheval

Oiseau

Content!

Triste!

Faim!

Soif!

Fatigué!

Le chat est content.

Le chat est triste.

Le chien a faim.

Le chien a soif.

Le lapin est fatigué.

Le cheval est content.

L'oiseau est triste.

English

Dog

Cat

Rabbit

Horse

Bird

Happy!

Sad!

Hungry!

Thirsty!

Tired!

The cat is happy.

The cat is sad.

The dog is hungry.

The dog is thirsty.

The rabbit is tired.

The horse is happy.

The bird is sad.

Puppy trainer

In this open-ended activity, students create sequences of instructions and record commands for the puppy to obey.

Australian Curriculum links

Communicating:

- Socialising – Participate in guided group activities using simple repetitive language in songs, rhymes, games and transactions (ACLFRC002); Recognise and respond to classroom interactions such as opening and closing of lessons, transition activities, and giving and following instructions (ACLFRC003)
- Reflecting – Describe themselves, the people they are close to and the ways they communicate, using simple statements and gestures (ACLFRC011)

Understanding: Systems of language – Recognise and reproduce the sounds and rhythms of spoken French, noticing how they are produced and how they are represented in words and symbols (ACLFRU012); Understand some first elements of French grammar, such as simple verb and gender forms, definite articles, pronouns and prepositions (ACLFRU013); Understand that language is organised as ‘texts’, which take different forms and use different structures and features to achieve their purposes (ACLFRU014)

Language

French

Marche!

Cours!

Assieds-toi!

Arrête!

Saute!

Tourne!

Vas-y!

Tu es un bon toutou!

A bientôt!

English

Walk!

Run!

Sit!

Stop!

Jump!

Turn!

Go!

Good dog!

See you later!

Bird trainer

Students train a parrot to talk in the target language by recording statements in their own voice, which the bird then repeats. The more recordings of different modelled statements there are, the more the bird learns to say.

Australian Curriculum links

Communicating:

- Informing – Convey factual information about self, family, friends and possessions, using simple statements, gestures and support materials (ACLFRC005)
- Creating – Engage with a range of imaginative texts through action, dance, drawing and other forms of expression (ACLFRC006)
- Reflecting – Notice how using French feels and sounds different to using own language(s) and involves behaviours as well as words (ACLFRC010)

Understanding: Systems of language – Recognise and reproduce the sounds and rhythms of spoken French, noticing how they are produced and how they are represented in words and symbols (ACLFRC012); Understand some first elements of French grammar, such as simple verb and gender forms, definite articles, pronouns and prepositions (ACLFRC013)

Language

French

Qu'est-ce que c'est?

C'est un chat!

C'est un chien!

C'est un lapin!

C'est un cheval!

C'est un oiseau!

C'est un chien content!

C'est un lapin fatigué!

C'est un oiseau content!

C'est un cheval triste!

C'est un cheval fatigué!

English

What is it?

It's a cat!

It's a dog!

It's a rabbit!

It's a horse!

It's a bird!

It's a happy dog!

It's a tired rabbit!

It's a happy bird!

It's a sad horse!

It's a tired horse!

Song

The 'What is it?' song features two Polyglots characters on stage, trying to work out what animal is behind the curtain based on visual clues.

Australian Curriculum links

Communicating:

- **Socialising** – Participate in guided group activities using simple repetitive language in songs, rhymes, games and transactions (ACLFRC002); Informing: Identify key points of information in simple texts (ACLFRC004)
- **Understanding** – Systems of language: Recognise and reproduce the sounds and rhythms of spoken French, noticing how they are produced and how they are represented in words and symbols (ACLFRC012); Understand some first elements of French grammar, such as simple verb and gender forms, definite articles, pronouns and prepositions (ACLFRC013)

Cultural references



The poodle ('le caniche') is the most popular choice of pedigree dog in France. It comes in three varieties – standard, miniature, or toy – and can be black, white or a pinkish colour. Poodles have a single (rather than double) layer coat, so tend to shed less fur. The coat needs to be regularly trimmed to stop it matting.



The poodle is one of the oldest dog breeds in existence. With extra webbing on their feet and a water-resistant coat, poodles are good water retrievers. Their unique haircut stops their fur weighing them down in the water with tufts left to keep their organs and joints warm.



Animal sounds are often expressed quite differently, or not at all, across different languages. This is thought to arise from phonemic variations across languages, and may also reflect greater numbers of various animals in a culture. In French, a horse says 'hiiii' not 'neigh'!



In 2017, a pet food industry study estimated that 20 per cent of French households owned at least one dog and 29 per cent at least one cat. French hotels often allow pets at a price and many restaurants and cafes are dog-friendly.



Blue, white and red are the colours of the French flag. The flag came into being after the French Revolution of 1789. Blue and red are the traditional colours of Paris and white had long been used on French flags.

'What is it?' song lyrics

French

English

Qu'est-ce que c'est?

What is it?

Qu'est-ce que c'est?

What is it?

Est-ce un cheval?

Is it a horse?

Est-ce un oiseau?

Is it a bird?

Est-ce un chien?

Is it a dog?

Est-ce un lapin?

Is it a rabbit?

Non! C'est un chat!

No! It's a cat!

Le chat est mignon!

A cute cat!

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