

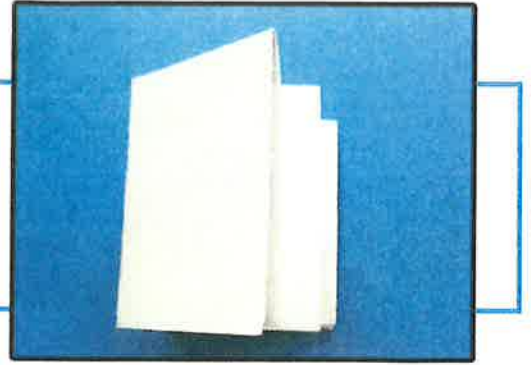


## WIDER CURRICULUM

# Zigzag Book

## You will need:

- a zigzag book template
- pens
- pencils
- crayons
- colouring pencils



Take the zigzag book template and face it landscape on the table. This means the longest sides should be the top and bottom of the paper.



Next, fold the paper in half, bringing the top side to meet the bottom side.



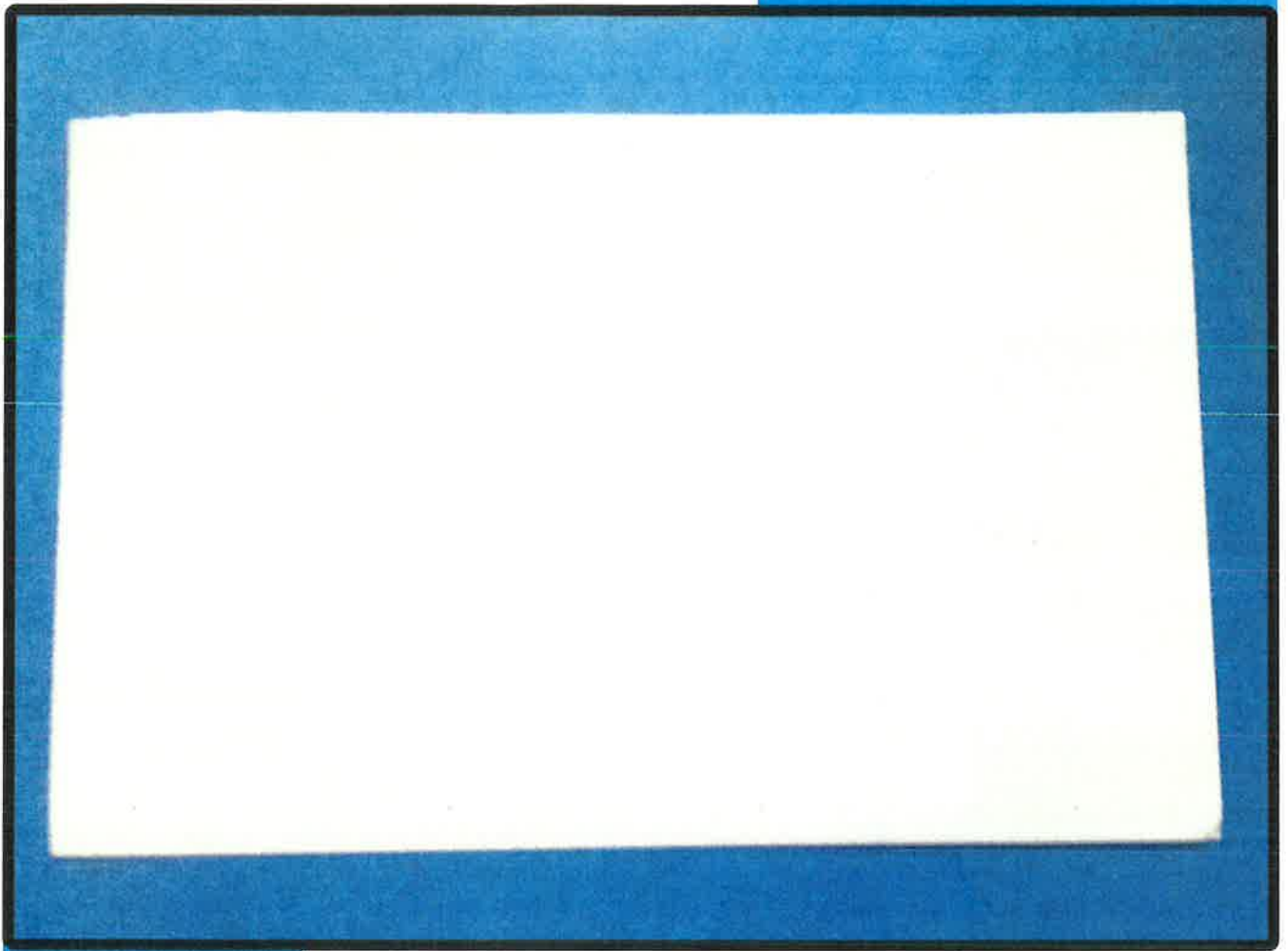
Fold this in half, to bring the two shorter sides together.



Find the halfway point on one side of the folded paper and fold this backwards.

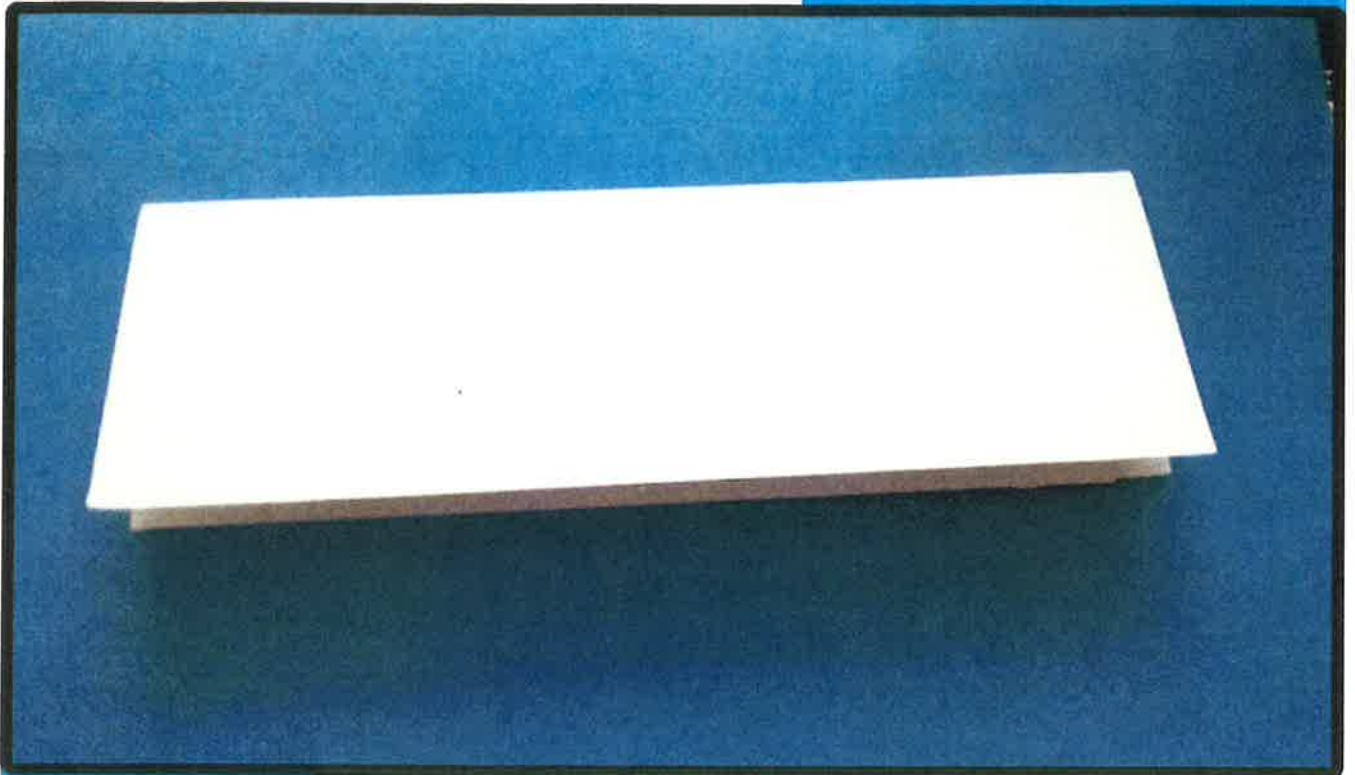


Turn the paper over and do the same again with the other side.



## Step 1

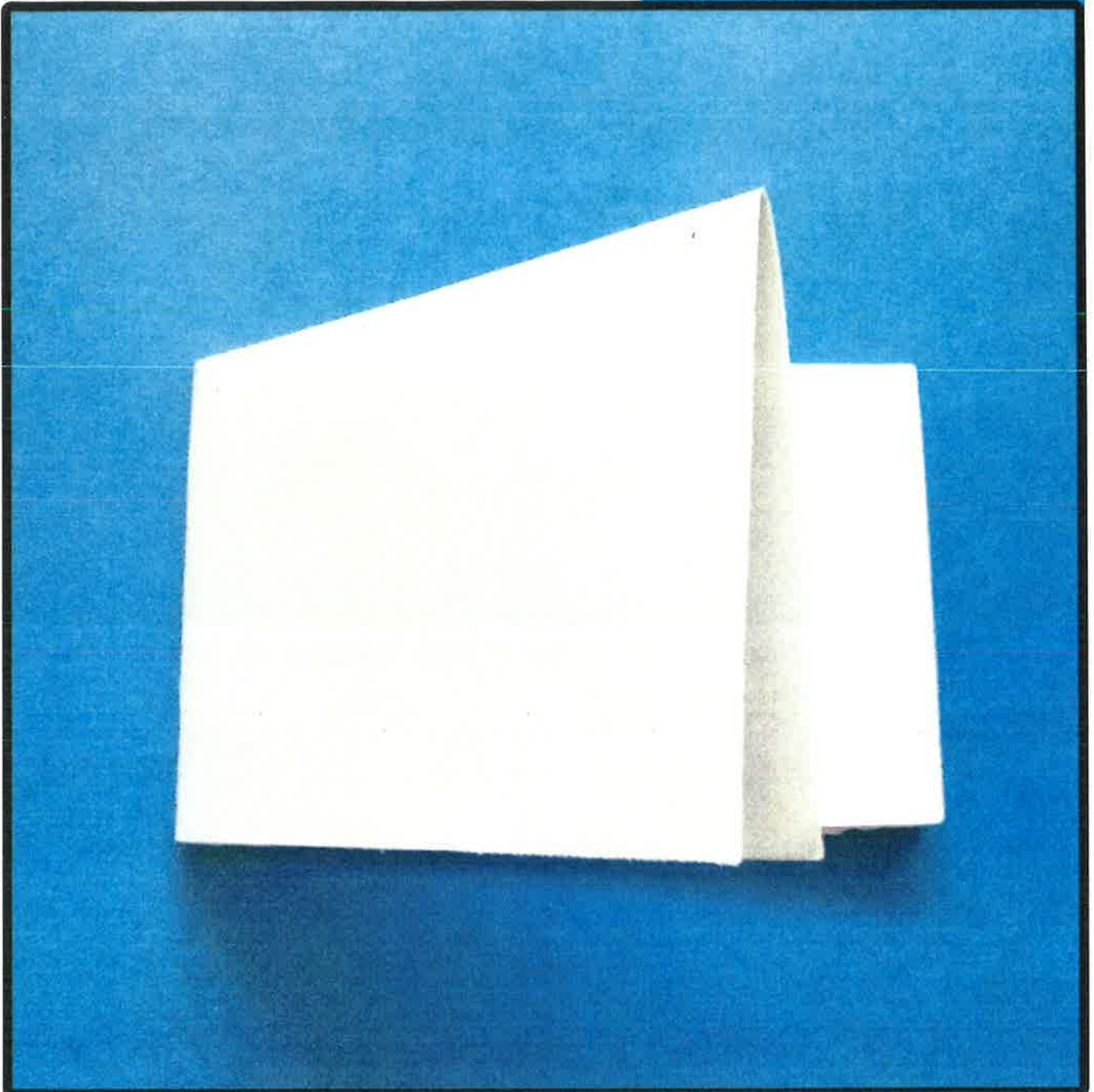
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## Step 2

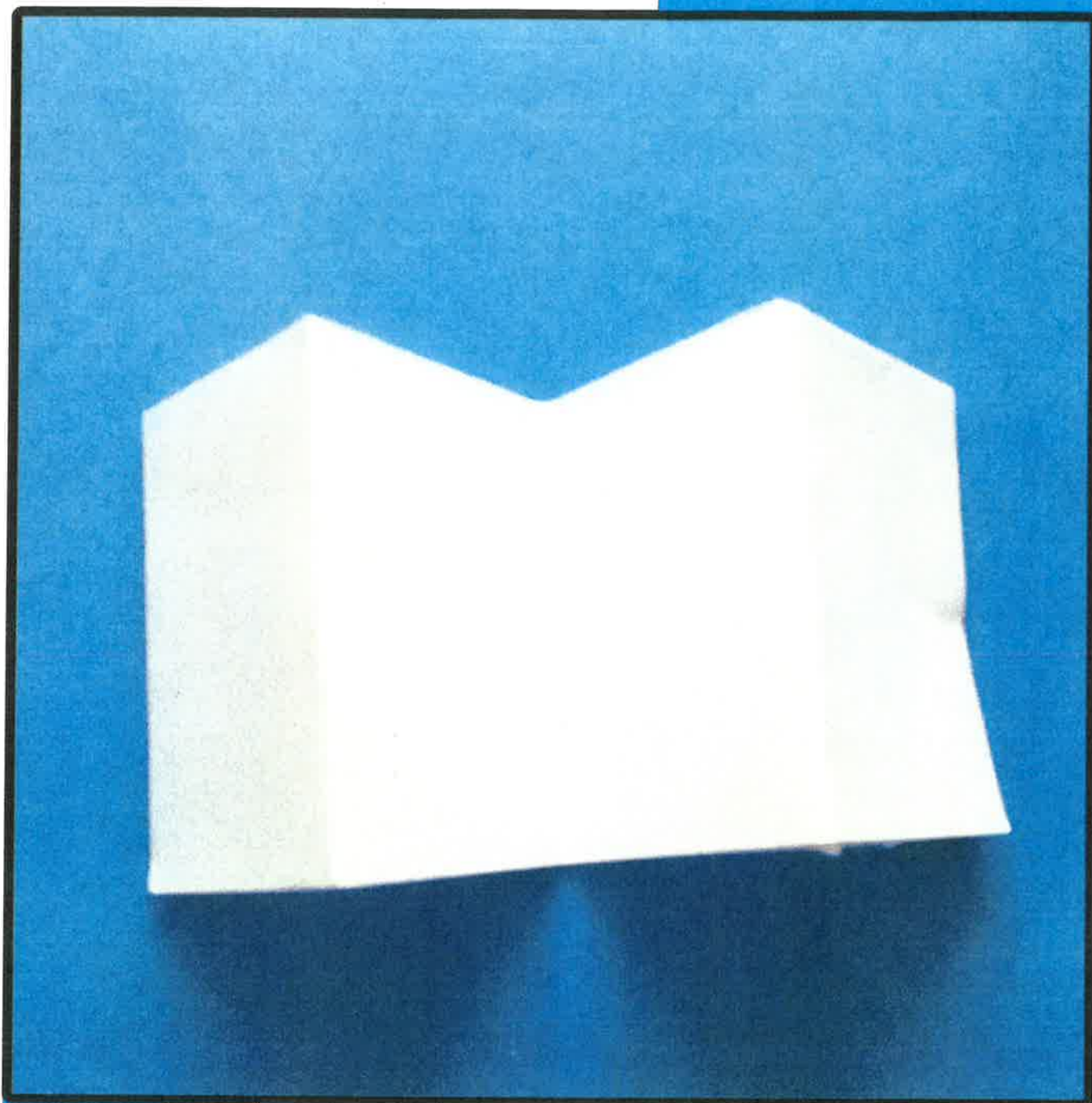
Next, fold the paper in half, bringing the top side to meet the bottom side.





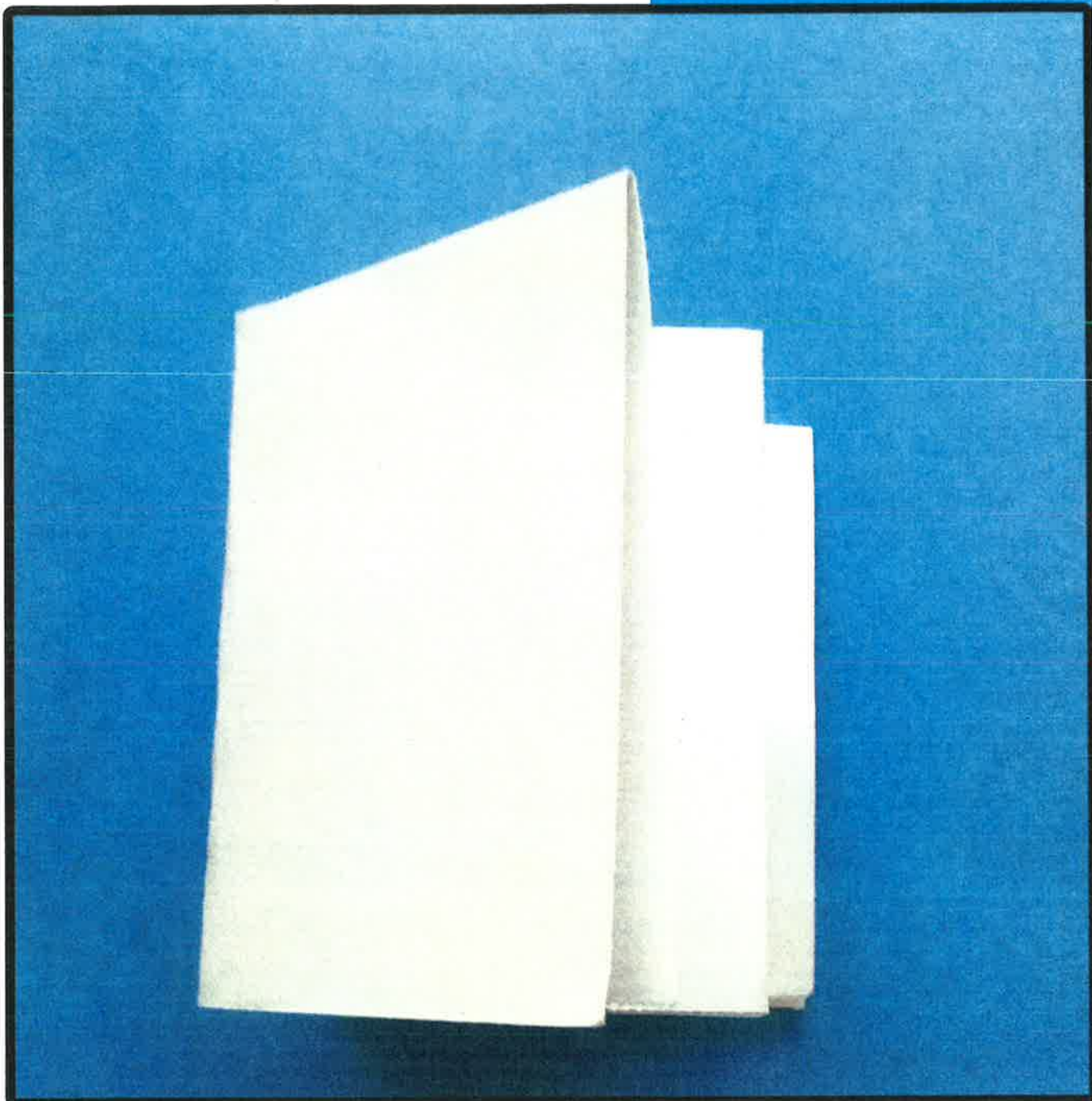
## Step 3

Fold this in half, to bring the two shorter sides together.



## Step 4

Find the halfway point on one side of the folded paper and fold this backwards.



## Step 5

Turn the paper over and do the same again with the other side.



# The Stone Age





# What Would Bear Grylls Do?

Bear Grylls is famous for his survival skills.

Imagine that Bear Grylls is making a film about Stone Age survival.

## Instructions:

- Send Bear Grylls an invitation to live like a Stone Age man for the day.
- Tell him when the experience will start, at what time and where he will need to be.
- Tell him what he will need to do before he arrives to help him survive the day.
- Explain the dangers he will encounter.
- Give some 'Top Tips' for Stone Age survival.



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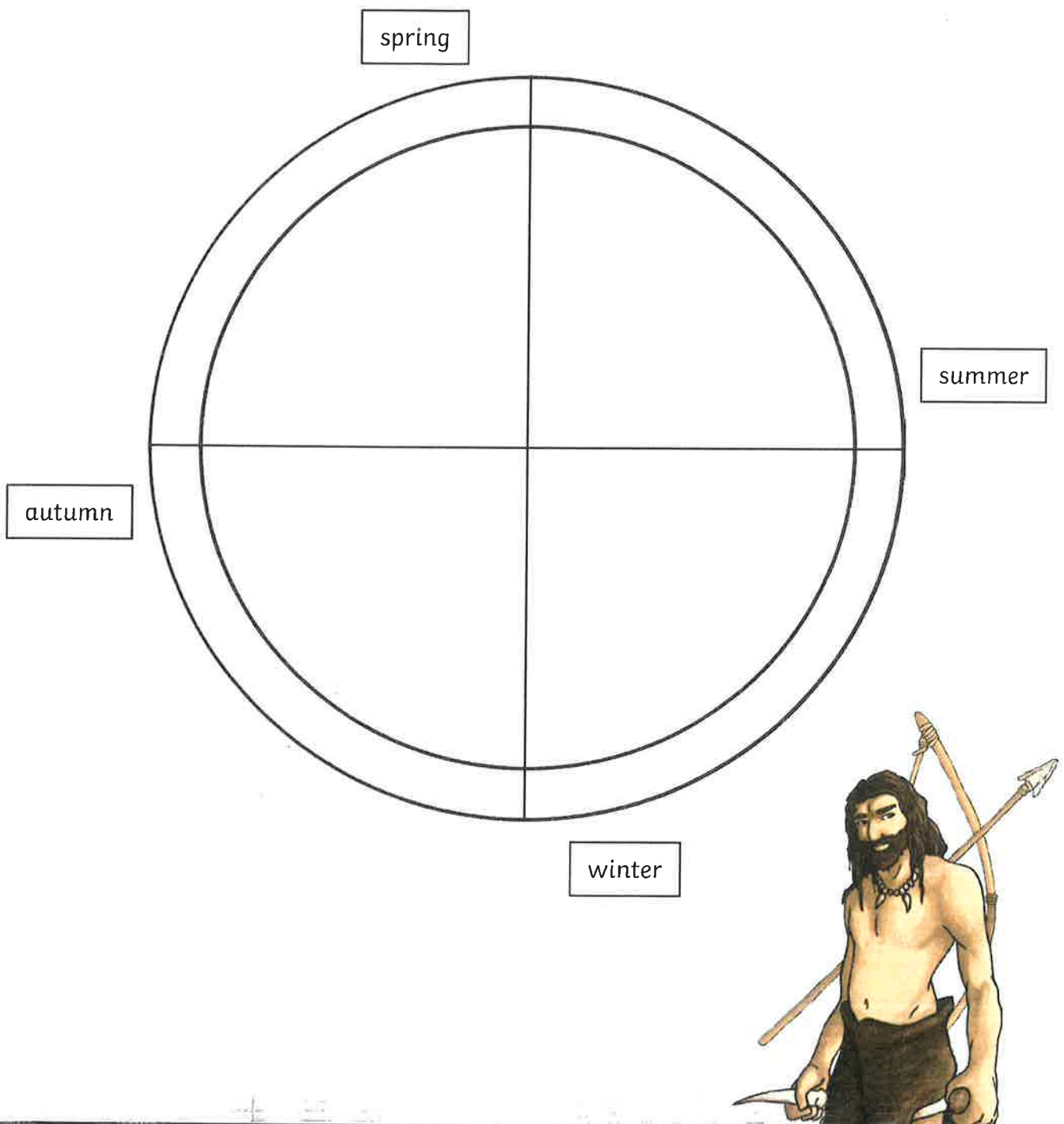


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# Stone Age Survival – Seasons Wheel

Draw or stick a picture of the food you gathered or hunted on to the correct season on the plate.

- In which seasons were you able to gather the greatest variety of food?
- You can hunt animals all year round. When do you think it would be easiest to hunt them? When would it be most difficult? Do you think the animals would migrate? Would this be a problem for stone-age hunter-gatherers? Using what you have learnt, write the name of the stone-age animal in the best season to hunt it.



# Stone Age Survival

Hide copies of the plants around your school grounds. Challenge your class to become stone age hunter-gatherers. Will you find enough to make a meal?

## Nettle



It can be used to make tea.

It can make nettle soup.

It can also be used as a medicine. They can be harvested in the spring.

## Blackberries



Blackberries contain vitamin C and they can be harvested in autumn.

## Dandelion



Dandelions are high in vitamin C.

The best time to gather them is in spring.

## Haws (Hawthorn)



Hawthorn needs to be cooked before eating.

Leaves and berries are safe. They can be harvested in early May.

## Pine Kernels



The seeds from pine kernels are high in protein. They are in season during autumn.

## Elderberries



Elderberries are high in vitamin C.

They can be gathered in summer.

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## Beech Nuts



Beech nuts are cooked before they are eaten because they could be poisonous.

## Blackthorn



Blackthorn are also known as sloe berries. They can be harvested in autumn.

## Acorns



Acorns were eaten in autumn when they had turned brown. They would be ground into flour.

## Fools Funnel Mushroom



It is poisonous!

It gives severe sickness and stomach pain.

## Death Cap Mushroom



It is poisonous!

It causes severe sickness and even death.

## Giant Hogweed



It is poisonous!

It should **NOT** be touched.

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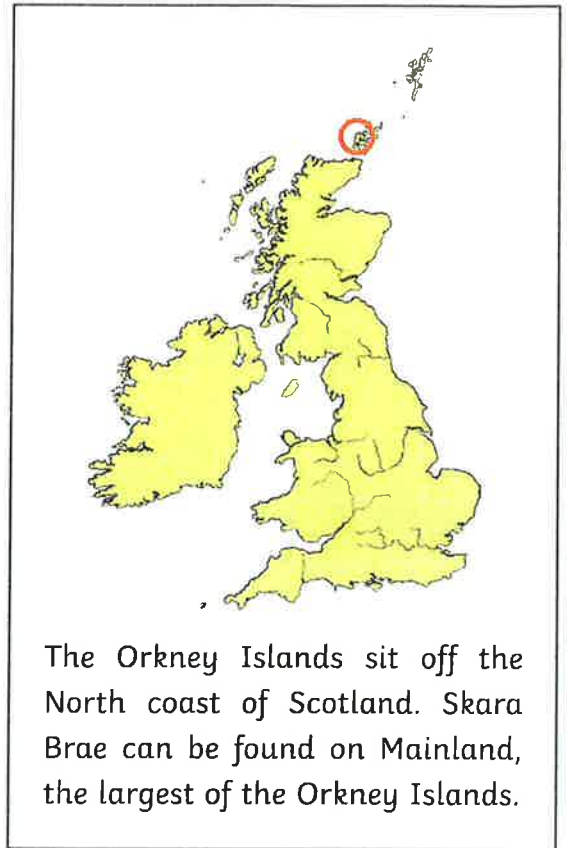
# Skara Brae

Skara Brae is a remarkably well-preserved Stone Age Village built in the Neolithic period, around 3000 BC.

It was discovered in AD 1850 after a heavy storm stripped away the earth that had previously been covering what we can see today.

## The Houses

The remains of eight houses stand on the site. They were not all built at the same time, so at some point the original village was added to. Apart from one building, which stands slightly separate from the others, the layout of the houses is very similar. The houses were linked by covered passageways. The earlier houses had more of a circular shape. There was one main room with a fire pit in the middle and beds built into the walls at the sides. Each house had a set of stone shelves called a dresser. The later houses were slightly bigger and more rectangular, although the corners were still rounded. They still built stone beds, but not into the walls. The fire pit and stone shelves remained. Although the doorways seem very small to us, early humans were shorter than we are today. Lower doorways would also have helped keep the weather out. The doors were stone slabs and could be bolted shut.



The Orkney Islands sit off the North coast of Scotland. Skara Brae can be found on Mainland, the largest of the Orkney Islands.

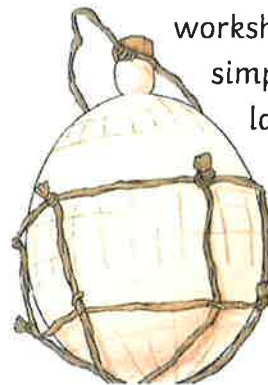
## House 7

At first glance, house seven is the same as all the others. However, it's worth looking a little more closely. Some interesting facts about house seven:

- The bodies of two women were found in a stone grave under a wall. They were buried before the house was built. This could have been part of a ritual.
- The door could only be bolted from the outside. The people inside the house would not be able to leave of their own free will.
- Unlike the other passageways, the passage to house seven went only to house seven.

## House 8

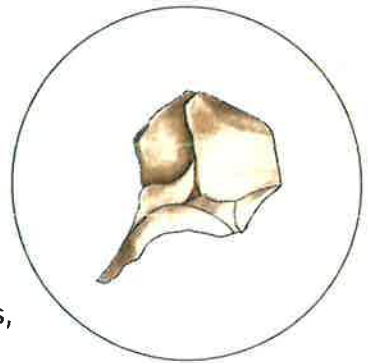
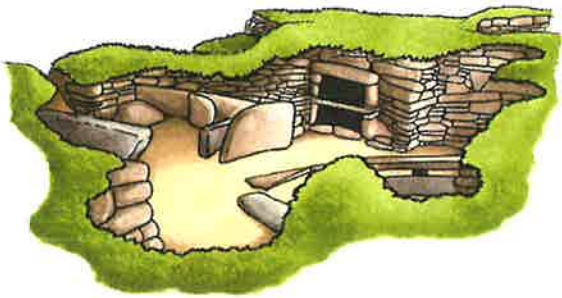
Unlike the other houses, all built closely together and linked with passageways, house eight stands alone. It had carved patterns on the walls and no beds or shelves. It could have been a workshop or meeting place, or simply built on the site at a later date.



The floor was found covered in pieces of material used in the manufacture of tools.

# What Else Was Found There?

- Animal bones including cattle and sheep, as well as barley and wheat grown nearby, suggest a farming community.
- Plentiful remains of fish and shellfish indicate they were also skilled fishermen. Large piles of limpets were found but these weren't necessarily part of their diet; they may have been used for bait.
- The lack of weapons found suggests that life was peaceful.
- Richly-carved stone objects might have been used in religious rituals.
- Bone tools, along with the absence of tools for weaving, indicate that animal skins were used for clothing.
- Many examples of jewellery were found including pendants, pins, necklaces and beads.

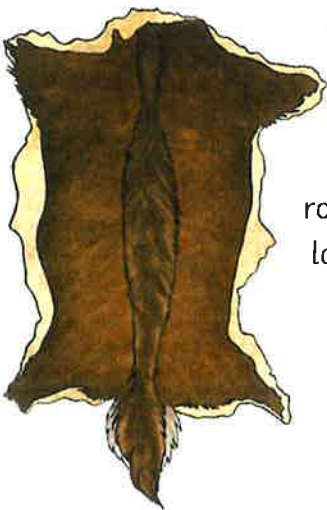


## Light, space and warmth

There were no windows but there may have been a smoke hole in the roof. There would have been some light from the fire. As wood was scarce in the Orkney Islands, they were more likely to have burnt seaweed, dried animal dung and peat. With straw and heather to make mattresses and animal skins for blankets, it would have been relatively cosy - at least compared to outside! The walls of the houses were built against 'midden' - piles of discarded

rubbish that would have protected the walls from the elements, as well as provided a layer of insulation. None of the houses still have a roof, so they must have been made from something that has since perished.

A common early roofing material in Orkney was seaweed, fixed with ropes and stones. They could also have used straw, animals skins or turf, laid over a frame of driftwood or whale bones found on the shore.



Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Skara Brae Questions

1. Draw an arrow and label the location of Skara Brae on the map.



2. What do you think House 7 was used for? Why?

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3. What do you think House 8 was used for? Why?

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4. Can you describe a difference between the earlier houses and those built later?

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5. What was an advantage of a lower doorway?

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6. What could you find in the centre of each house?

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7. What might the roof have been made from?

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# Skara Brae Questions

8. Draw a diagram of the inside of a Skara Brae house and label the different items of furniture you would find.

3



# Stonehenge



Stonehenge is one of the most famous structures in England and has a fascinating history. The prehistoric monument is a circle of stones in the south of England, in Wiltshire. It was started 5000 years ago during the Stone Age, around 3100-3000BC.

## Aubrey Holes

Firstly, a circular ditch was dug using picks made from antlers. The central area was about 100 metres wide and there were two entrances. There were 56 pits dug around the circle (called 'Aubrey holes') which were one metre wide and one metre deep.

## Bluestones

Secondly, many years later, 82 more stones were added. These came all the way from Preseli Hills in south Wales. They were called bluestones (because they appeared to be slightly blue when wet or broken). The stones, which weighed up to four tonnes each, were transported the 240 miles from south Wales by land and water. These stones were set up in a double circle pattern. During this second stage, the north-eastern entrance was widened and the largest stone, known as the Hell Stone, was added.



## Sarsen Stones

Thirdly, about 500 years later, the Sarsen stones were added. They came from the Marlborough Downs, about 25 miles from Stonehenge. The Sarsen stones were huge. They were around 4 metres high and 2 metres wide and weighed up to 30 tonnes. An outer circle was created with stones laid horizontally across the top. In the middle of the circle, more stones were arranged in a horseshoe shape. At the centre was a stone called the Altar Stone. In the final stage of building, the original bluestones were rearranged in the horseshoe and circle shape that can be seen today.

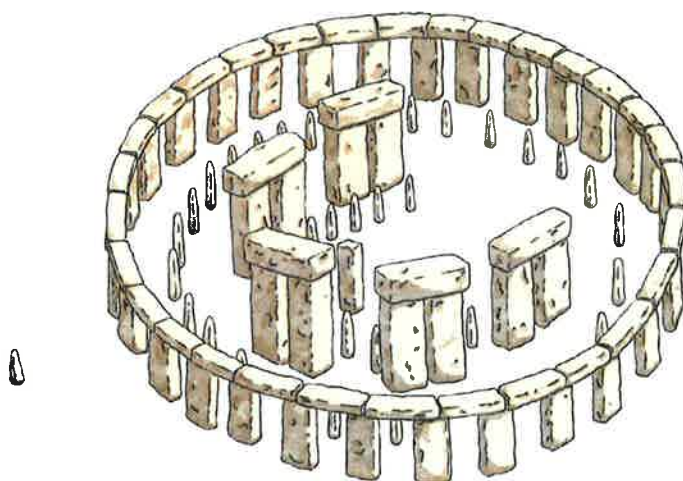
Pictures of axe-heads and daggers were carved on some of the Sarsen stones. These were possibly symbols of power. The stones also had bumps and holes carved into them so that they fit together. They were carefully lined up so that the sunrise could be seen at midsummer and sunset at midwinter at opposite ends of the circle.



The Sarsen stones were incredibly heavy, and it is thought that it took around 600 men to move each massive stone. The stones would have been moved using a combination of rollers, ropes, wooden levers and pulleys.

### The Slaughter Stone

One of the stones in Stonehenge is made of sandstone which looks red when it is wet. This is because the iron in the stone reacts with rainwater. It was called the Slaughter Stone by the Victorians who assumed that the red in the stone was blood from sacrifices that were made on it years earlier.



# Stonehenge – Questions

1. Where in England is Stonehenge? Tick **one**.

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Essex | <input type="checkbox"/> Northumberland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wales | <input type="checkbox"/> Wiltshire      |

2. What were the 56 pits that were dug around the circle in the first stage called?

---

3. Where did the bluestones come from? Tick **one**.

- |                                      |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> north Wales | <input type="checkbox"/> east Wales |
| <input type="checkbox"/> south Wales | <input type="checkbox"/> west Wales |

4. What was added to Stonehenge during the third stage of building?

---

5. Which of the following were carved on some of the Sarsen stones? Tick **one**.

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> swords  | <input type="checkbox"/> antlers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> daggers | <input type="checkbox"/> saws    |

6. At what time of year could the sunrise be seen from Stonehenge? Tick **one**.

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> midwinter | <input type="checkbox"/> midspring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> midautumn | <input type="checkbox"/> midsummer |

7. Explain how the Sarsen stones were moved.

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8. In your own words, explain how the Slaughter Stone got its name.

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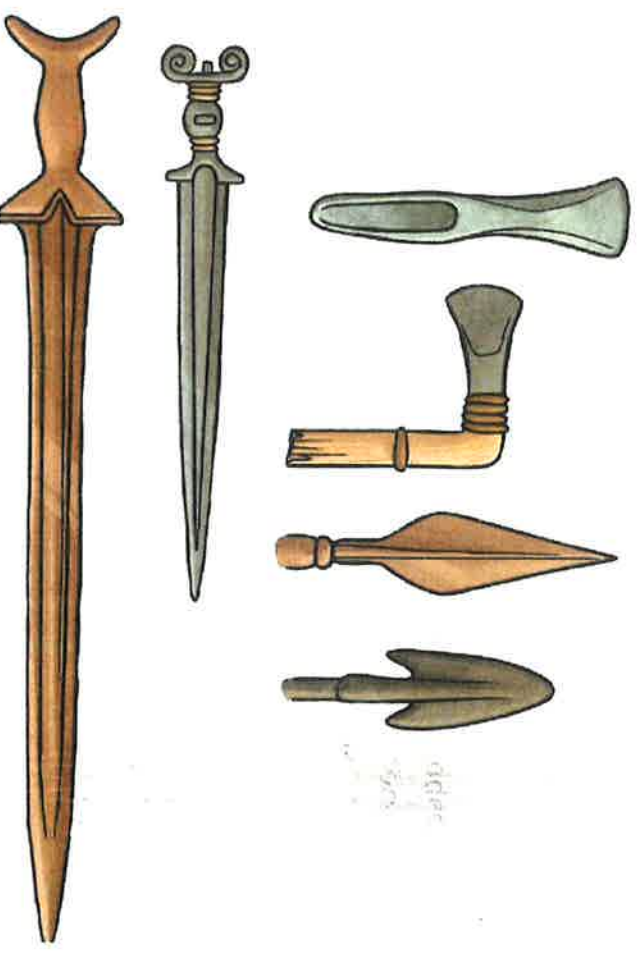


## Bronze

Copper is a soft metal. When it is melted and added to tin, it becomes bronze. Bronze is much harder and more durable compared with copper or stone. It is an alloy (a metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties). True bronze is a mixture of 90% copper and 10% tin.

There was an early form of bronze, known as arsenic bronze, which could be dug from the ground. The bronze alloy was developed later when copper and tin were mined separately.

Bronze was used for making a wide range of armour and weapons, such as daggers, blades, spearheads, chisels and axes.



# Bronze Age Fact Cards



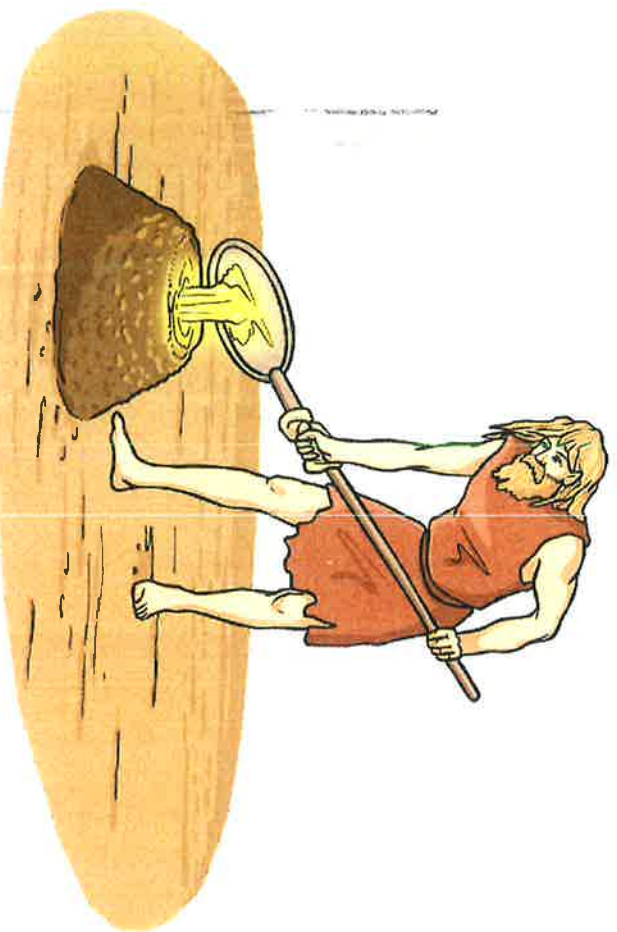
## The Bronze Age

The Bronze Age started at different times around the world.

In Britain, it followed the Stone Age and lasted for around 1500 years. As people travelled to other countries, the knowledge of how to mix copper and tin to make bronze was shared. Not all parts of the world had copper and tin available.

Before it was used in Britain, bronze was being used in the Middle East, Eastern Europe, the Mediterranean, India and China.

From 1600 BC, things changed and Britain began to import metal from mainland Europe. The Iron Age followed.



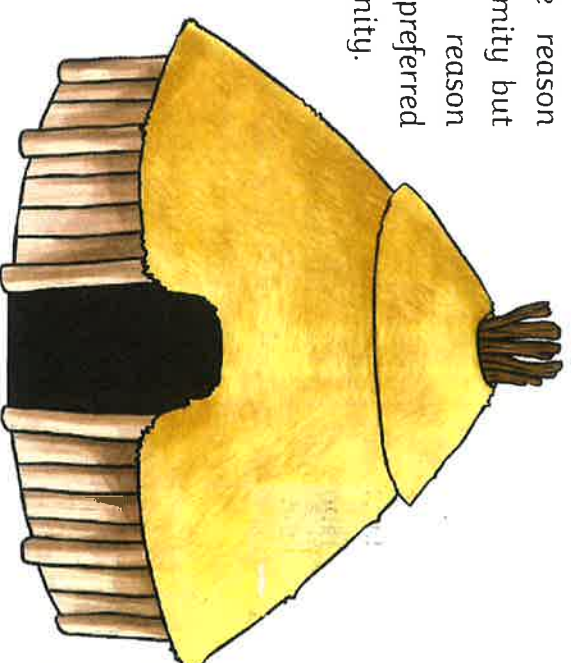
## Homes

During the Bronze Age, people no longer used one dwelling for everything.

A farming household might have consisted of two dwellings – a main house for living in and an out-house for cooking and textile production.

Some of the larger homes were rectangular thatched buildings made from timber with walls of wattle and daub. Woven wooden sticks were used to make the frame (wattle) and daub was made from clay, straw and manure to smear over the wattle. It's believed that these buildings were communal. Most other homes would have housed six to ten people.

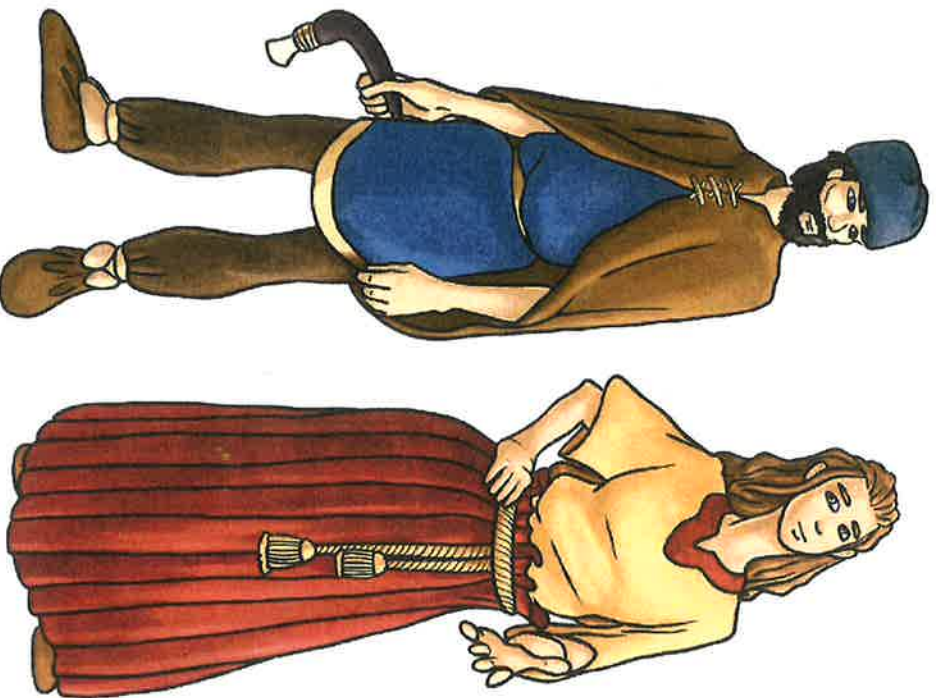
From 1500 BC, it was more common to have settlements consisting of roundhouses. Defence was one reason for living in proximity but another possible reason was that people preferred living in a community.



## Clothing

By the Bronze Age, wool was being woven into sheets of fabric and used to make clothes. This textile production meant that better clothing could be made.

Women wore long woollen skirts and short tunics. Men wore knee-length wrap around skirts or kilt-like woollen tunics. They also wore cloaks, one-piece garments and round woollen hats.



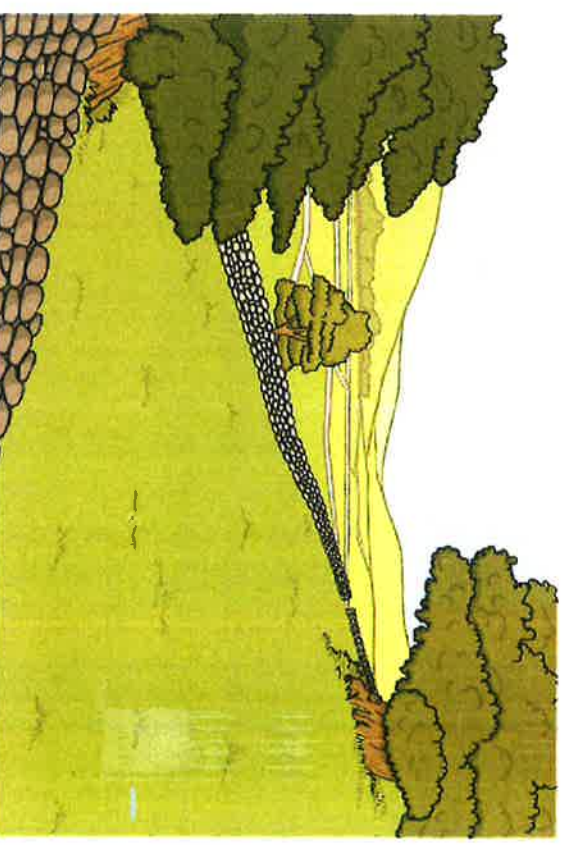
## Weather and Agriculture

It is believed that there was a change in the weather during the Bronze Age; it became wetter. This forced people to move from the hills, which were easier to defend, and into the valleys where it was easier to grow food and find shelter.

The spread of farming meant fields were needed for animals to graze and large areas of forest and woodland started to be cut down to make more land available for farming. Large farms were set up and walls were built to separate fields.

The development of metal tools, such as the plough, transformed agriculture and meant that (if the weather allowed) it was possible to farm all year.

The invention of the wheel meant that animal-drawn vehicles could drive along tracks and roads.

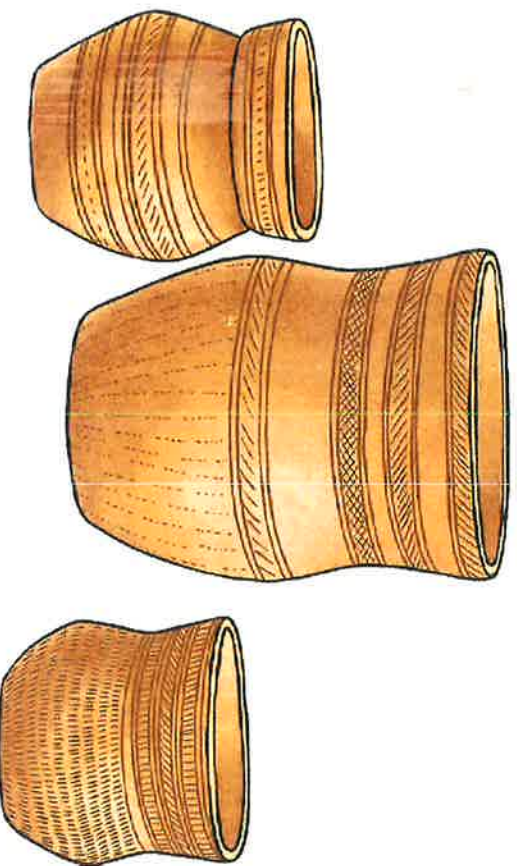




## The Beaker Culture

There was more immigration to Britain during the Bronze Age. Due to tooth examinations on bodies found in Bronze Age graves, it has been discovered that these people were from an area which we now know as Switzerland. Some of the new arrivals were called the 'Bell Beaker people'. They have been named after the distinctive bell-shaped pottery they made, mainly used as drinking vessels. The pots were also used to melt copper and store food and sometimes used as urns. A very intricate piece was a symbol of wealth and status.

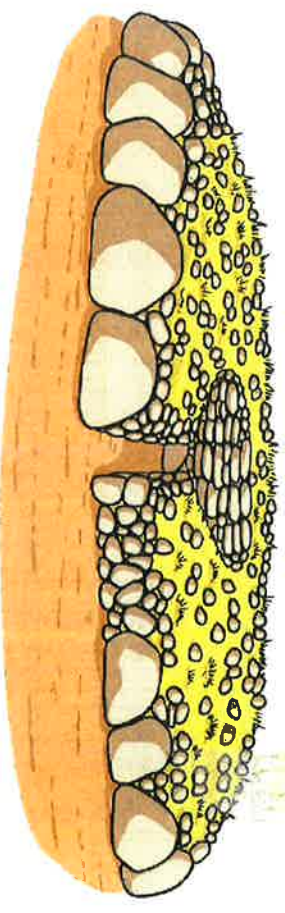
It is believed that bronze was first brought over to Britain by the 'Bell Beaker people'.



## Burials

A burial mound was a round mound that might enclose several burials. There is some evidence of individual burials at that time, but not many, so those buried on their own may have been important people.

During the middle of the Bronze Age, cremation was favoured. Ashes were placed in specially prepared pottery urns. This freed up the land which was needed for agriculture.

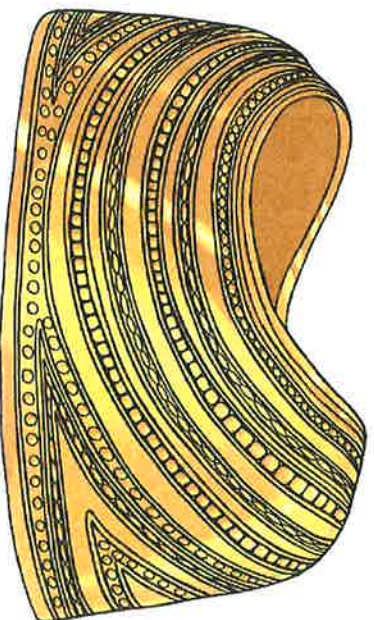
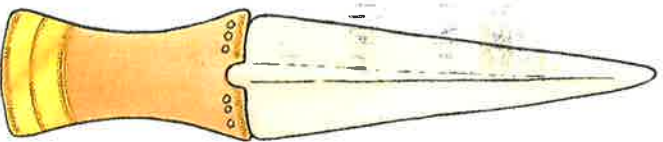


## **Bronze Age Artefacts**

Gold jewellery became very popular during the Bronze Age.

The Mold Cape – This was found in a Bronze Age burial ground in Mold, Wales. It had been placed on the body before it was buried, covering the shoulders, upper arms and chest. It was created from a single piece of gold, beaten into shape and decorated with a motif that looks like strings of beads.

The Golden Dagger – A dagger was discovered in 1808 inside a large Bronze Age burial mound. Its wooden handle was decorated with thousands of tiny pieces of gold.





# Iron Age

## Fact Cards

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### Boudicca

Iron Age Celts belonged to different tribes, with each tribe having their own king or queen. Boudicca became queen of the Iceni tribe after her husband, Prasutagus, had died.

The Romans invaded Britain in search of land and wealth. After Prasutagus' death, they turned on Boudicca and her people. Boudicca and her army attacked the Roman capital of Colchester, and won. They also defeated the Romans in London and St Albans. The Romans fought back, defeating Boudicca and her army at the battle of Watling Street. Nobody knows what happened to Boudicca.





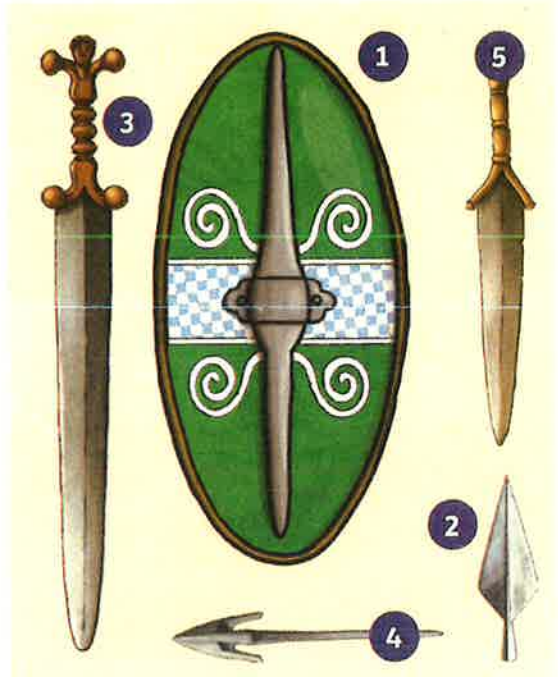
## Weapons

The Iron Age Celts are called this because they introduced iron working technology. They became great craftsmen, creating weapons and household objects from this metal. Before this, bronze was the main metal used.

It is reported that many Celtic warriors charged into battle without any weapons or armour, and sometimes without any clothes at all! The warriors who did carry weapons would have used iron swords and oval-shaped wooden shields. They also fought with iron tipped spears. Warriors would also wear blue warpaint.



1. Oval shield
2. Iron spearhead
3. Iron shortsword
4. Iron arrowhead
5. Iron dagger



## Farming, Food and Cooking

The Iron Age Celts were mainly farmers. They grew crops such as spelt wheat, barley and oats. Farmers also gathered berries, nuts, plants and hunted animals.

Animals were farmed for their meat and milk. Cows, pigs, goat and sheep were the most commonly kept animals. Celts also ate deer, bear, wild boar and fish and collected honey and eggs.

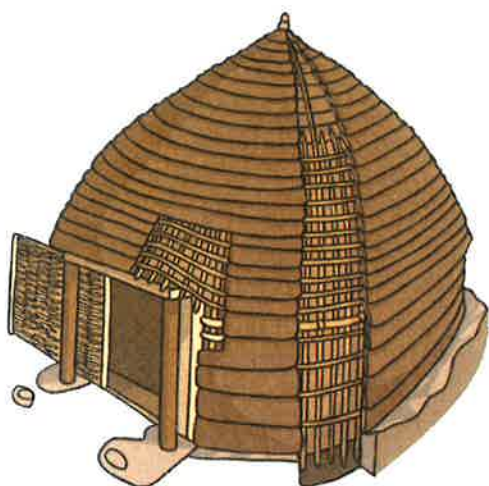
Inside a Celtic home, or roundhouse, there would be a fire with the smoke escaping from a small hole in the roof. The warmth from the fire meant that meat and fish could be hung and smoked and herbs could be dried out. Cooking could be done over the fire in metal cauldrons, and basic clay cooking pots were also used. The roundhouse may have had an oven for baking bread and meat was roasted over an open fire, either outside or inside the home.



## Hillforts and Roundhouses

Hillforts were defended settlements which made use of the natural rises in the landscape for defensive advantage. During the Iron Age, each hillfort was home to hundreds of people.

A roundhouse was a typical Iron Age home built within a hillfort. Some of these were very large and housed many people. The walls of the house were made out of wattle and daub. Wattle was interwoven sticks of wood and daub was a mixture of animal dung, clay and straw. A thatched roof covered the structure.

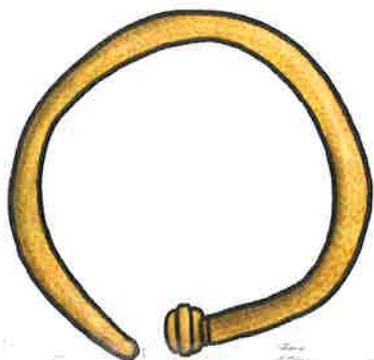


## Clothing and Jewellery

The Celts wore woollen clothes which were dyed with natural colours from berries and plants. They wove the wool using a loom and sewed pieces together using metal or bone needles.

Just like we do today, Celts wore jewellery. Pieces were made from bronze, silver, gold and tin. Important people such as chieftains, wore a gold torc, which was a twisted neckband.

Women wore floor length skirts or dresses, with a cloak pinned with a brooch and men wore T-shaped tunics with a belt and trousers.





## Religion

Druids were Celtic priests who claimed they could tell the future by studying nature. They were religious leaders who acted as advisers to the people and would punish those who did not follow the rules.

The Celts believed in hundreds of gods and goddesses. They killed animals as a gift to the gods and threw weapons into rivers and lakes to please the gods and bring them luck.

Celts also believed that there was life after death so they were buried with their possessions. They thought they would take these items with them into the next life.



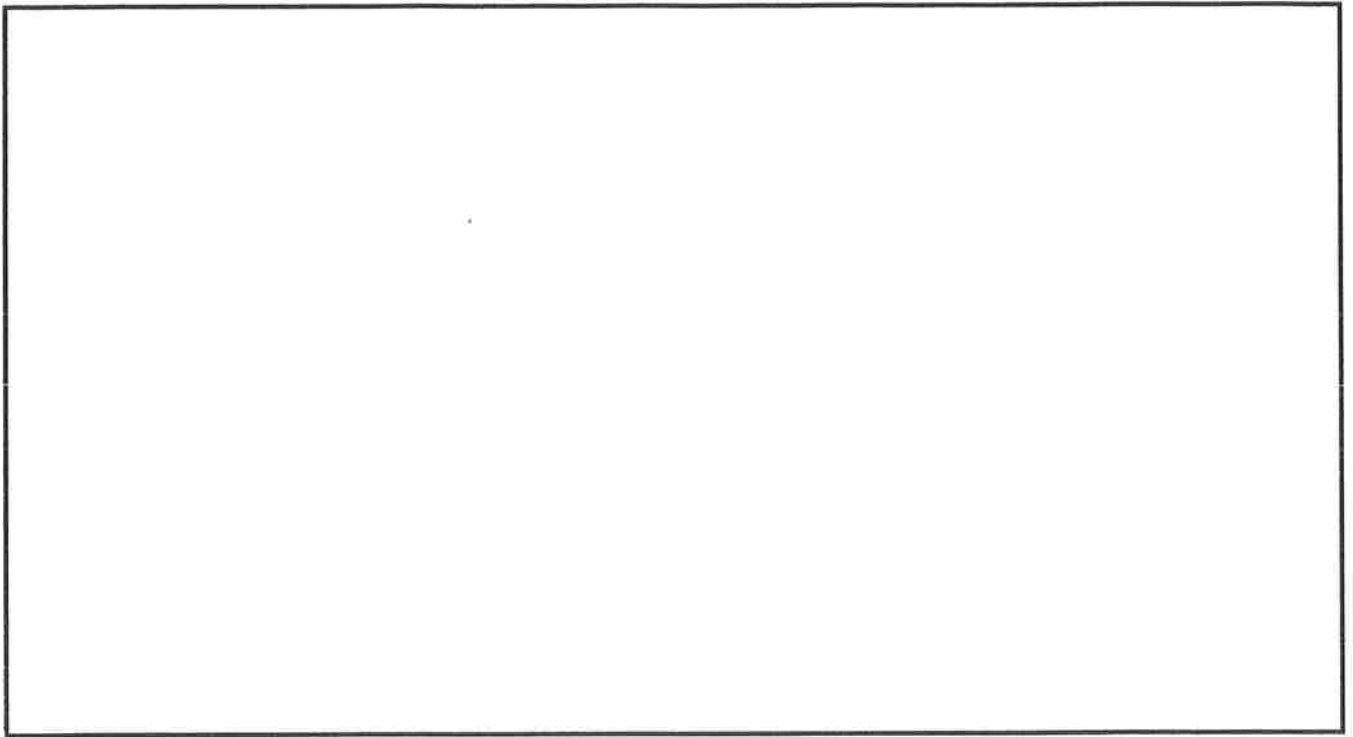


# Design a Settlement

Iron Age hillforts had lots of features that made them easy to defend. They were built on hills, so approaching enemies were easy to spot. They had ditches at the bottom, which were difficult for attackers to cross. Hillforts were built with high walls that were hard for enemies to climb. Entrances to the hillfort were guarded. Design your own settlement that could withstand an enemy attack. Incorporate the features of an Iron Age hillfort and add some of your own. Label the features you have included.



# Celtic Roundhouse For Sale!



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Number of rooms: \_\_\_\_\_

Features: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Stone Age Craft Ideas



## Stone Age Paintings

Children could collect stones to draw stone age pictures on, using charcoal or chalk. Fix the picture and finish it with varnish.

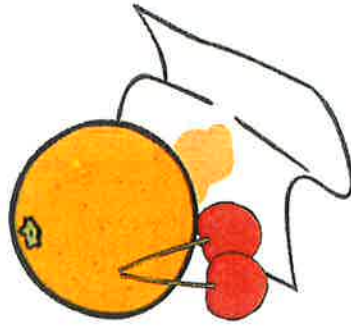
On paper, they could tell a story or leave a message through pictures. You could use sand for background texture.

They could try using only sticks, feathers or fingers to paint with.



## Fabric Dyeing

Stone Age people used natural dyes like walnut husks, elderberries and broom flowers to dye the fabric they wove. Using white cotton, experiment with different natural materials to make different colours.



## Stone Age Houses

Stone Age houses were made from the materials that people found around them. Children could collect twigs to make the structure and cover it with moss or fur fabric to create their own model houses.

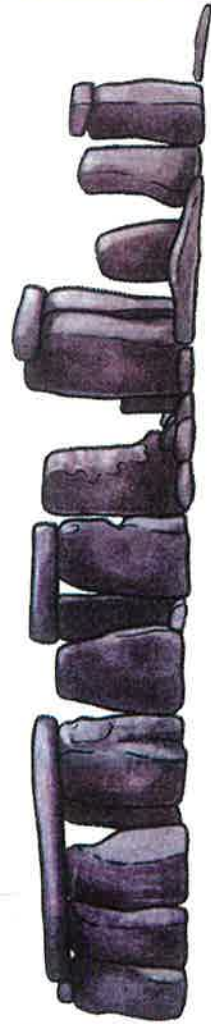


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They also made figurines out of clay. Children could make their own clay figurines in interesting poses, like the figure found in Romania nicknamed 'The Thinker'.

## Stonehenge

Why not make your own Stonehenge? Use boxes to create a model as big as available space and materials will allow!



## Hand Stencils

Children could use paint, either watered down in a spray bottle or with a sponge, to go round their hands and create hand stencils on paper like the ones found in caves. They could hold both hands still in a chosen position while a partner paints round them.



## Stone Age Jewellery

They made bead necklaces, pendants and brooches. Children could make their own jewellery using clay or shells.





# Why Prehistoric People Were so Great

Choose three reasons why you think people from the Stone Age, Bronze Age or Iron Age were an amazing group of people.

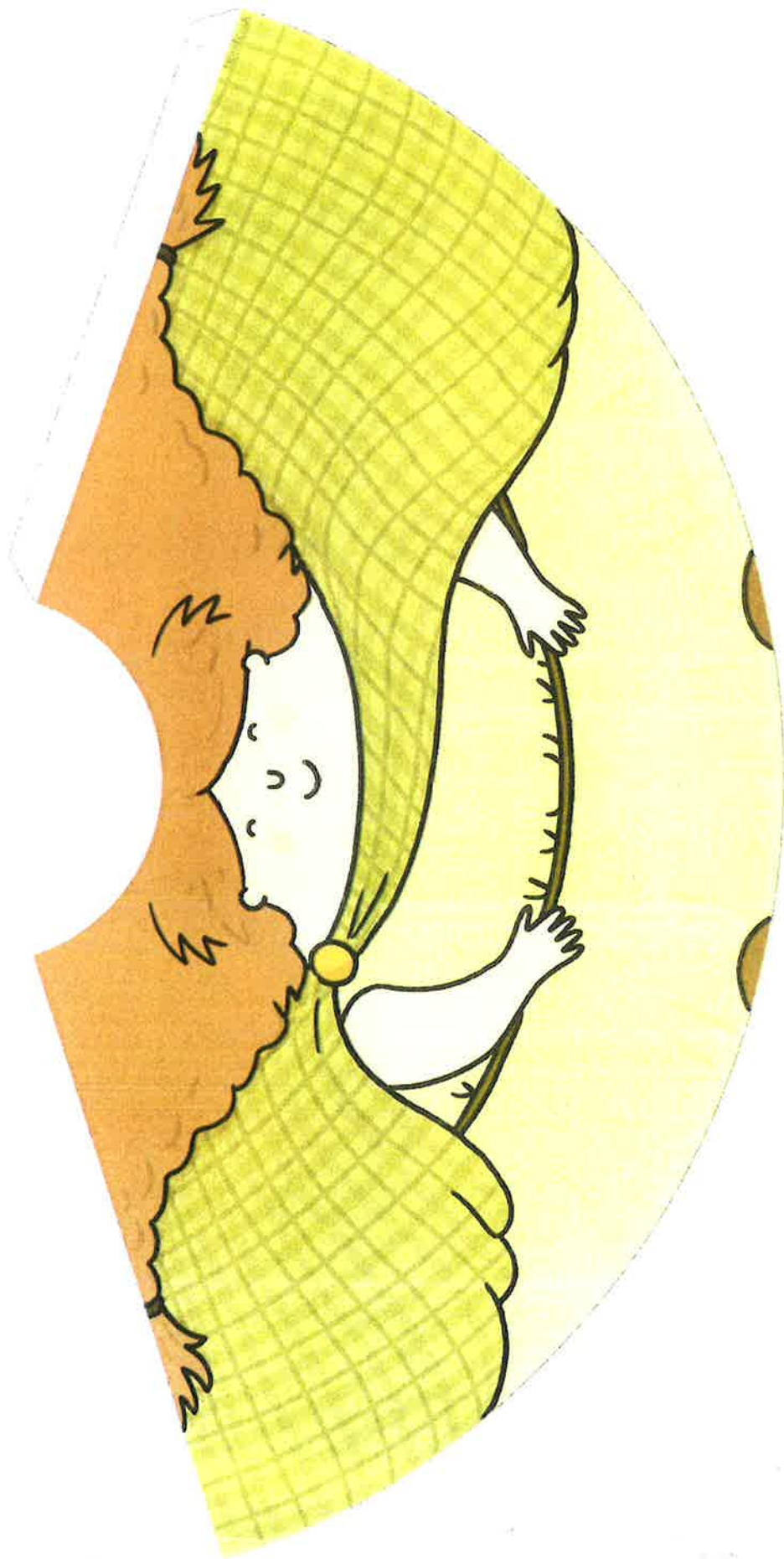
## Thinking points:

- Food: how did people eat?
- Homes: how did people survive?
- Clothes: what did people wear?
- Transport: how did people move from one place to another?
- Jobs: what did people do everyday?
- Technology: which objects made life easier?

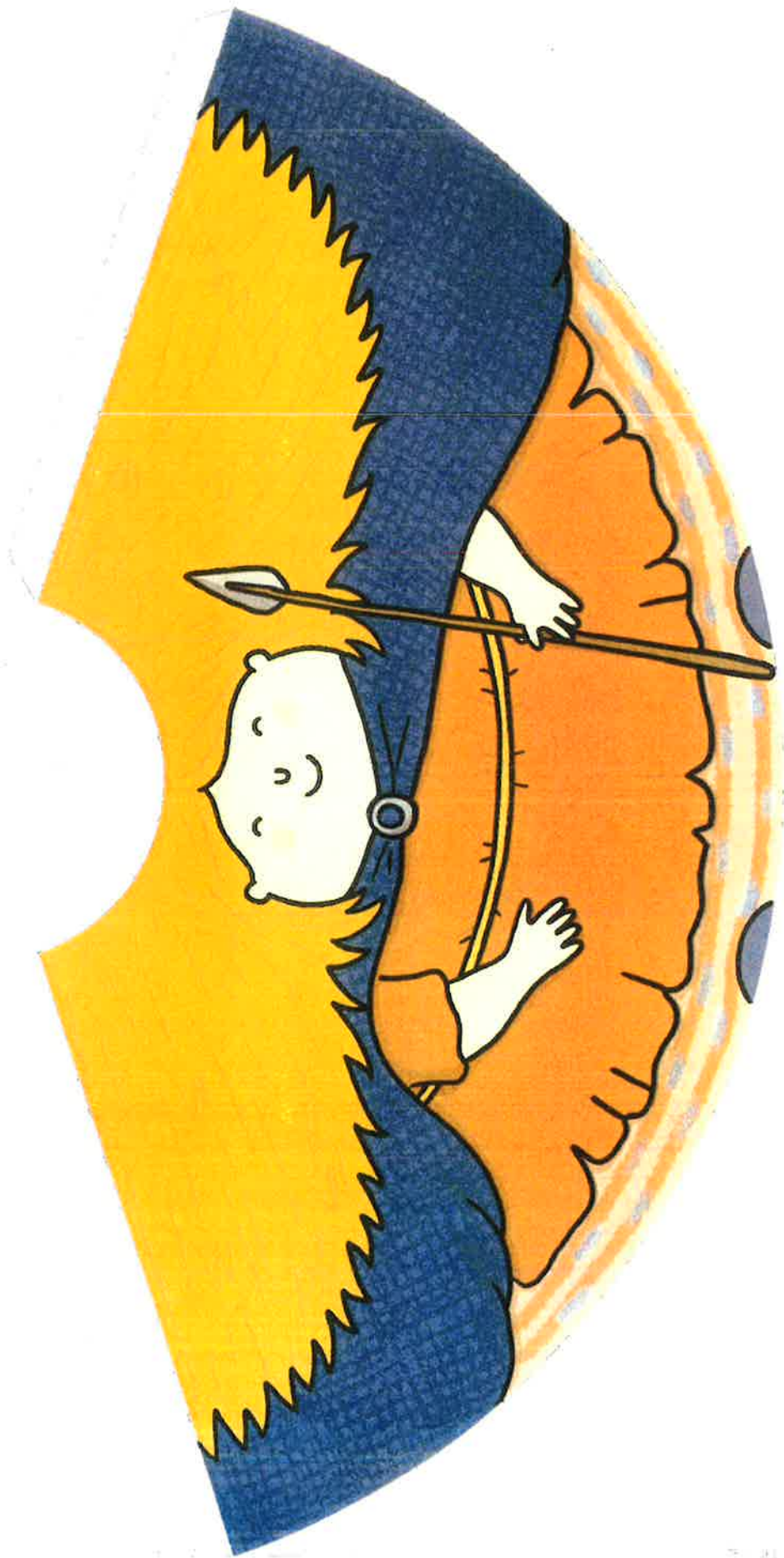
*I think people from the Stone Age, Bronze Age and the Iron Age were so great because...*



# Celtic woman

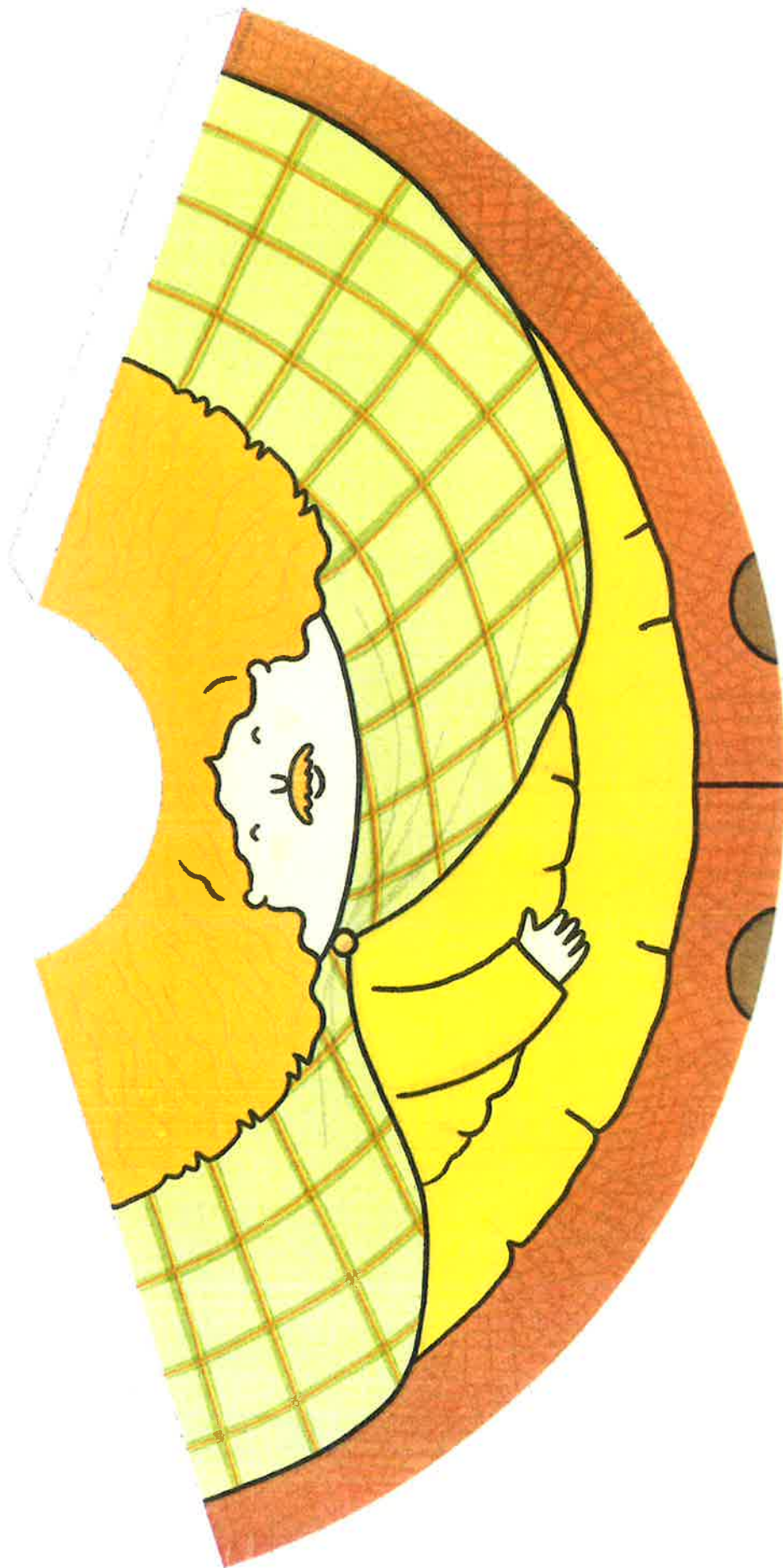


# Boudicca

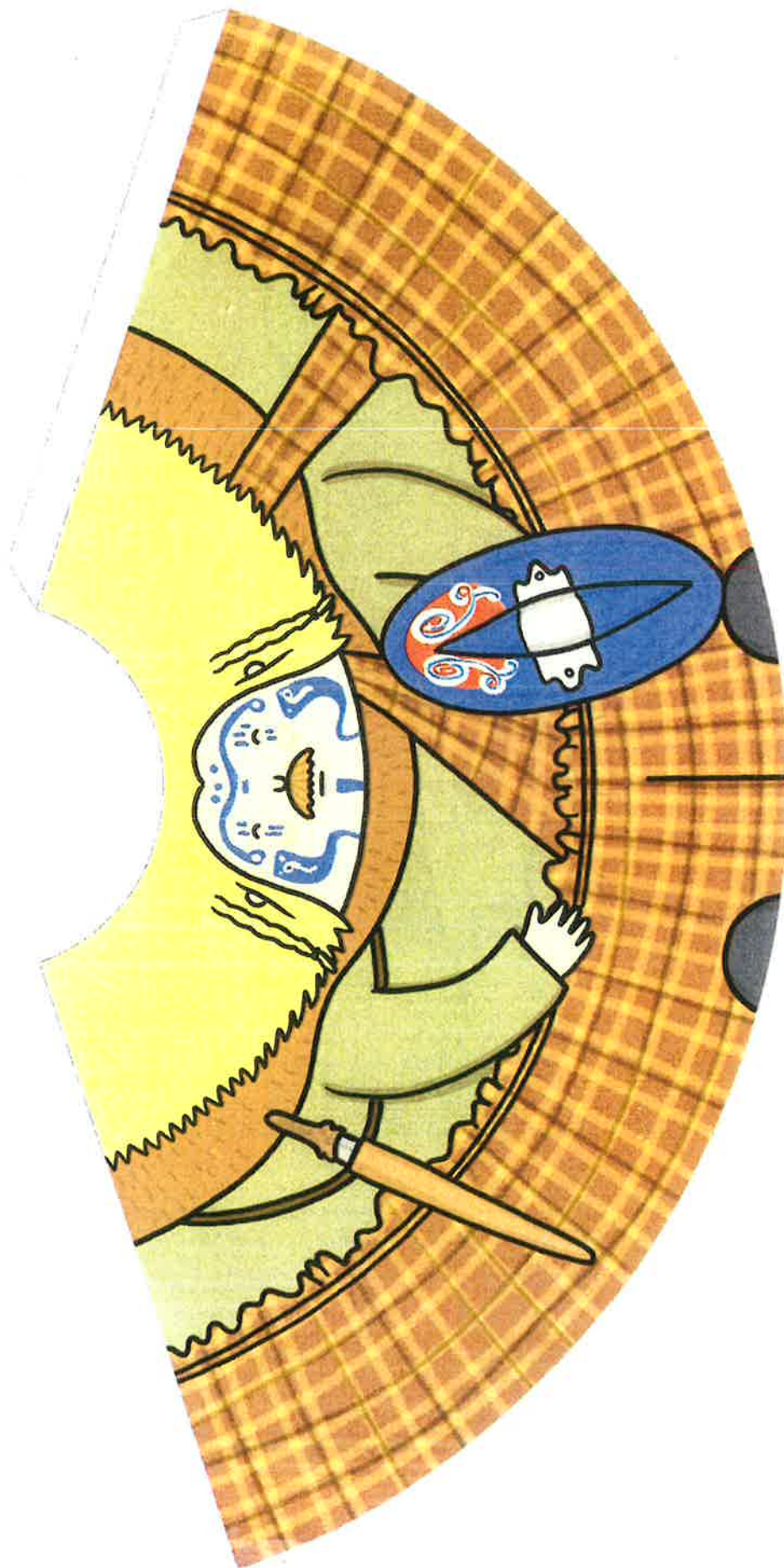




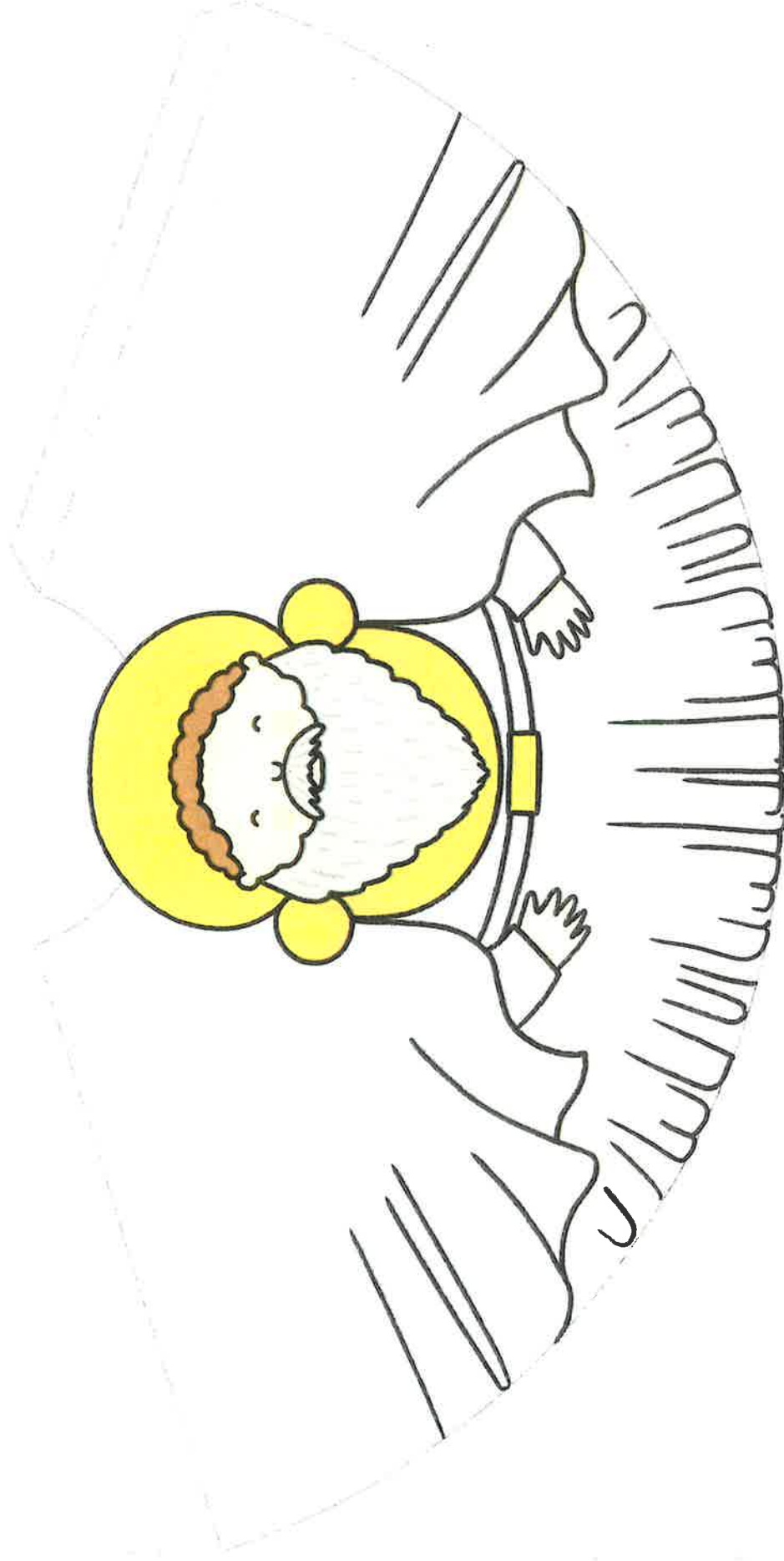
# Celtic man



# Celtic man

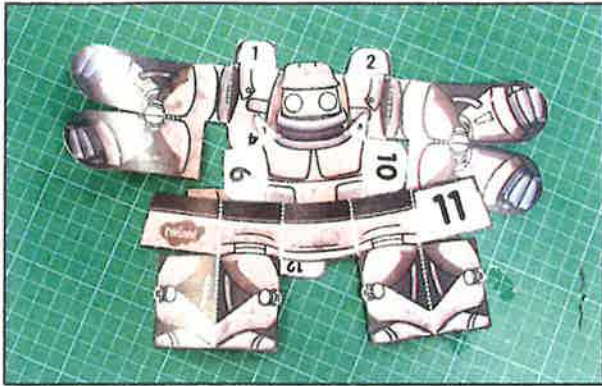


# Druid Priest



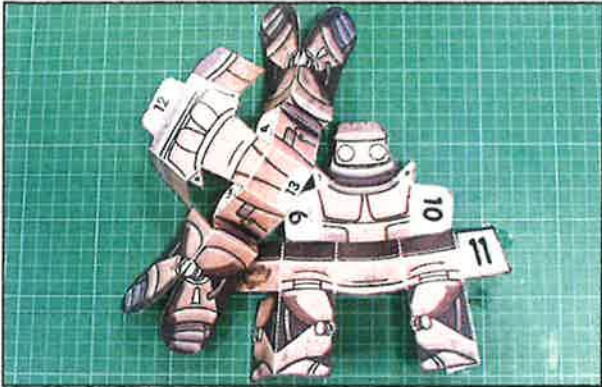


# 3D Iron Man Instructions



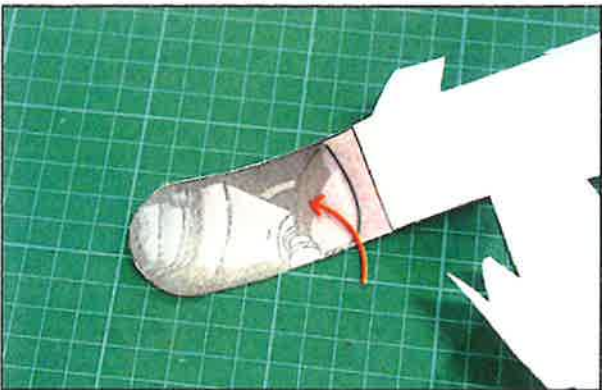
## Step 1

Carefully cut out the model along the solid black outline.



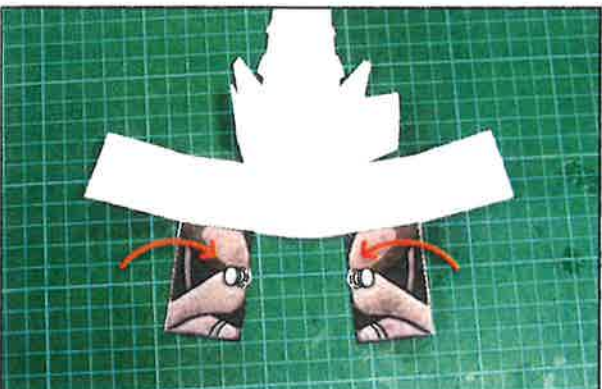
## Step 2 (Optional)

Fold along the dotted lines as the diagram below shows, folding up and down accordingly.



## Step 3

Fold over the arm sections and glue the back of the page together as shown.



## Step 4

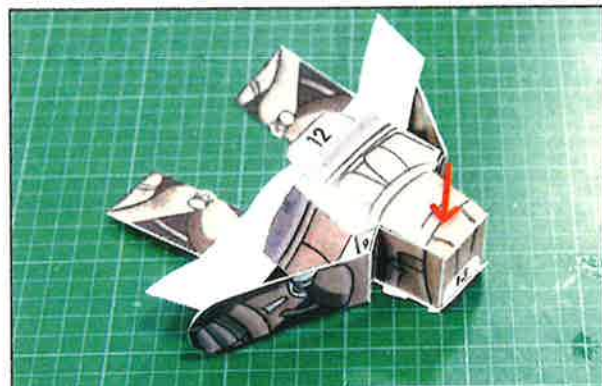
Fold over the leg sections and glue the back of the page together as shown.

# 3D Iron Man Instructions



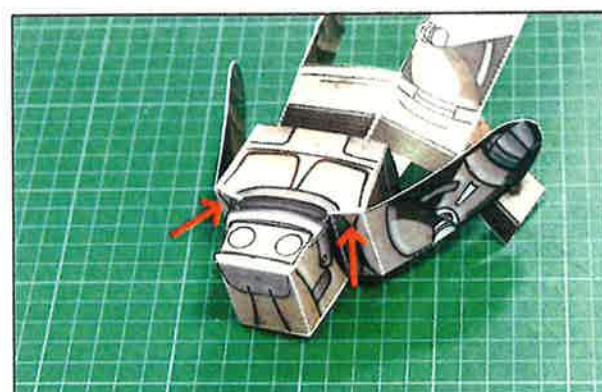
## Step 5

Glue the tabs marked "1" and "2" to the back of the face as shown.



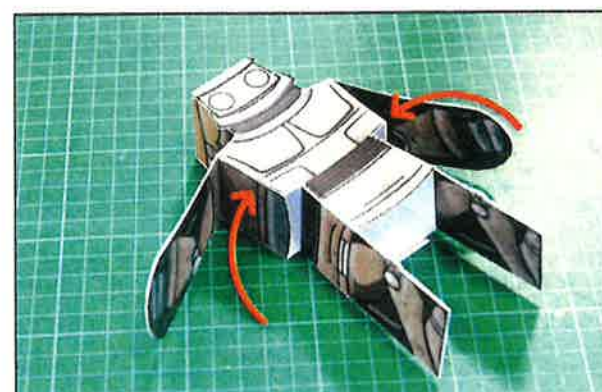
## Step 6

Glue the tabs marked "3" and "4" to the back of the head as shown.



## Step 7

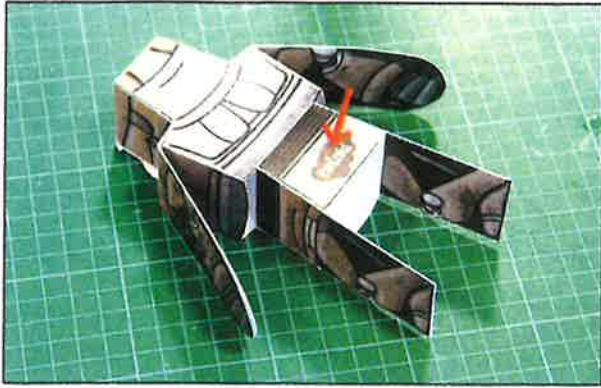
Glue down the shoulders using tabs 5-7 as shown.



## Step 8

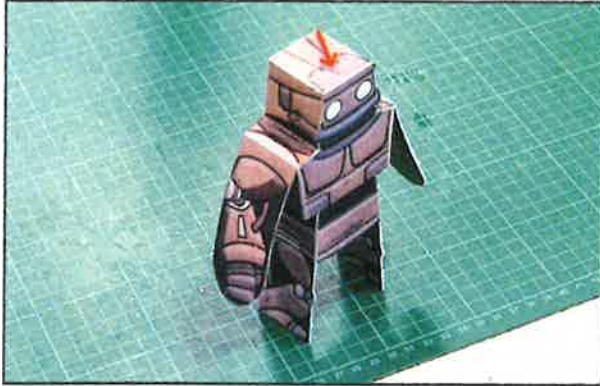
Glue the sides of the chest together using the tabs marked "9" and "10".

# 3D Iron Man Instructions



## Step 9

Fold around the waist and glue to tab 11 as shown. Then glue the bottom section to the chest using tab 12.



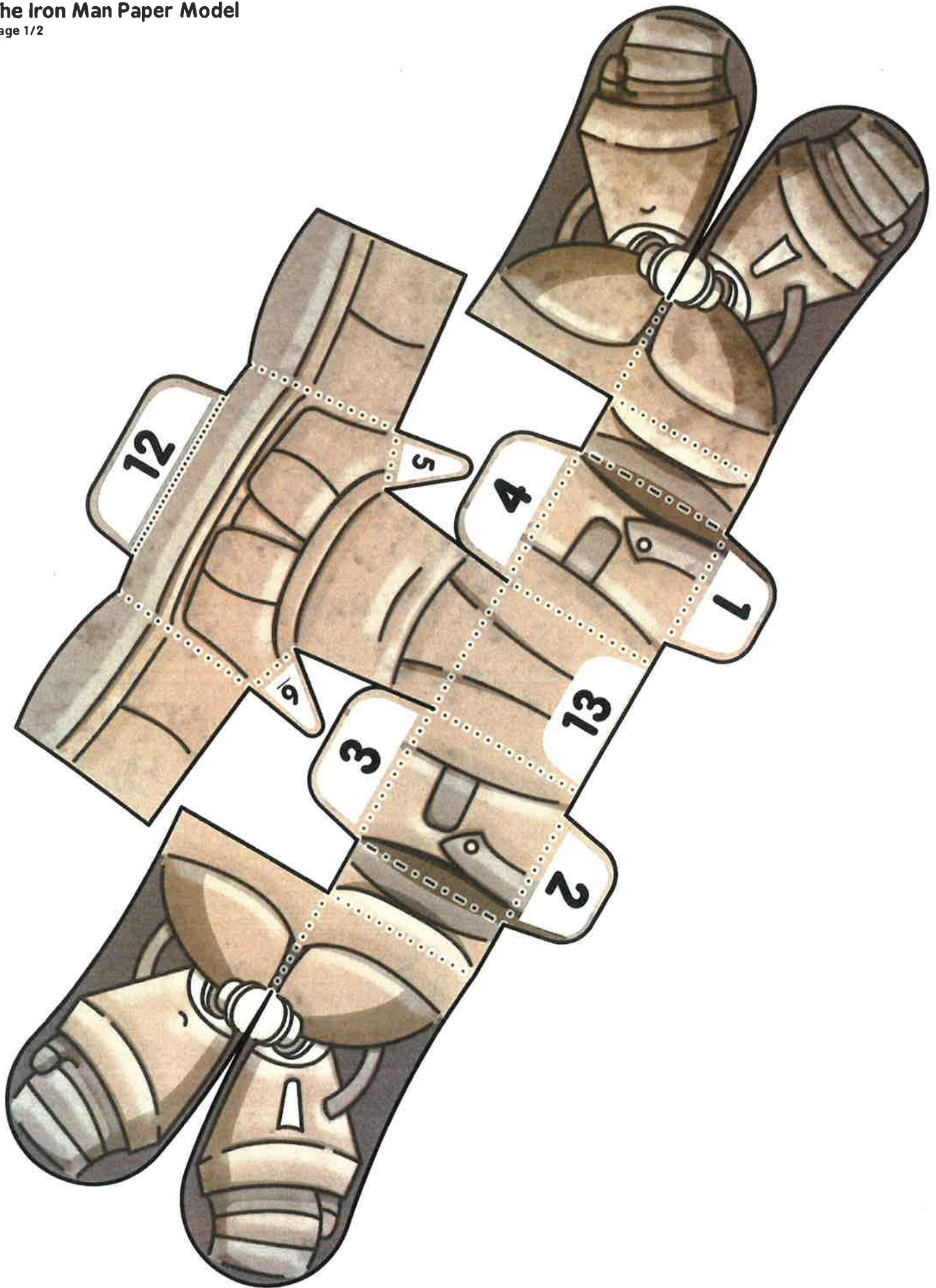
## Step 10

Glue down tab 13 to the top of the head.



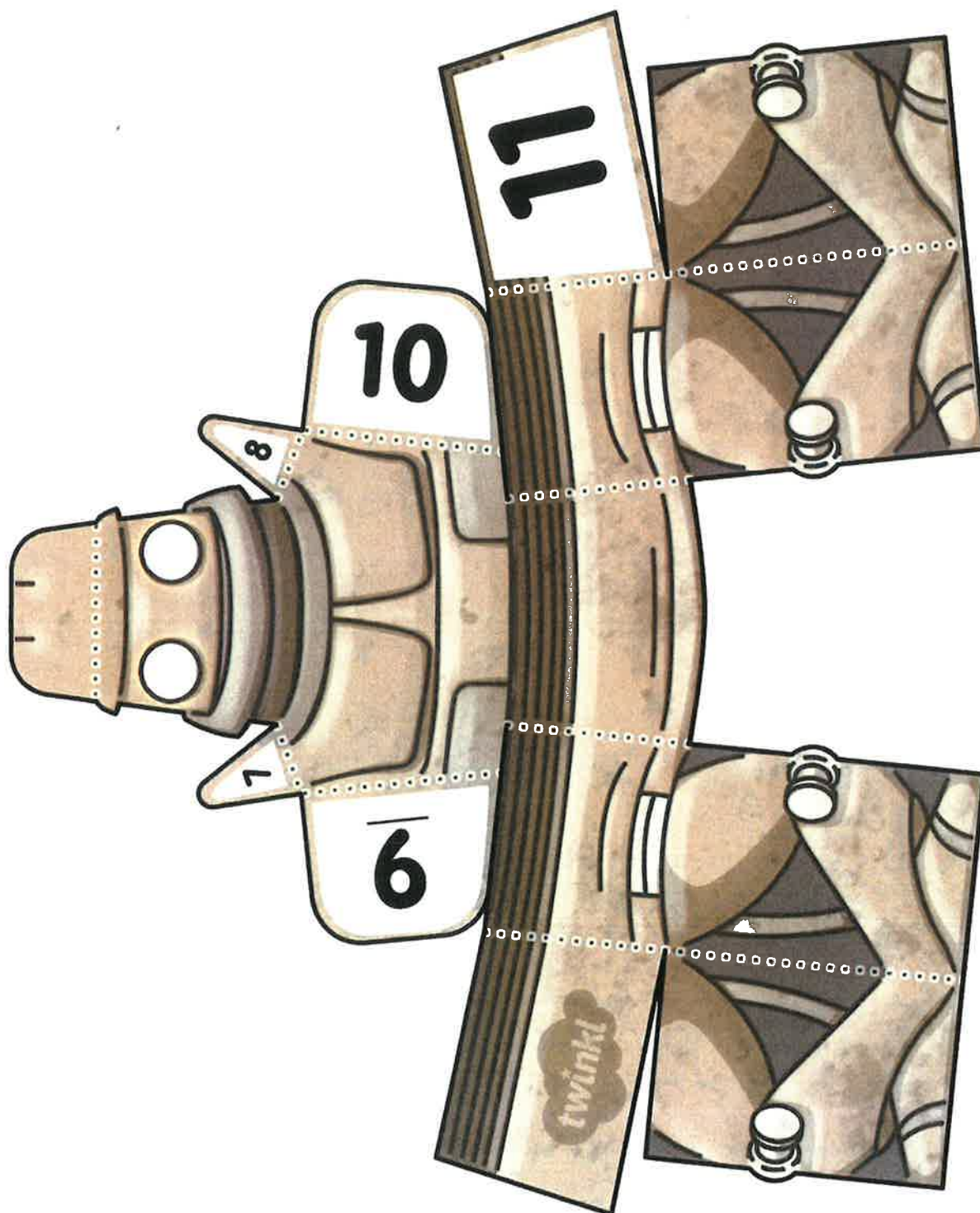
# The Iron Man Paper Model

Page 1/2



- 1) Cut
- 2) Hill Fold
- 3) Valley Fold
- 4) Glue





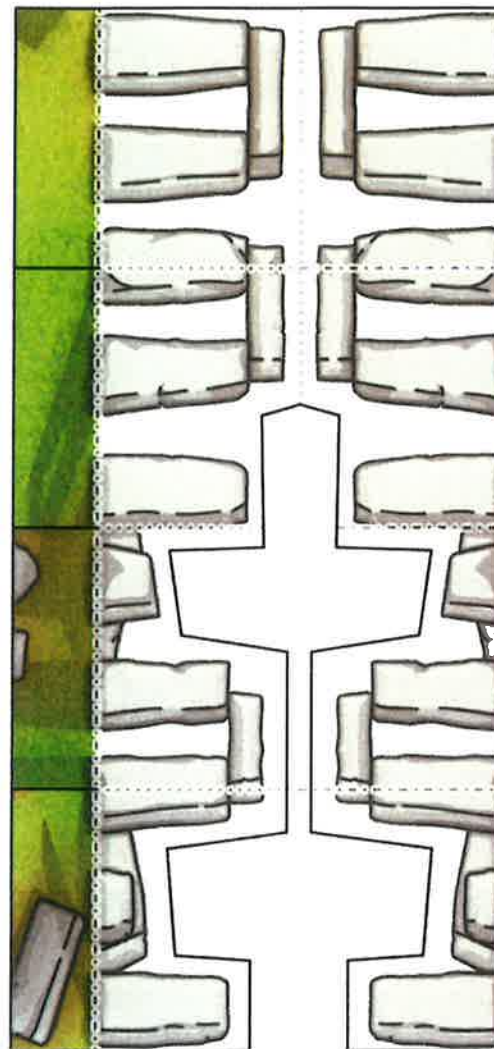
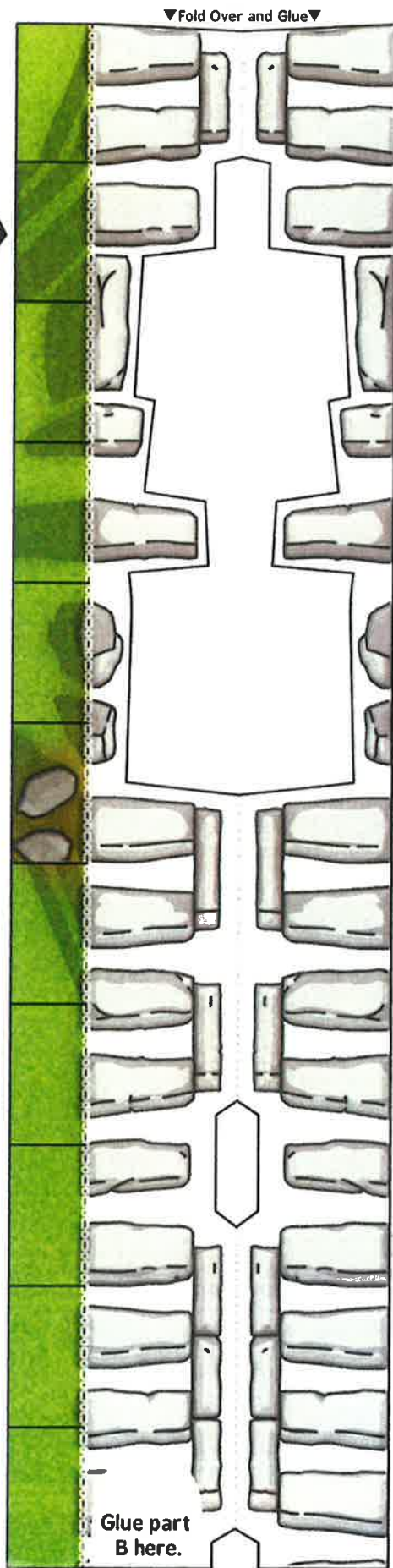
- 1) Cut
- 2) Hill Fold
- 3) Valley Fold
- 4) Glue

Hill Fold (Fold up)

Valley Fold (Fold down)

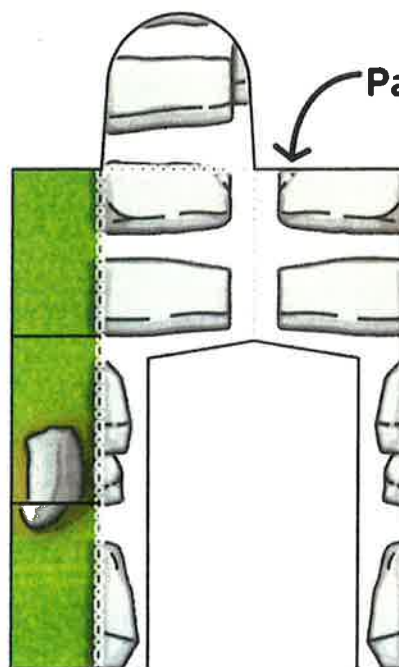


Part A



Part C

Part B

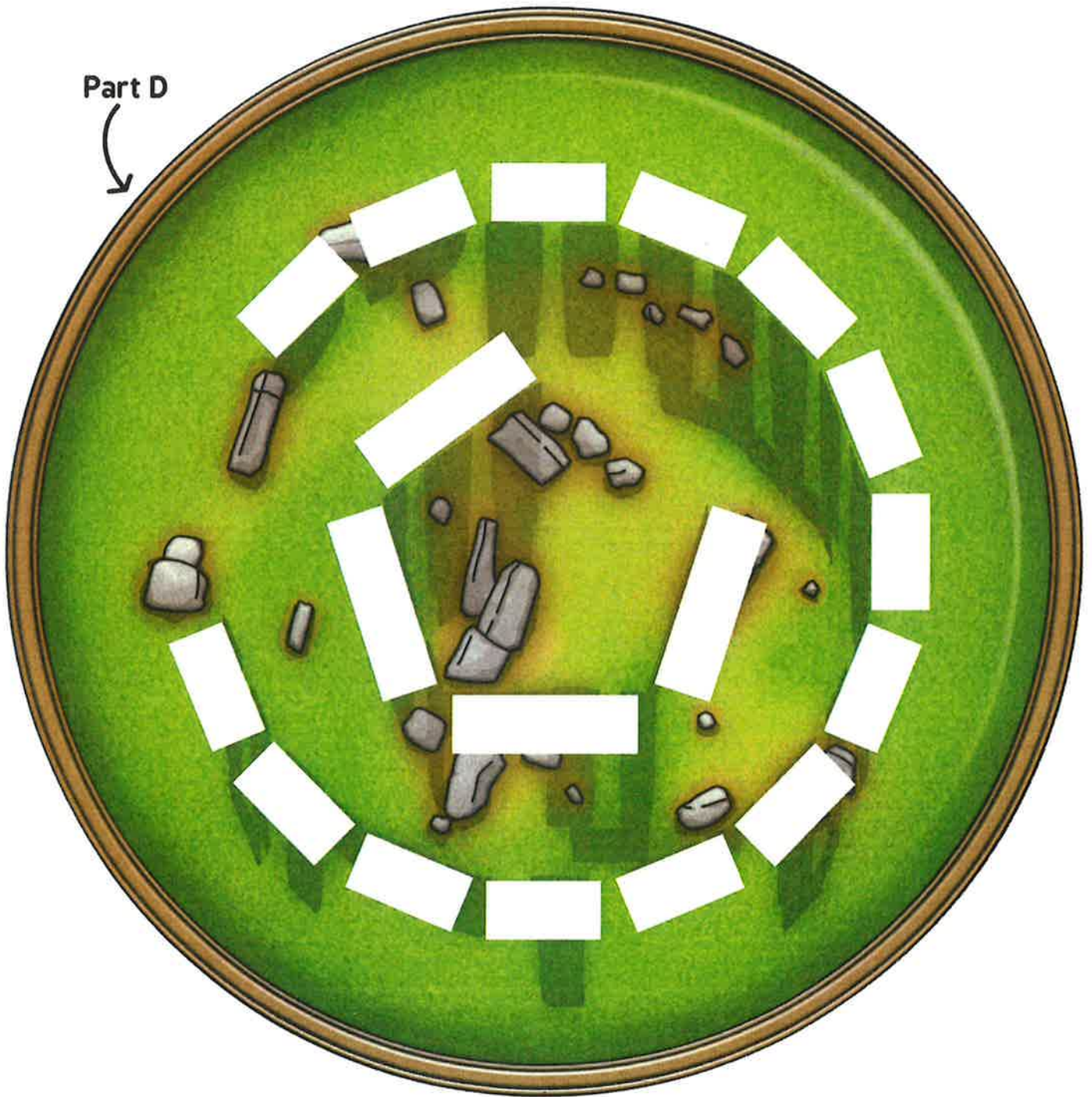


Valley Fold (Fold up)

Hill Fold (Fold down)

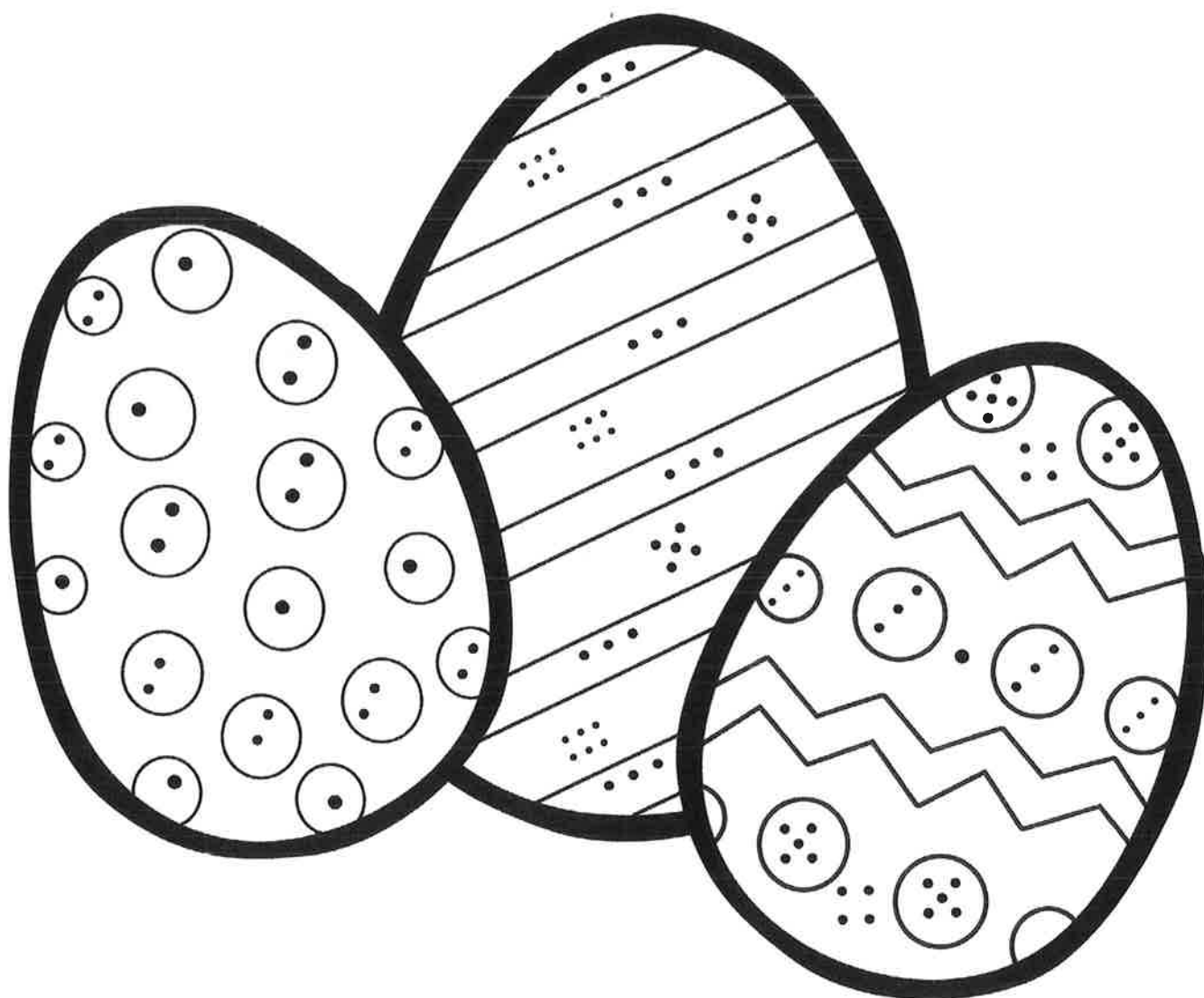


Part D



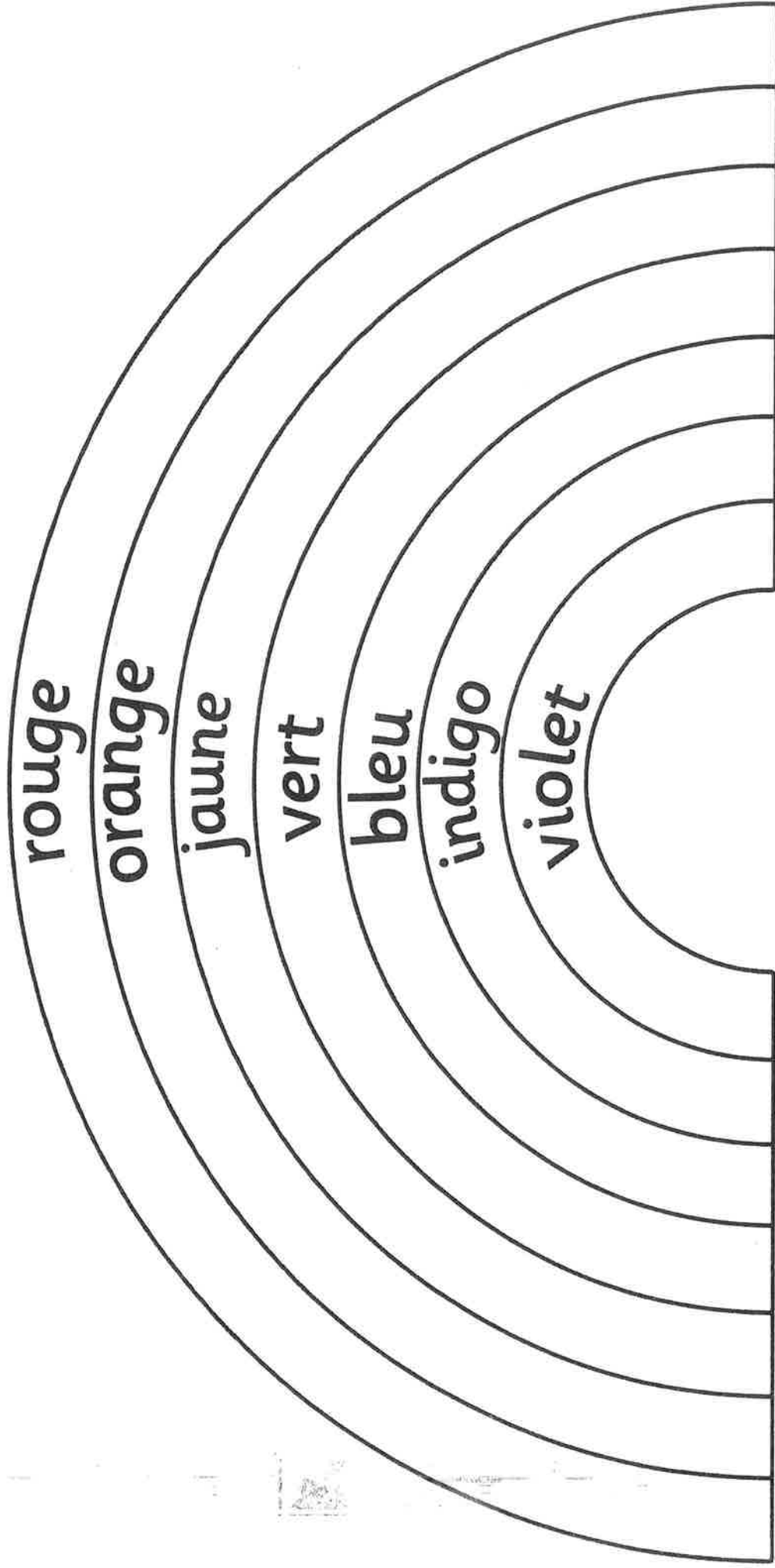
# Coloriage magique sur le printemps

Colorie l'image en suivant le code couleur en bas de page.



1. Jaune
2. Orange
3. Violet
4. Vert
5. Bleu
6. Rose foncé

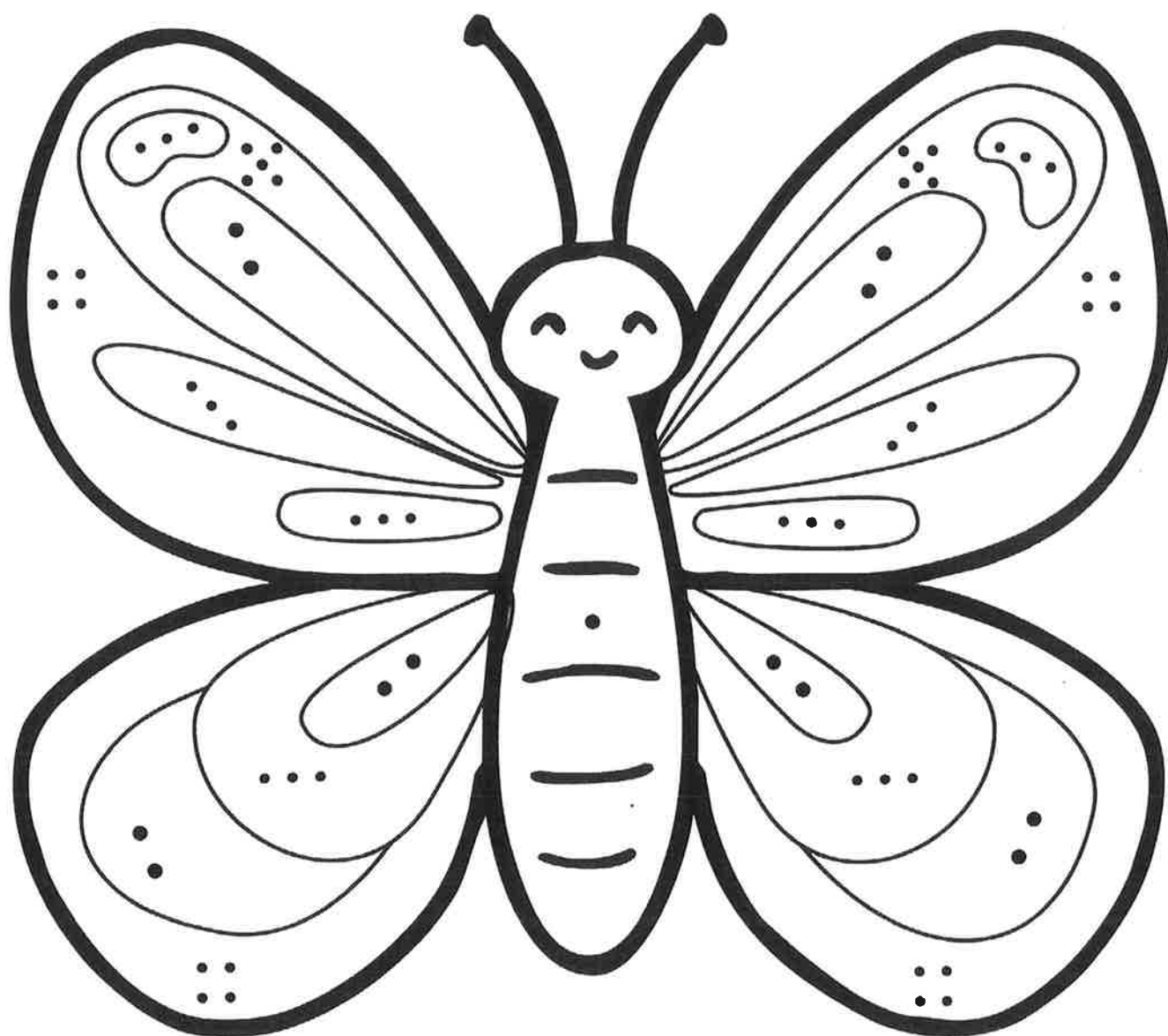
# Arc en ciel





# Coloriage magique sur le printemps

Colorie l'image en suivant le code couleur en bas de page.



1. Jaune
2. Rose pâle
3. Bleu
4. Rose foncé
5. Violet

# Coloriage magique sur le printemps

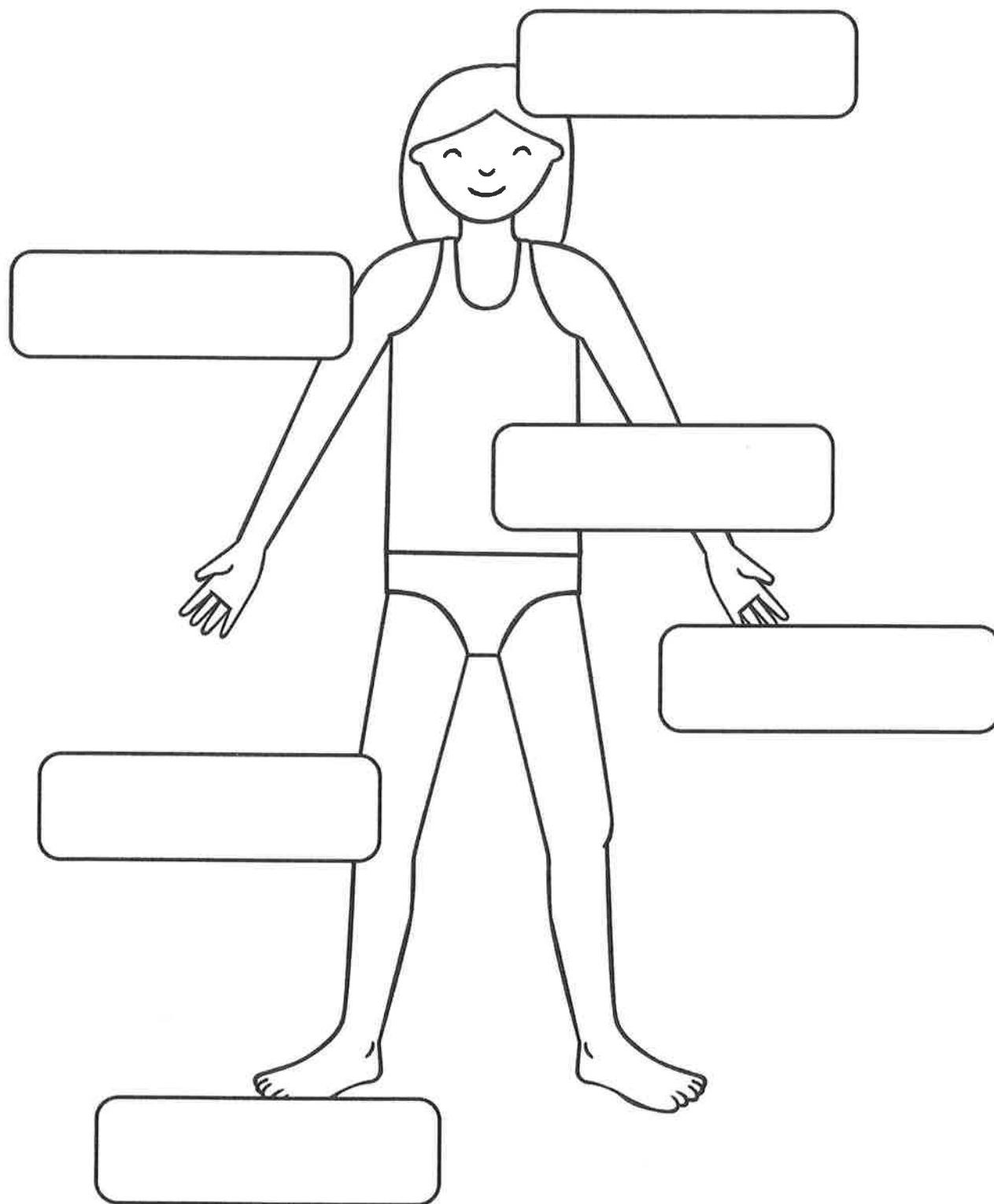
Colorie l'image en suivant le code couleur en bas de page.



1. Jaune
2. Rouge
3. Marron
4. Bleu
5. Rose foncé
6. Vert

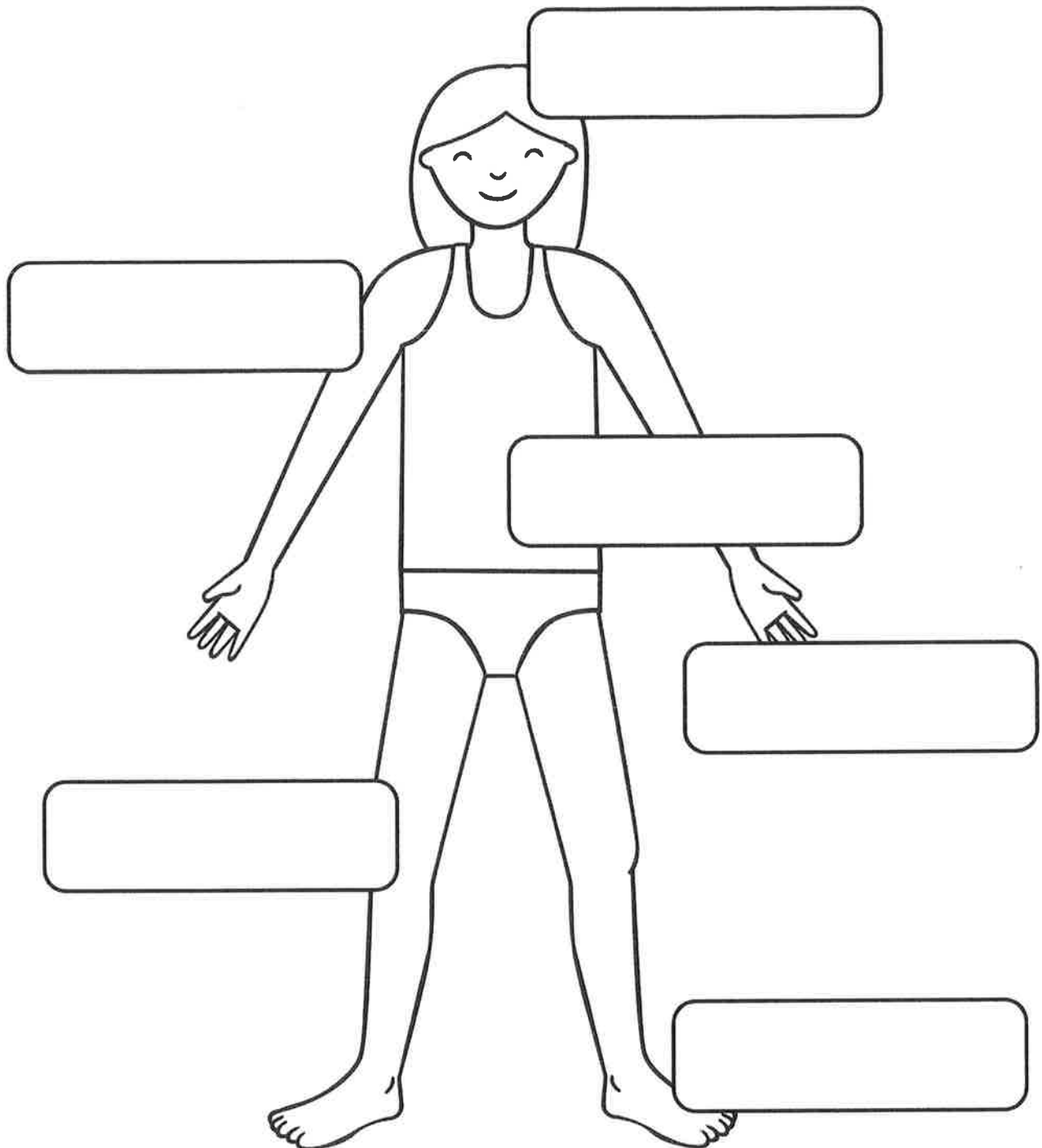
# French Body Parts Labelling

le bras   la jambe   le pied  
la tête   la main   le ventre





# French Body Parts Labelling



le bras

le pied

la jambe

la main

la tête

le ventre

# French Days of the Week

Look at the table below which explains what the days of the week are called in French, how to say them and what the literal translation of the French word is. Practise saying the French words out loud and see if you can find a rhythm to say them.

English	French	Phonetic Pronunciation	What does the word mean?
Monday	lundi	luhndee	Moon day
Tuesday	mardi	mahrdee	Mars day
Wednesday	mercredi	maircruhdee	Mercury day
Thursday	jeudi	juhdee	Jupiter day
Friday	vendredi	vahndruhdee	Venus day
Saturday	samedi	sahmdee	Sabbath day
Sunday	dimanche	deemahnsh	Day of the Lord

Be careful, in French, days of the week do not start with a capital letter and the week starts with Monday.



lundi

mardi

mercredi

jeudi

vendredi

samedi

dimanche



# French Days of the Week

When you have practised sorting the words, stick them down on this template and draw something that you might usually do on that day. You can keep and display your chart so you can use the French instead of English every day.

French	English	What I might do on this day

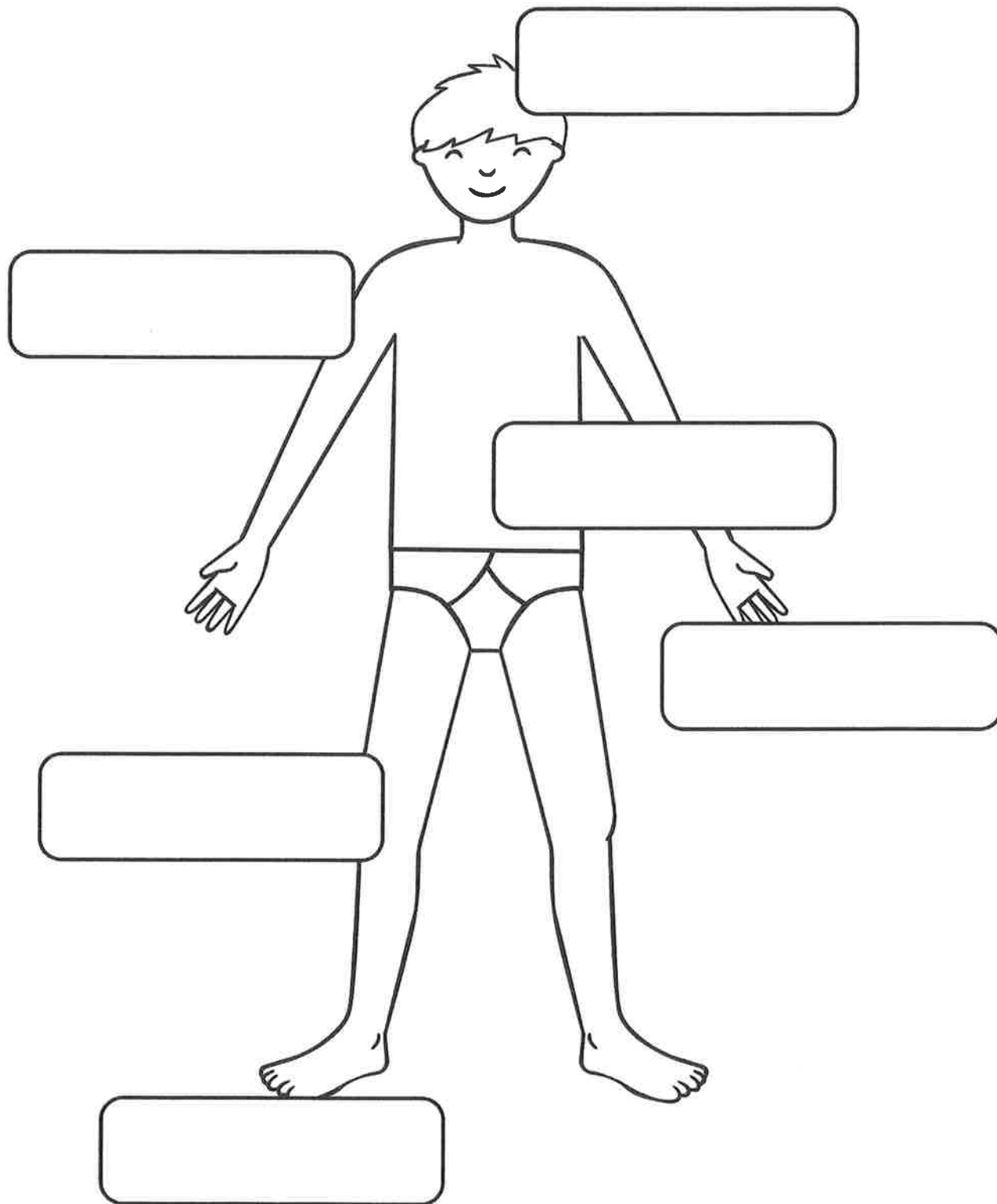
Aujourd'hui, c'est...

(Today is...)

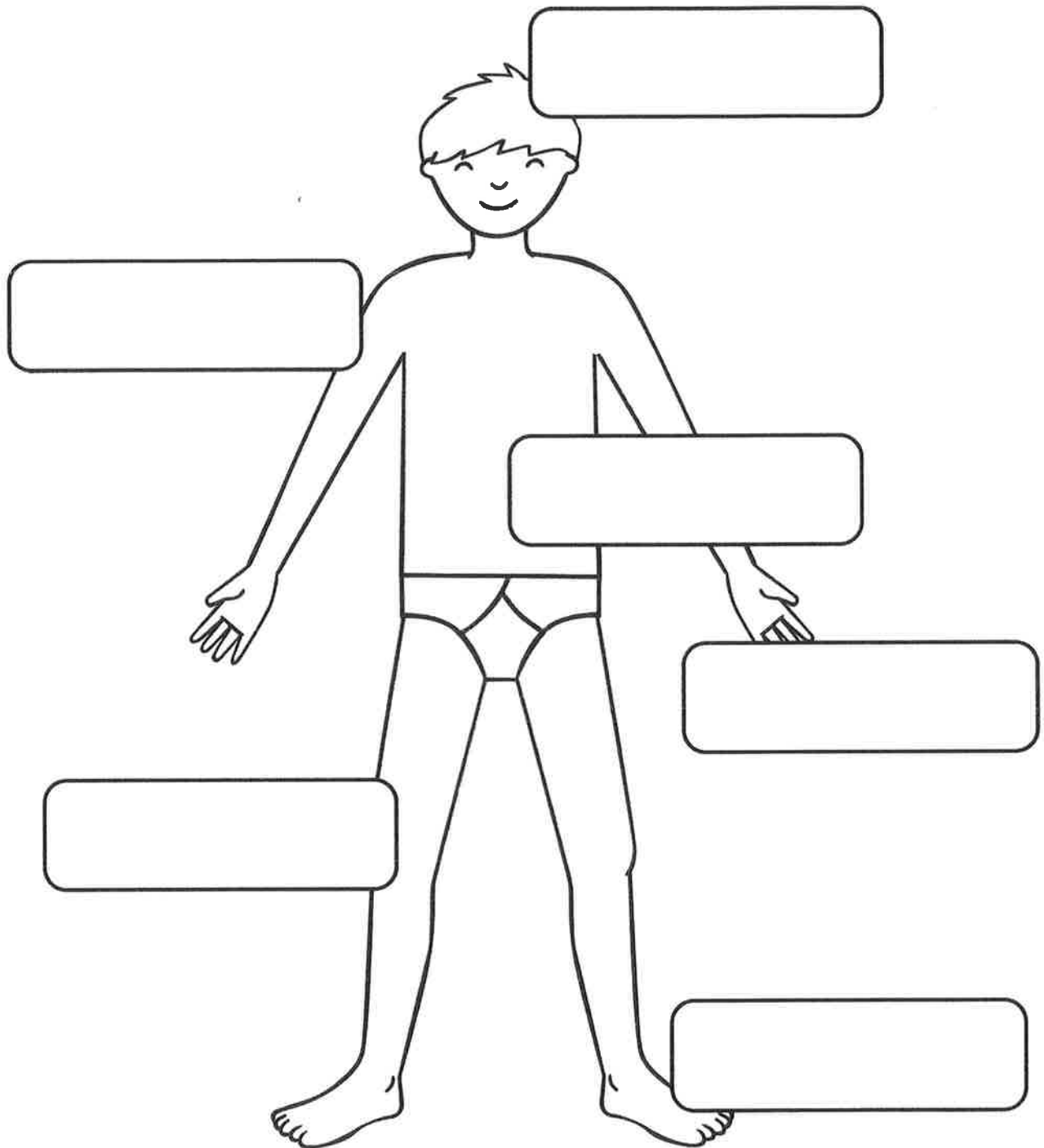


# French Body Parts Labelling

le bras   la jambe   le pied  
la tête   la main   le ventre



# French Body Parts Labelling



le bras

le pied

la jambe

la main

la tête

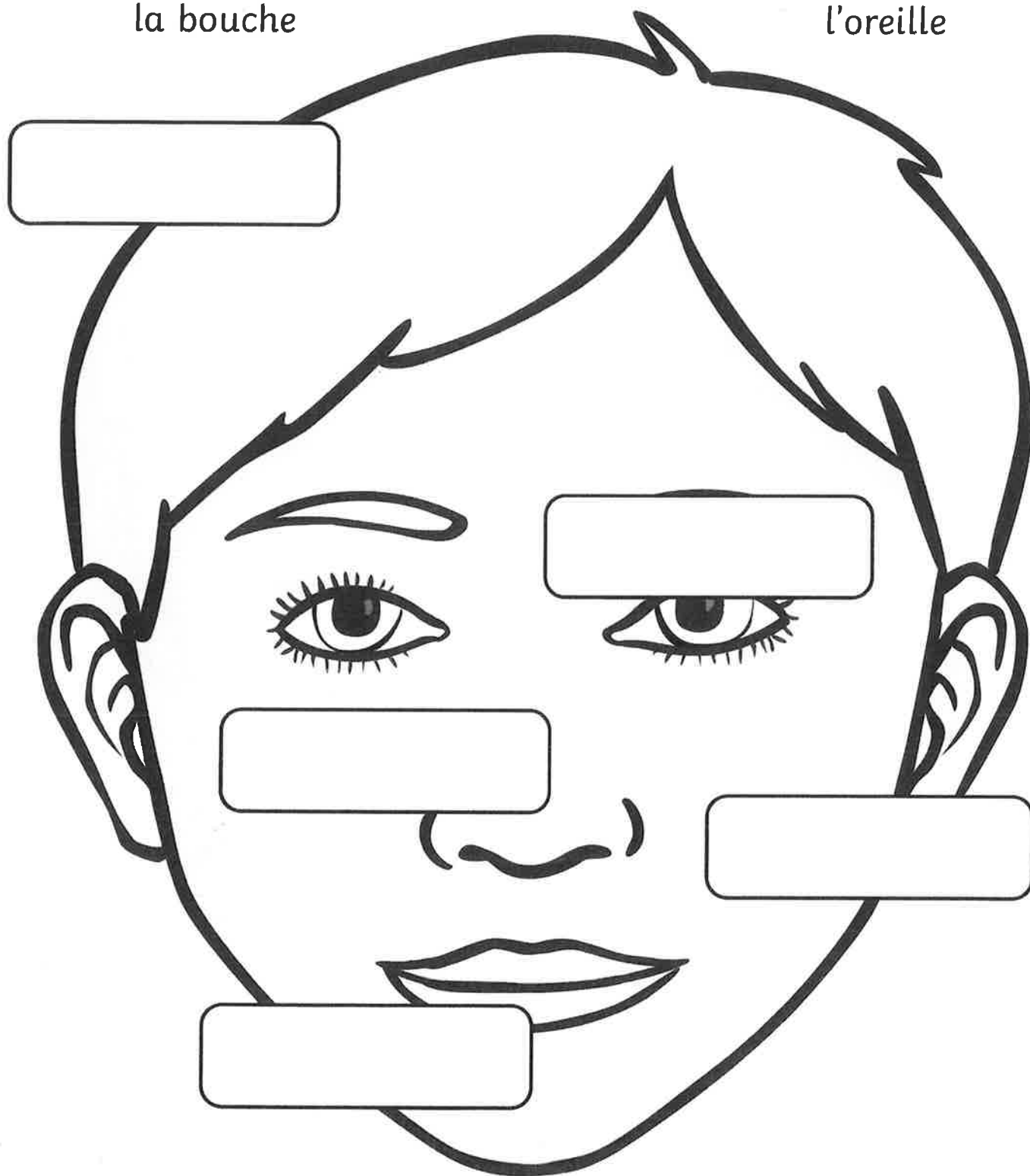
le ventre

# French Body Parts Labelling

les cheveux  
la bouche

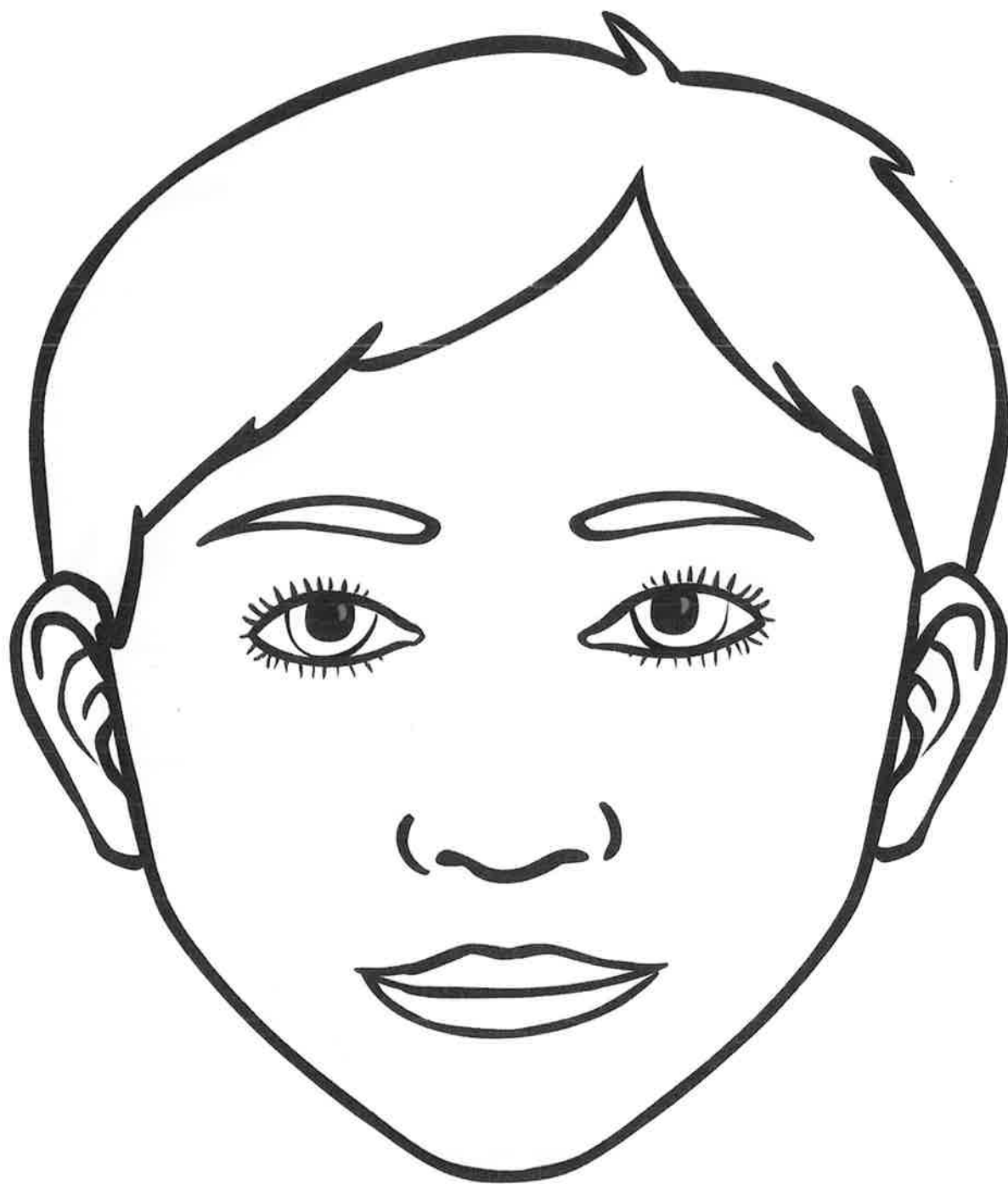
les yeux

le nez  
l'oreille





## French Body Parts Labelling



les yeux

le nez

l'oreille

les cheveux

la bouche

# Faire la Connaissance

Getting to Know You

q t b b q s z i a q e b  
 e r e o l v o w h u b o  
 y e m n n t o n z e v n  
 a s a n t j p v b l e s  
 d b d e c x o v r a r o  
 e i a n w h e u u g t i  
 m e m u u w e r r e a r  
 a n y i t i e m q a u s  
 i e t t s v c e f s q a  
 n g r n o j i r a t j l  
 i v o i e r n c i u z u  
 j m r l y n q i p e t t

bonjour

bonsoir

bonne nuit

salut

monsieur

madame

et toi

très bien

merci

au revoir

à demain

quatre

cinq

huit

onze

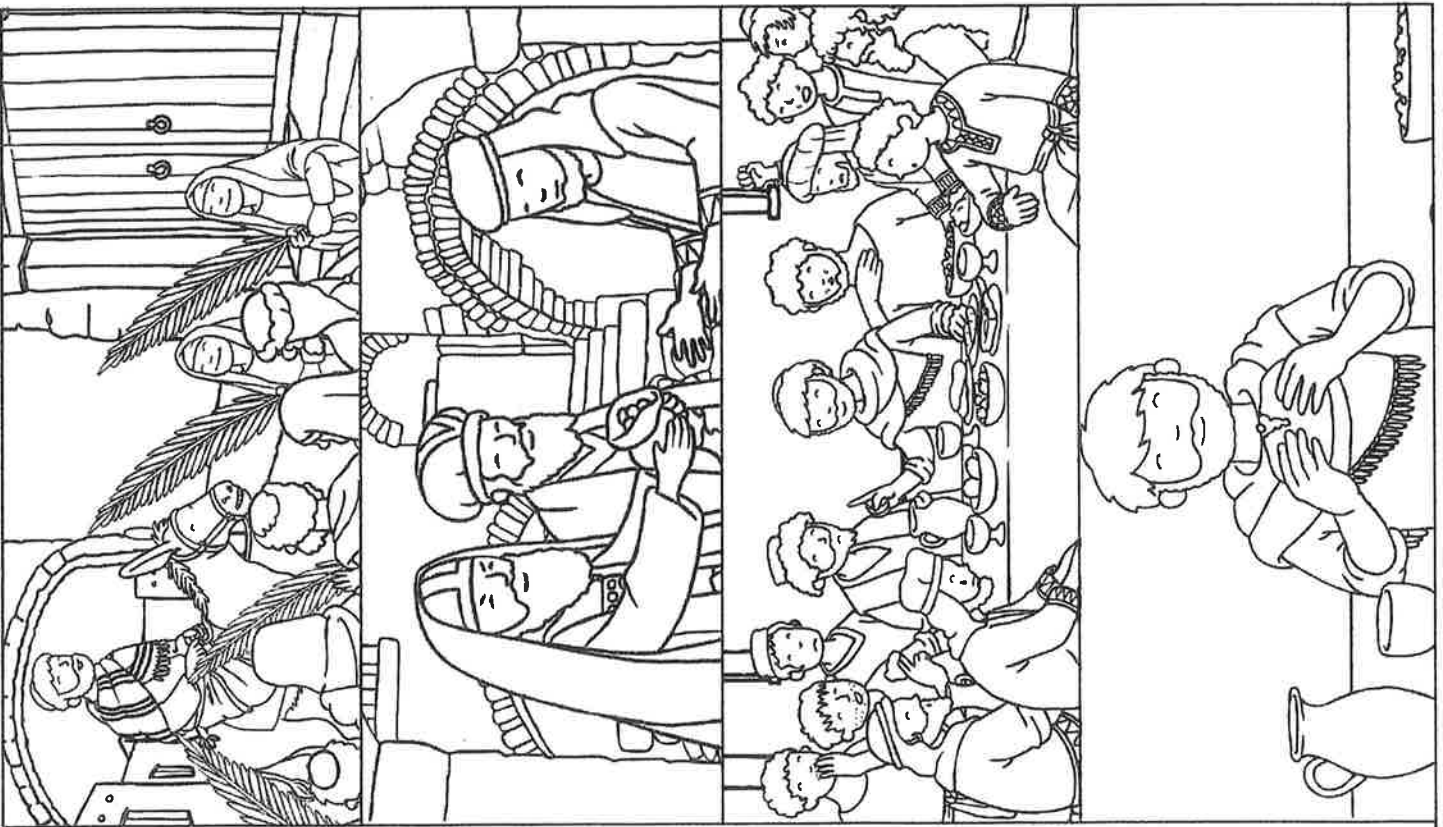
quel âge as-tu



twinkl

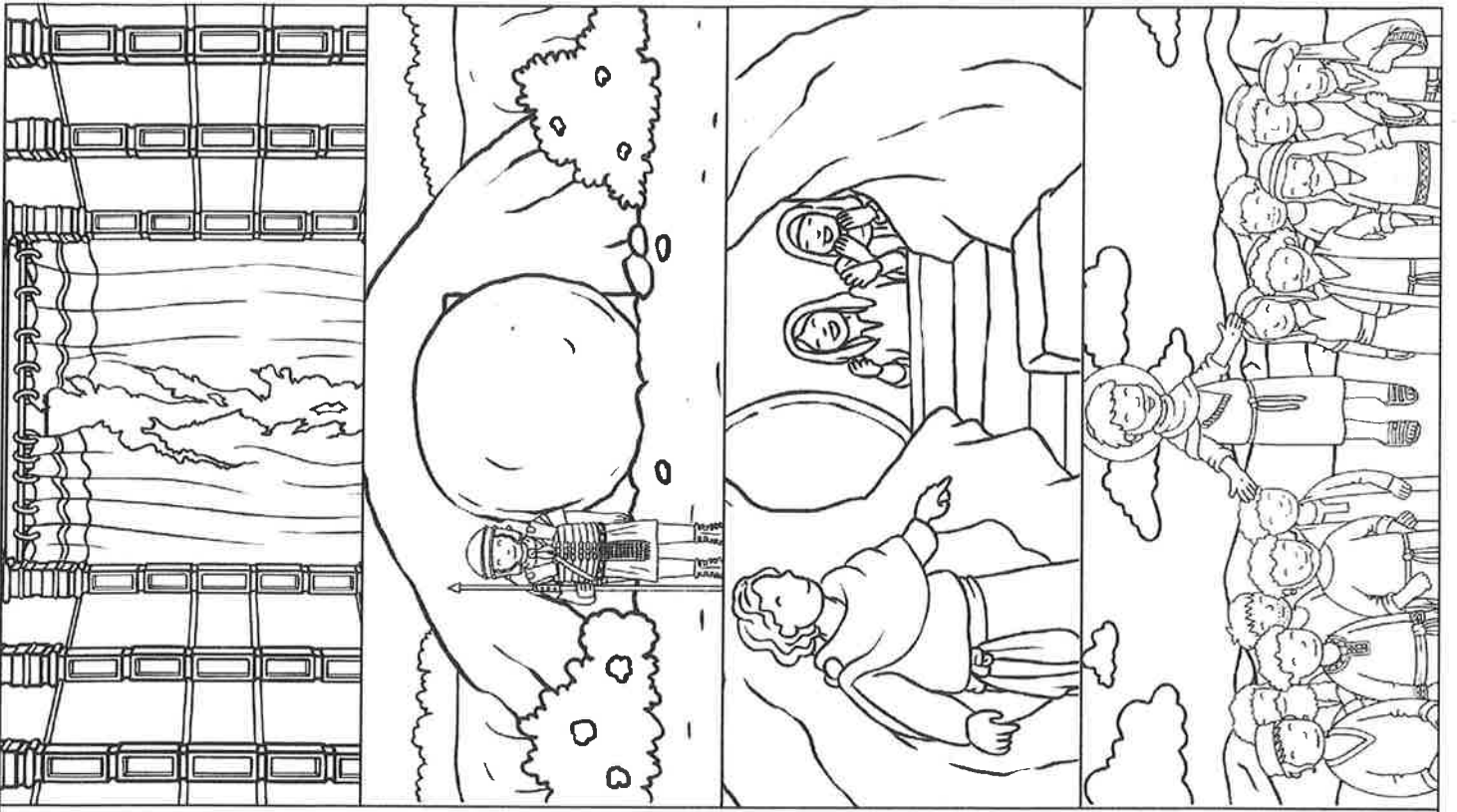
www.twinkl.co.uk

# The Easter Story

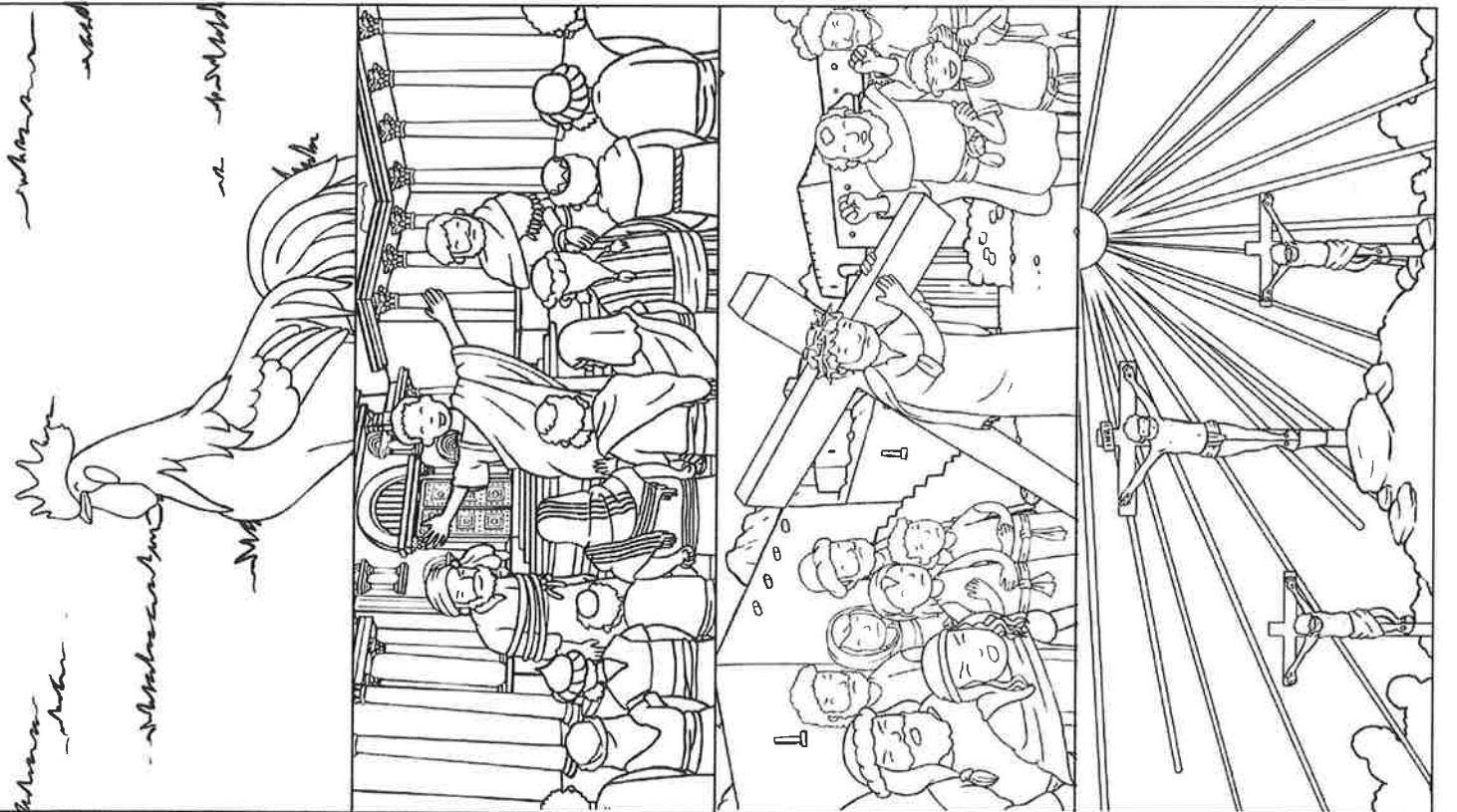


Place glue here and stick under title page





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Please glue here and stick under kids pages.