Rosa’s French Greetings Adventure

1. 1. Bonjour = B (Hello); 2. Au revoir = A (Goodbye). (2 marks)

Working: Matching the French term to the provided English definition in the word bank.

1 mark for each correct match.

2. Bonjour! (1 mark)

Working: The instructions specify using a formal greeting for a teacher.

1 mark for correct selection.

3. I like chocolate. (2 marks)

Working: J'aime = I like; le chocolat = the chocolate (or just chocolate).

1 mark for 'I like', 1 mark for 'chocolate'.

4. J'ai deux pommes. (2 marks)

Working: J'ai = I have; deux = two; pommes = apples.

1 mark for 'J'ai', 1 mark for 'deux pommes'.

5. Au revoir, Madame/Monsieur. It is polite because it shows respect to the teacher. (3 marks)

Look for: The use of 'Au revoir' and a reason relating to manners or respect.

Good: Au revoir. It is polite to say goodbye.

Better: Au revoir, teacher. It is polite because it shows you have good manners.

Best: Au revoir, Madame. It is polite to greet your teacher because it shows respect and kindness at the end of the day.

What moves an answer up: Moving from good to best requires using the correct French term, addressing the teacher appropriately, and explaining the social value of the action.

What a secure answer looks like

A secure answer shows the child can correctly identify formal greetings and apply basic vocabulary to new sentences. They should understand that 'Bonjour' is for meeting and 'Au revoir' is for leaving.

If your child is stuck

Remind the child to look back at the word bank for the spellings. If they are stuck on the 'I have' sentence, ask them to count the apples first and remember the French word for 'I have'.

Common mistakes to watch for

Children often confuse 'Bonjour' (hello) with 'Au revoir' (goodbye). They may also forget to include the 'J'' apostrophe when writing 'J'ai' or 'J'aime'.