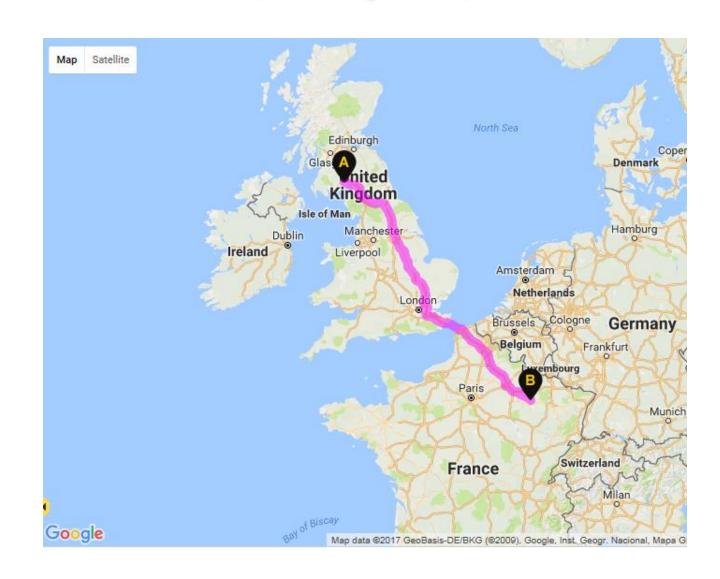
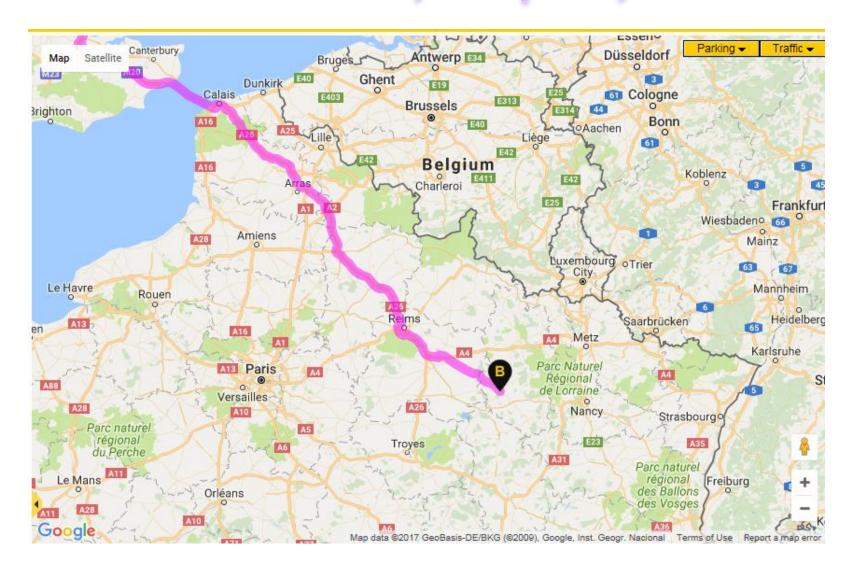
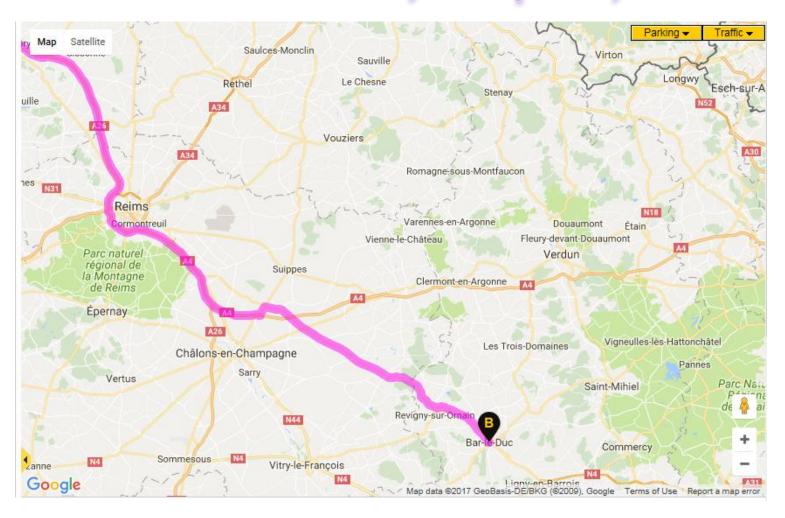
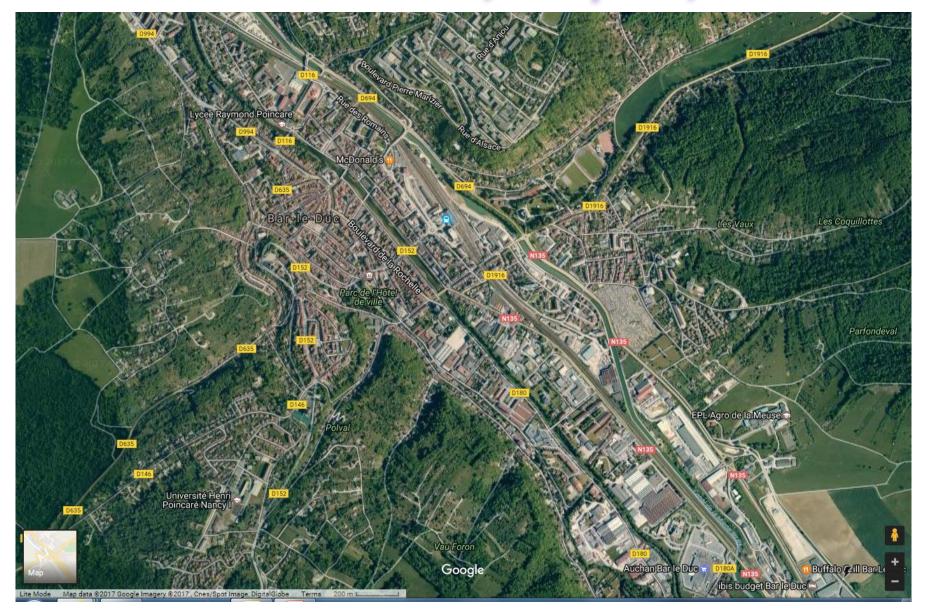
673 miles 1083km "Vous avez dû faire le plein!"

Notes: P1 Pupil: "you must have needed to fill up!"









#### Notes from previous slide:

Bar-le-Duc from space!

#### Things to spot:

- Boulevard de la Rochelle (the main shopping street)
- Buffalo Grill (& see its website:http://www.buffalo-grill.fr/ )
- Ibis Budget Hotel (& see website: http://www.ibis.com/fr/hotel-5652-ibis-budget-bar-le-duc/index.shtml, where you could look at prices, what's on offer for breakfast and lots more, including a live feed of what the weather is like in Bar-le Duc. Remember, you're only looking to pick out key words; don't worry about words you don't understand!
- Auchan (and its website: https://www.auchan.fr/magasins/bar-le-duc/sl-123, where you could look at opening hours, as well as picking out both familiar, and unfamiliar products, look at prices and so on.)
- L'université
- The Lycée Raymond Poincaré
- The Parc de l'Hôtel de Ville (the Town Hall: historically a hôtel was any kind of large house or mansion)
- What street name tells you this used to be a Roman settlement?
- Find the D1916 road and remember if for later.











Habitants: 15 895

Rivière: Ornain

Canal: Marne-Rhin



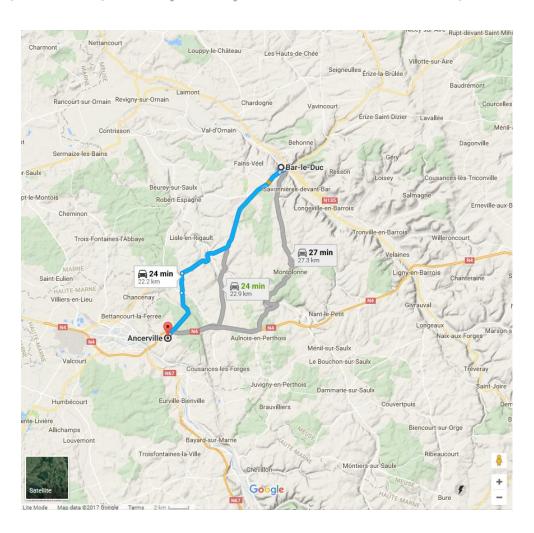
### Notes from previous slide: Spot...

- Notre Dame bridge over the River Ornain. The sticky-up bit in the middle of the bridge is a chapel.
- Two different coats of arms for the town of Bar le Duc
- Boulevard de la Rochelle, one of the main shopping streets
- The old clock tower
- A panoramic view of the town.
- What two rivers might the canal (not pictured) connect?

#### Jeudi, 30 mars, 2017 (matin): École des Chevreuils, Ancerville

#### Notes:

- Dictionary
   work: what
   animal is this
   primary
   school
   named for?
- Which direction (north, south, east, west...) do you have to travel to reach Ancerville from Bar-le-Duc?



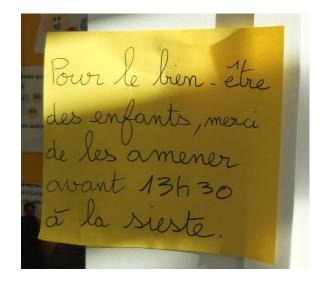
#### Jeudi, 30 mars, 2017 (matin): École des Chevreuils, Ancerville







The Post-It says, "For the benefit of the children, thank you for returning them to school before 1.30pm for their siesta" There is a 2 hour lunch break in most French schools and many children go home for lunch. A siesta after lunch is part of the timetable (for nursery, at least).









#### Notes from previous slide:

This is the staffroom at École des Chevreuils. It's more of a workspace than somewhere to relax in.

'Maîtres' is the equivalent of our words 'Masters' (= [male] teachers). 'Maître' and 'Maîtresse' (= mistress) are used instead of 'professeur' in primary schools. More about this later. In the meantime, you're right, it's not inclusive language.

Mme Pinchard, notre collègue



Vous pouvez chanter l'hymne national de l'Ecosse: 'Flower of Scotland?' Watch them sing the French National Anthem (next slide)...

First thing I was asked to do! It took the arrival (later on) of a French person, Mme Norel, to be able to do this...



Allons enfants de la Patrie
Le jour de gloire est arrivé!
Contre nous de la tyrannie
L'étendard sanglant est levé
Entendez-vous dans nos campagnes
Mugir ces féroces soldats?
Ils viennent jusque dans vos bras.
Égorger vos fils, vos compagnes!
Aux armes citoyens
Formez vos bataillons
Marchons, marchons
Qu'un sang impur
Abreuve nos sillons

Arise children of the fatherland The day of glory has arrived Against us tyranny's Bloody standard is raised Listen to the sound in the fields The howling of these fearsome soldiers They are coming into our midst To cut the throats of your sons and consorts To arms citizens! Form your battalions March, march Let impure blood Water our furrows

Notes: Here are the words in French and in English. Not much about sending anyone homeward 'tae think again', or asking God to save our gracious Queen. And there are another six verses in similar vein. There is some feeling in France that the words should be toned down a bit.





(We're learning rugby skills)



Nous apprenons à jouer au rugby

Practising rugby skills...











"Tracez un cercle de dix centimètres, et une droite de cinq centimètres..."

#### Notes from previous slide:

- Actually, this lesson was delivered in English.
- What two things are being drawn? And of what size?
- What English word is like the word used for 'draw'?

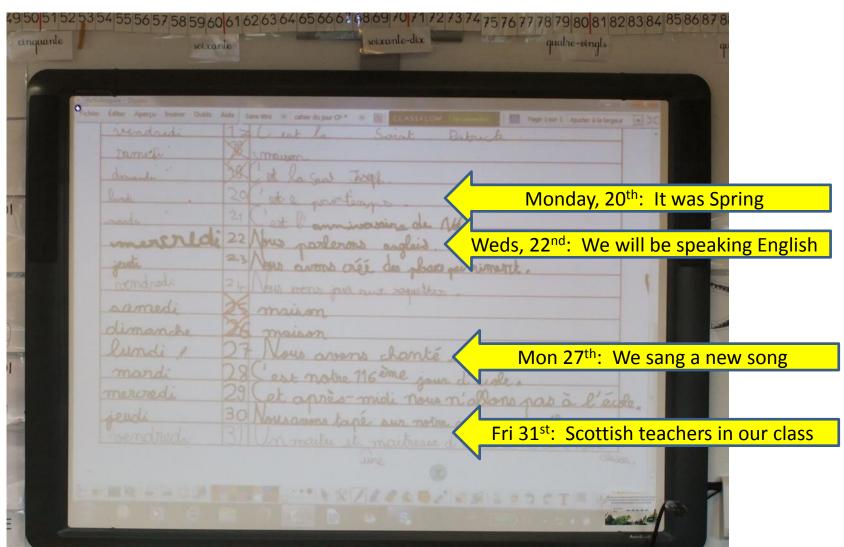


Jeudi, 30 mars (aprèsmidi) Collège d'Ancerville

#### Notes from previous slide:

We weren't able to take photos in the Secondary school, the Collège d'Ancerville; apart from this one in the school library. Pupils in the Dalbeattie cluster may have met some of the teachers there: Mme Fournier, Mme Milewski, and Mme Provin. We spent two really interesting lessons with an S3 English class, who were learning about newspaper reporting, and an S5 class, who were discussing rules and regulations for a public park. The standard of their English was excellent. In contrast with the primary schools we visited, the Collège was a much older building and, though clean and well looked after, was not as well equipped as most of our Secondary schools are.

#### Vendredi, 31 mars: École Jean-Errard, Bar-le-Duc



#### Notes from previous slide:

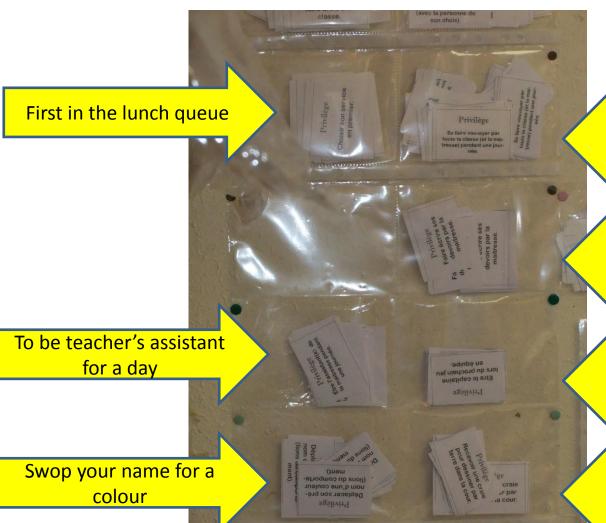
- This is a P1/2 class diary. The entries were almost all written by pupils.
  They learn the same kind of handwriting, known as cursive script, right
  from the beginning and the teachers all use the same writing for
  anything displayed.
- The usual word we use for 'teacher' in French is 'professeur'. In French primary schools, they use 'maître' for male teachers and 'maîtresse' for female ones, and pupils call their teacher 'Maître' or 'Maîtresse' as appropriate. This is like our old fashioned words for teachers, 'Master' and 'Mistress'. And, these days, pupils in French primary schools address their teachers as 'tu'. The traditional rule was that you only called people you would call by their first name (family, friends etc) 'tu' In Secondary, it's still 'vous'

Un maitre et une maitresse d'Ecosse sont dans notre classe.

The class teacher wrote this for the pupil who was writing the class diary to copy. Since there were two of us, one male and one female, they had to write both 'maître' and 'maîtresse' Note that the teacher has not put circumflexes (the little hat shapes) on the letter 'i'. The circumflex is being phased out. But old habits die hard!



When I introduced myself, I wrote the name of where I came from on the board. In Scotland I always print, because pupils say they can't read my writing. When I wrote this, one (P1!) pupil put his hand up and said, in astonishment, 'Monsieur, vous ne savez pas écrire?' - 'Sir, don't you know how to write properly?' He had expected me to write in script and thought I hadn't been taught...



Whole class – and teacher
– have to call you 'vous' for
the day

Have your homework task copied down for you by the teacher

To be a captain in the next team game

To get a piece of chalk to draw on the playground

#### Notes from previous slide:

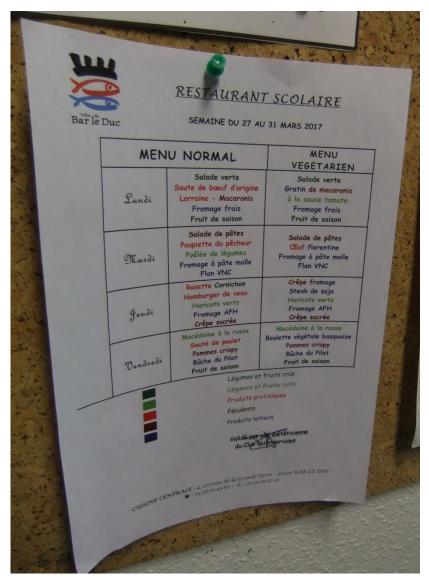
This is a set of 'reward' or 'privilege' cards pupils in the class can earn. Most of them are self-explanatory; see previous slides for information about tu and vous. This might be the equivalent of the rest of the class having to call you 'Sir' or 'Miss' for the day.

Note use of phonetic symbols [[, 3...] which we don't use these days; and the cursive script on the flipchart sheet on the right hand side.



It
happens
in France,
too! "The
nits are
back!
Please
check
heads!"





n lu	Crêpe fromage Steak de soja Haricots verts Fromage AFH Crêpe sucrée
se	Macédoine à la russe Boulette végétale basquaise Pommes crispy Bûche du Pilat Fruit de saison
imes et fruits crus	
imes et fruits cuits	
duits protidiques	
ulents	
duits laitiers	

#### Notes from previous page:

School menu for the week. Note that it's a several course job and items are colour coded according to type: Black: raw fruit/veg; Green: cooked fruit/veg; Red: protein; Brown: Carbs; Blue: Dairy. Note that there's not really a choice (except between vegetarian and 'normal' and, again, we would perhaps consider 'normal' too values-based a word...)
How many items can the class recognise, or guess? Dictionary opportunity also.

Looking at the close-up on the right, Fromage AFH puzzled us, but turns out to be Fromage Ail et Fines Herbes – our old friend Boursin! Bûche du Pilat is cheese. Bûche means a log and Pilat cheese comes from the Rhône Alps. We get little goat's cheese 'logs' here, but Bûche du Pilat is cow's milk cheese and looks more like a brick. Nice, though.

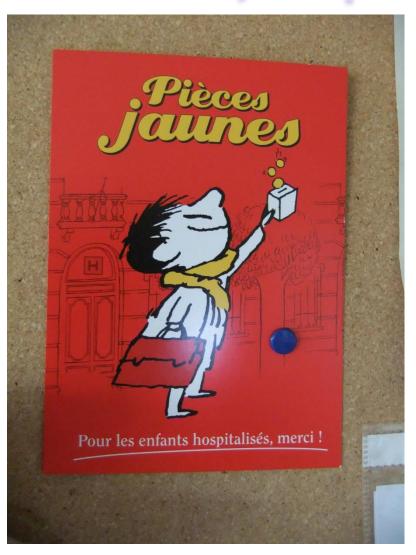


#### Notes from previous page:

Jules Ferry was a French politician, who, in 1882, established that schools throughout France would be free (and compulsory) to attend and also secular (i.e. non-denominational). For that reason, French schools do not teach any kind of RE or hold religious assemblies, though pupils do get quite a lot of input about citizenship. Many schools throughout France are named for Jules Ferry.



Mme Ledeuil Wahl from École Jean Errard spent some time at Pennighame Primary School.

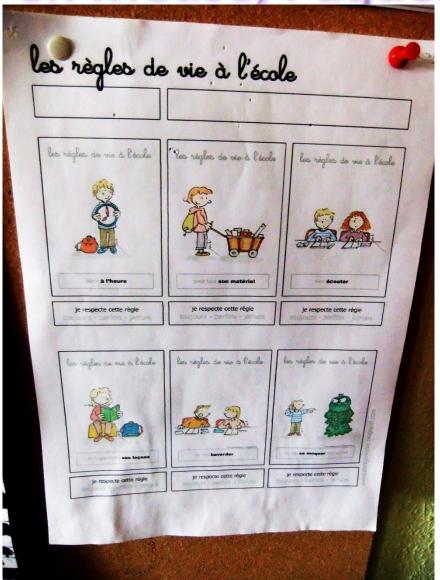


#### Notes from previous page:

Pièces jaunes – 'yellow coins' is what we would call 'coppers'. Although this looks like an advert from the 1930s, this appeal was only launched in 1990 and is still running. The idea is that people save their small change and donate it to provide comforts for children in hospital and also to construct hostels near hospitals to accommodate parents/carers whose children are in hospital. The president of the organisation is Bernadette Chirac, the wife of a former President of France (Jacques Chirac)

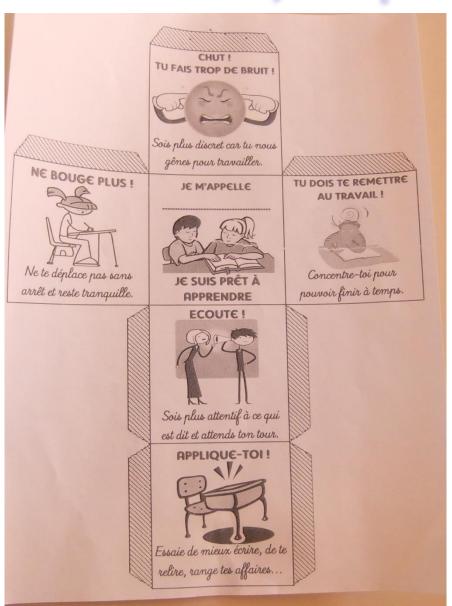
A bit difficult to read because of the quality of the photo, but, left to right, top to bottom, it reads:

- I arrive on time
- I bring my stuff
- I listen
- I do my homework
- I don't chat in class
- I don't make fun of others



This is a template, which makes into a die, an alternative to the traffic light some of us use. Top to bottom, left to right, it reads:

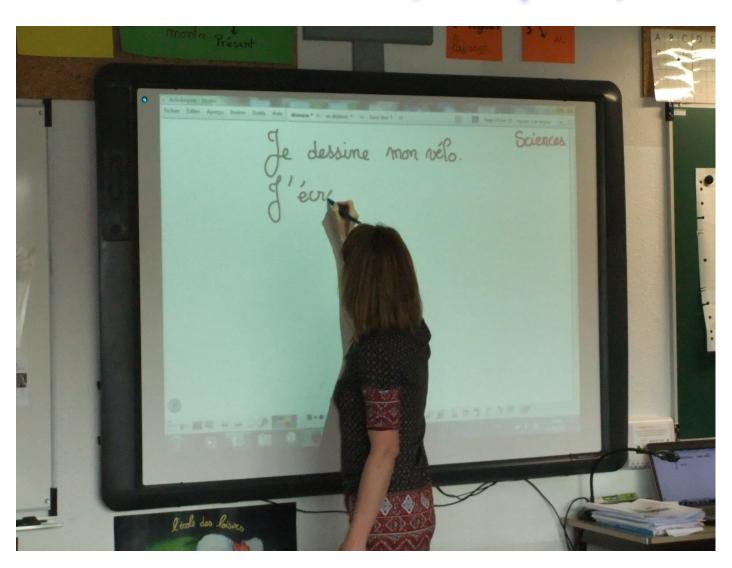
- Shh! Too much noise! Wind your neck in; you're preventing us from working.
- Don't move! Sit still for a while and stay calm.
- My name is .....; I'm ready to learn.
- Back to Work!
   Concentrate, so you'll be finished in time.
- Listen! Be more attentive to what others say and wait for your turn.
- Apply yourself!
   Try to write better, read your work through and keep your stuff tidy.





#### Notes from previous page:

Teacher's lunch. On the right is grated celeriac (céleri remoulade); the main course is pork, macedoine of vegetables, a wheat product like a coarser version of couscous or bulgar wheat and a sauce. This is pretty standard fare. Not a Pot Noodle to be seen...



#### Notes from previous page:

This was the equivalent of a P7 class at École Jean Errard. Teacher is Mme Wahl, whom some pupils at Penninghame, St Peter's and Sandhead may recognise. The class were looking at bikes and how they work. Instructions on the board. They were to draw a diagram of a bike, showing how it works and labelling all the parts. In groups, they went out of the class with a helper, who showed them the various parts of a bike, including gears etc...



A hands-on look at the detail of how bikes actually work.

Sciences Je dessine mon vélo. J'écris le nom des différentes parties qui le compose (en traçant s flèches à la règle. 11000 / 金属省6000 19 l'école des

Once they had all drawn their diagrams and all spent some time outside with the practical demonstration, some of the diagrams were put under the document camera and peer assessed. "Saddle mounted directly on the rear wheel"; "No Chain" were some of the comments. Homework, in the light of what they'd learned, was to go home and redesign their bike. Some of them had labelled the chain (chaîne) as chêne; sounds the same, but a chêne is an oak tree!



Video: this song was their end of term performance. The words are difficult to make out, but see the next slide for what they are (and a translation). Watch the boy in yellow...

- Petit enfant nouveau-né Adore se promener
   Nomade
   Sur des hanches balancer
   Ou sur un ventre danser
   Nomade
- 2. Petit enfant du désert Vogue, vogue sur sa mère Nomade Elle ne le pose jamais Le sable l'engloutirait Nomade

- 3. Il ne sait rien des frontières Il marche avec la lumière Nomade Il a pour toute prison La ligne de l'horizon Nomade Maman, n'arrête jamais
- 4. La promenade entamée Nomade Enfants, ne tuez jamais En vous ce désir nommé Nomade
- 1. Tiny new-born child / Loves to wander / Nomad / Loves to balance on his mother's hips / Or dance on her middle / Nomad
- 2. Tiny child of the desert / Floats, bobs on his mother / Nomad / She never puts him down / The sand would bury him / Nomad
- 3. He knows nothing of borders / He follows the light / Nomad / His only prison is the horizon / Nomad / Mother, never let him go
- 4. The journey begun / Nomad / Children: never lose your desire to be a Nomad
- 5. (as verse 1)
- 6. (as verse 2)





We presented the École Jean Errard with a Robert Burns themed display plate (in the box) on behalf of Dumfries & Galloway Council. The Headteacher, Mme Hornberger, (centre in the right hand picture) was shortly to retire and had been presented with some flowers by a staff member leaving early. Pupils in the Stranraer cluster might remember Mme Hornberger, who visited schools there in the spring of 2016; and pupils at Penninghame and St Peter's RC might remember Mme Ledeuil Wahl (left, on the right hand picture), who also visited in the spring of 2016.



#### Photo on previous slide:

Left to right: M. Lemoine, Mme Ledeuil Wahl (partnered with Pennighame Primary), Mme Norel (D&G PLL Co-ordinator), Mme Hornberger (HT at Jean Errard, and has visited schools in Stranraer cluster); Mme Pinchard (Nancy-Metz co-ordinator in France and has visited a number of schools in D&G); Mme Grandgirard (partnered with Laurieknowe Primary); Mme Clausse (partnered with Applegarth & Hutton), and holding the presentation Burns plate); Mme Colmant, teacher at Jean Errard, Mr Kerr (D&G Nancy-Metz co-ordinator)



#### Notes from previous page:

One of the things we visited while in and about Bar-le-Duc was the Voie Sacrée (the Sacred Trail). It was a major route for troop movements during the First World War (many of them trudging long distances on foot). It runs between Bar-le-Duc and Verdun. There was a major battle at Verdun during the First World War. Many French people will tell you that the Voie Sacrée is the only major road in France that doesn't have a number, but, in fact, many maps now show it as the D1916 (the year of the Battle of Verdun). It travels through beautiful countryside (now, and particularly on the day this photo was taken), but was a landscape of mud, danger and utter devastation at the time. See also https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voie\_Sacr%C3%A9e

There are what we would call milestones (actually, one every kilometre) along the entire Voie Sacrée. Each one has a First World War helmet fixed to the top. Here's the front...









...and this shows all three marked sides.