



1/ Look at this brochure and put the different words in the correct box

Moose / Bear / Maple leaf / First Nation Person / Falls



Moose



Maple Leaf

First Nation person

Bear

Falls

2/ Use the tablet to go on netboard to complete the Canadian Identity card

Canadian flag : Maple Leaf flag

National summer sport : Lacrosse

Population : 36 million people

Date of discovery : 1534

Explorer's name : Jacques Cartier

Explorer's Nationality : French

Languages : Bilingual: French and English

Personality represented on the Canadian banknote :

The British Monarch



Listen again and tick the typical Canadian wildlife which is represented on the coins.



Do the activities.

Write 4 things about Julia's friend

She is very kind, friendly and very sporty. Her dad is a first nation person.

She loves skiing and playing ice-hockey. She plays lacrosse in the summer.

Does Julia like Canadian coins ?

Yes

No

Let's recap

Fill out the blanks to recap Julia's conversation with her grandfather.

1534 First Nation ice-hockey bank notes coins wildlife
 beaver monarch moose bilingual maple leaf French lacrosse

Canada was discovered by a **French** explorer in **1534** and then it became a British colony. That's why today it's a **bilingual** country. You can see the face of the British **monarch** on the Canadian dollar **Bank notes**. On the **coins** there is typical Canadian **wildlife** such as the bear, the **beaver** and the **moose**. Julia is happy in Canada. She had a huge **maple leaf** flag from her new Canadian friend Aki. Aki's dad is a **First Nation** person. Aki can ski and she can play **ice-hockey**. In summer, she plays **lacrosse**.

THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR – LE COMPARATIF DE SUPÉRIORITÉ

1. Observe et Déduis

Canada is *bigger* **than** France

Is cricket *more popular* **than** ice hockey?

Les adjectifs en italiques servent à faire des comparaisons
 expliquer sans raison



2. Récapitule : en regardant ces exemples, écris les adjectifs dans le tableau ci-contre

- Her house is larger but her garden is smaller than mine
- They have a better hockey team.
- My dog is bigger than yours.
- Is ice-hockey more difficult than cricket? Is it easier?
- I don't know! Is Jacques Cartier more famous?

Adjectifs courts (une ou deux syllabes se terminant par « y » ou « er »)	Adjectifs longs (deux syllabes, sauf ceux en « y » ou « er », ou « er » et plus de 2 syllabes)
Adjectif + er Ex : smaller Adjectif + r Ex : larger Adjectif + er (avec dernière consonne doublée) Ex : bigger Adjectif + ier (car le « y » s'est transformé en « i ») Ex : easier	more + adjectif ex : more difficult than more famous than
Comparatif irrégulier de « good » : better ≠ worse	

- Le deuxième élément de comparaison est introduit par **than** s'il est mentionné, comme dans les phrases **C** et **D**
- Pour les adjectifs d'une syllabe se terminant par consonne-voyelle-consonne, on **double** la consonne finale.
 Ex : fat → **fatter**

3 Entraîne-toi

Mets les adjectifs suivants au comparatif de supériorité.

angry • delicious • beautiful • easy • lazy • exotic • popular • famous • bad • sunny • cold • large
angrier • more beautiful • more delicious • easier • lazier •
more exotic • more popular • more famous • worse • sunnier
• colder • larger