



MODULE 01 OVERVIEW

Getting to know France

Vive la France | Vive la Paris

UNDERSTAND

- People hold different perspectives on the world depending on their values, traditions, and experiences.
- People participate in communities by acting on their beliefs and through the roles they hold.
- Interactions change societies and environments.

KNOW

- People's cultural practices and relationships can vary but reflect similar purposes. (Years 4 – 6)
- People use different ways to sustain and evolve their culture and identity. (Years 7 and 8)
- Movement within and across borders impacts on people and places. Interactions change people's culture and identity, communities, and countries. (Years 9 and 10)

DO

By the end of this module students/ ākonga will:

- Be able to locate France and Paris (as well as other major cities in France)
- Have knowledge of iconic Paris tourist destinations
- Investigate traditional French food
- Work with others to generate a range of ideas to solve a problem
- Discuss similarities and differences between different countries.

KEY COMPETENCIES

- **Relating to others**
- **Using language, symbols and text**
- **Managing self**
- **Thinking**
- **Participating and contributing**

LITERACY RICH ACTIVITIES

- **Reading and interpreting text**
- **Summarising**
- **Writing a blog or letter**

NUMERACY RICH ACTIVITIES

- **Presenting information**



+ O1B; Culture, holidays, celebrations and family



+ O1A; Find someone who knows...



The iconic Café de Flore, Paris

Getting to know France

Students are to complete **Activity 01A: Find someone who knows.**

This will get students thinking about France and Paris.

STUDENT ACTIVITY

Start the lesson by watching the video about France and Paris.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mu7T6y-tvMs>

This video is just over four minutes long. This could lead to a class discussion on the ways in which Aotearoa New Zealand and France are vastly different. Are there any similarities? What differences are there?

Complete this activity on getting to know France.

<https://app.wizer.me/learn/C7YPF1>

Cultural Practices

Compare some cultural practices between Aotearoa New Zealand and France.

STUDENT ACTIVITY

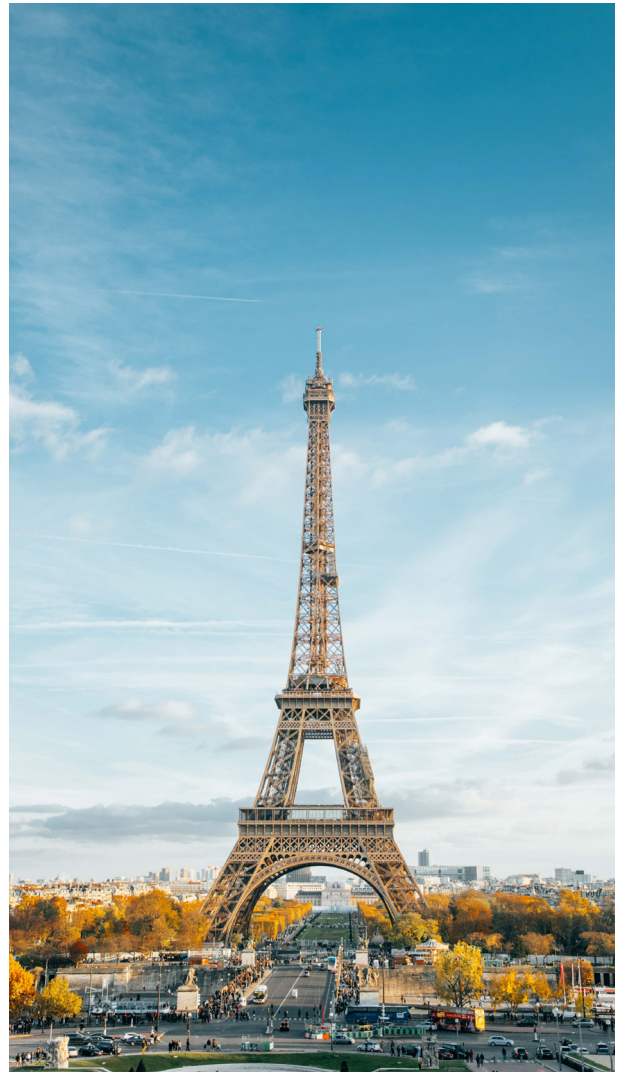
Read **Resource 01B; Culture, holidays, celebrations and family.**

Working with a partner, ask students to produce a similar summary of cultural practices in Aotearoa New Zealand, using their experiences and whānau as an example.

The summary should also show why it is important to keep culture alive by maintaining traditions.

Students are to show their learning as an infographic or a poster. They could use Canva to produce the final artwork.

<https://www.canva.com/create/infographics/>



The Eiffel Tower, Paris

Paris as a tourist destination

Watch the Paris Vacation Travel Guide as a class.

This travel guide is just over six minutes and is a good introduction to many of Paris's famous tourist attractions.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AQ6GmpMu5L8>

This is an overview of the city and covers history, geography, lifestyle and technology.

STUDENT ACTIVITY

Students are to choose ONE of the tourist destinations from Paris that was mentioned in the video link.

Students are to imagine they are visiting Paris and writing a blog or a letter about their visit to this destination.

Or

Students could create a photo essay of their chosen tourist destination.



Escargot

French food to eat in Paris

French food relies on simple combinations of rich, natural flavours that come together to create unforgettable, internationally-renowned dishes. In fact, French cuisine is so highly regarded around the world that in 2010 UNESCO added it to its list of intangible cultural heritage. From starters to desserts, tasty snacks to fine wine, France boasts a rich culinary heritage that has made its way to various parts of the globe.

STUDENT ACTIVITY

Watch the YouTube clip on the top ten items from French cuisine.

1. Baguette 2. Bouillabaisse 3. Cheese Souffle 4. Paris-Brest 5. Croque-Monsieur 6. Breton Buckwheat Pancakes 7. Escargots à la Bourguignonne 8. Macarons 9. Duck Confit 10. Cream Puffs and Éclairs
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r-gvOsry-Y>

In small groups, ask students to discuss the following:

1. Which food item is probably the healthiest food choice and why?
2. Which food item would be the best item to have on a celebration menu after winning a gold medal at the Olympics and why?
3. Which food item is the one you would most like to try and why?

Remaining in groups, ask students to find recipes for three food items and work out how much it would cost to make them for their own families.

Extra points to any groups that make the dishes for their family over the weekend!



Celebrating the Women's Sevens finals, Tokyo

Cultural interaction at the Olympic Games

STUDENT ACTIVITY

Think

Ask students to brainstorm ways that sharing cultures and ideas between athletes from across the globe at the Olympic Games can be positive for both groups.

Pair

Working in pairs, ask students to add other ideas about the positive impacts of cultural interaction, writing their ideas on post-it notes of one colour (one idea per post-it note).

Then, students should discuss possible negative impacts of cultural interaction. Again, ideas should be written on post-it notes of a different colour to the positive impact ideas (writing one idea per post-it note).

Share

Ask students to place the positive impact ideas on one wall in the classroom and the negative impact ideas on the other.

Get students to look at both walls and the information and ideas displayed there.

As a class, discuss whether the impacts of cultural interaction are more likely to be positive or negative.



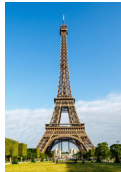


Then, as a further class discussion, ask students if this is always the case? Can the students think of other examples where the cultural interaction may result in the opposite outcome?



ACTIVITY SHEET 01A

Find someone who knows...

In silence, walk around the room and find people who can answer each question. Write their name in the box, and try to get a different person for each question. Be the first person to complete all the questions.

<p><i>Find someone who knows what the capital city of France is.</i></p>	<p><i>Find someone who knows the name of the country who has the most tourists year-on-year.</i></p>	<p><i>Find someone who knows what country is famous for croissants.</i></p> 
<p><i>Find someone who knows the colours of the French flag.</i></p>	<p><i>Find someone who knows what this word means in French.</i></p> <p>OUI</p>	<p><i>Find someone who can say "hello" in French.</i></p>
<p><i>Find someone who can tell you the language spoken in France.</i></p>	<p><i>Find someone who has eaten a baguette.</i></p> 	<p><i>Find someone who has visited the continent of Europe.</i></p>
<p><i>Find someone who knows the current season in France.</i></p>	<p><i>Find someone who knows a fluent French speaker.</i></p>	<p><i>Find someone who knows what this monument is called.</i></p> 
<p><i>Find someone who knows what this hat is called.</i></p> 	<p><i>Find someone who can say "goodbye" in French.</i></p>	<p><i>Find someone who knows what movie this cat is from.</i></p> 



EDUCATION

EXCELLENCE | RESPECT | FRIENDSHIP

RESOURCE 01B

Culture, holidays, celebrations and family

The term “culture” is French and comes from the Latin word “colere” which means to take care of the earth or to nurture. In general, the French people are very proud of their country and their heritage. They try to nurture their language and keep their traditions. Family is also very important, as is equality and unity. The French also value style and sophistication, and they take pride in the beauty and artistry of their country.

TRADITIONS - HOLIDAYS AND CELEBRATIONS

The most important holidays in France are based on religion, changes in nature, or history.

France is a Catholic country, so a majority of the holidays are religious. One of these holidays is Easter. Families come together to celebrate the resurrection of Jesus Christ, to paint eggs and to share a meal (often roast lamb or rabbit). Christmas is another time for celebration in France, and families get together to share gifts and food. Many families eat a special meal on Christmas Eve and swap gifts. On January 6th, *Épiphanie* or *Fête des rois* (Epiphany) is celebrated. This is when, in Christianity, the three wise men, or Magi, visited Jesus soon after his birth. France has the tradition of serving the *Galette des Rois*, the kings' cake, which is made of flaky dough stuffed with almond cream. It has another peculiarity – a hard bean (a *fève*) or other small object will be hidden inside, and the person who ends up with the item will be king or queen for a day. This involves wearing a golden paper or cardboard crown, which is usually included with the *galette*. There is a tradition whereby the youngest child will hide under the table and call the names of those receiving a slice of cake.

July 14th is the national holiday of France and celebrates the storming of the Bastille (July 14, 1789),



Galette des Rois

a fortress used as a prison, an event which launched the French Revolution. In Paris, the traditional military parade on the *Champs-Élysées* is a meticulously planned spectacle, and dancing and fireworks displays or special illuminations are organised all over the country.

Another day celebrated in France is May Day, on May 1st. It is a day when everything is closed. Medical services are limited to emergencies and public transportation dwindles to a trickle. This is International Workers' Day and is traditionally filled with marches and demonstrations across France for worker and other rights.



Bastille Day flyover

LANGUAGE

The French are especially proud of their language and when tourists are visiting the country they really appreciate them trying to speak French. When tourists use simple phrases such as “*Bonjour*” or “*Parlez vous Anglais?*” it shows that the person is trying to use French (even if they are unsure).

It is a courtesy to greet people formally when you meet them, using phrases such as “*Bonjour Monsieur*” or “*Bonsoir Madame*”.

Generally, people greet each other with a handshake, however close family and friends usually share kisses – once on the left cheek, then on the right cheek.

In France, people only call others by their first name if you are family or friends. It is best not to use people’s first name unless you have been invited to do so.



Baked treats at the *boulangerie*



A typical local French *épicerie*, or grocery

FAMILY

Family is also highly valued in French culture.

Mealtimes are often shared with family, and extended-family gatherings and meals are common over the weekend. The French are known for their leisurely lunches and daily visits to the *boulangerie* (bakery), the *épicerie* (grocery), and the *boucherie* (butcher shop). The French love their food and enjoy their families, which means that mealtime is prime time for family socialising. Most French families sit down at the table to eat a two or three-course meal together. Some families practice a strict no-phone policy at dinner, which means they communicate and have proper discussions, with no one hastily rushing off to their extra-curricular activities.

A normal family dinner in France can last around an hour, and much longer on special occasions like Christmas and Easter.

If a family are eating out, there is no such thing as children’s meals. Children just join in and eat the same meals as the adults.

Children traditionally maintain relationships with their grandparents and their extended family. In doing so, they hear stories about their past, which is one way the French pass on family values and traditions to their children. Parents also emphasise the values of independence, kindness, and striving for success in life. Most parents would say they pass on these values and traditions to their children through their daily activities and daily attitude, which set an example for their children.