



Differentiated Writing Exam Practice

for GCSE AQA French

Update v1.1, January 2025

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Teacher's Introduction

This pack of Differentiated Writing Exam Practice for GCSE AQA French aims to help students develop their knowledge and skills for the writing exam. The activities in this resource are in exam style and mirror the structure of the writing exam in order to efficiently prepare students.

Remember!

Always check the exam board website for new information, including changes to the specification and sample assessment material.

The topics covered in this pack are based on the **2024 GCSE AQA** specification, and are the following:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Identity and relationships with others | 6. Celebrity culture |
| 2. Healthy living and lifestyle | 7. Travel and tourism, including places of interest |
| 3. Education and work | 8. Media and technology |
| 4. Free-time activities | 9. The environment and where people live |
| 5. Customs, festivals and celebrations | |

The grammar and vocabulary used in this pack reflect the 2024 GCSE AQA specification.

Vocabulary:

This resource has been checked against the 2024 vocabulary list to ensure compliance with new exam style, offering the best possible exam practice for your students.

The worksheets contained in this pack are differentiated. Indeed, for each topic there are foundation-level questions and higher-level questions which include every question type. This differentiation will prepare students according to their particular level and skills.

Therefore, in total, there are **18** worksheets: nine per level, with five questions for Foundation and three questions for Higher per topic.

Skills development: This introduction is followed by a **support section**. This section is divided into four parts:

- The first part explains how to write different types of texts, such as articles, blog posts, diary entries, emails and letters. Key French phrases are also provided for each text type.
- The second part gives students planning advice to help them structure their writing.
- The third part provides useful tips to help students enter top brackets in the mark schemes. Key expressions are given here to students.
- The final part shows students different manners to approach the translation task.

Exam-style questions by topic (all completed in French):

Foundation:

- Task 1: Students write five sentences based on a photo
- Task 2: Students write about 50 words based on five bullet-point prompts
- Task 3: Students complete a grammar gapfill with five subparts
- Task 4: Students translate five sentences into French
- Task 5: Students write about 90 words based on three bullet-point prompts

Higher:

- Task 1: Students translate five sentences into French
- Task 2: Students write about 90 words based on three bullet-point prompts
- Task 3: Students write about 150 words based on two bullet-point prompts

After the topic section, **two grids** (one for each level) divided by key points found in the official mark scheme can be found. These grids are here to allow peer-marking. **Answers** or indicative content for all of the activities can be found at the end. They are followed by a **lined page** which can be photocopied and used in class to familiarise students with the exam's format.

How to use: This pack can be used for extra preparation in the run-up to the exam. Time can be set to help reproduce the real conditions of the written exam.

July 2024

Update v1.1, January 2025

Update with minor vocabulary corrections and improvements to formatting.

Support: How to write...

1. How to write an article

a. Don't forget the heading!

You cannot write an article without including a heading. This heading has to be given in your article.

A heading has to catch the reader's attention and convince them to keep reading and catchy!

b. Introduce the subject

The first paragraph of your article has to start by exposing the tackled issue. Ws: Who? Where? When? Why? How?

Answers to the questions must be provided at the very beginning of your article.

c. Give details

Now that you have introduced the topic, you can go further by giving more details. Ask yourself the question 'how?'

Key phrases to add ideas:

De plus / En plus / Ensuite / Puis / Aussi



d. Avoid bias

When writing an article, don't give your personal opinion. An article aims at presenting trends and events.

A good way to avoid bias is by giving different viewpoints concerning a topic. For example, about sport, give advantages and disadvantages.

Key phrases to contrast opinions:

Mais / Cependant / En revanche / Néanmoins / D'un côté, ... D'un autre côté

e. Conclusion

Summarise what has been presented in the article. Do not reintroduce the topic. There has been an evolution between the introduction and the conclusion.

Then, open the perspectives on the topic by asking questions or exposing new ideas.

Key phrases to conclude:

Enfin / Finalement / En guise de conclusion / Pour conclure / Au final / Tout en

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2. How to write a blog post

a. Include a heading

A blog post is quite similar to an online article. As you are writing about a specific topic, you must include a heading. This heading has to be short and catchy in order to convince your readers.

b. Introduce the subject

The first paragraph of your blog post has to start by exposing the tackled issue. You must ask the 5Ws: Who? Where? When? What? Why?

Answers to these questions must be provided at the very beginning of your post.

c. Be personal

Blogs are often very personal. So, don't be afraid to express your opinions. You do not have to justify them. Also, don't forget to justify your viewpoints.

Also, don't forget to use the pronoun 'je' when writing a blog post.

Key phrases to express personal opinions:

Pour moi / Selon moi / À mon avis / Je pense que ... / Personnellement

Key phrases to justify opinions:

Parce que / Car / Puisque / Comme / En effet

d. Conclusion

Summarise briefly your ideas and ask for the opinions of potential readers. Remember that a blog is a place where anybody can give their opinion about anything. So, invite people to share their views.

Key phrases to conclude:

Enfin / Finalement / En guise de conclusion / Pour conclure / Au final / Tout en

Key phrases to ask for people's opinions:

Quelle est votre opinion sur ce sujet ?

Et vous, qu'en pensez-vous ?

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3. How to write a diary entry

a. Date your entry

You cannot keep a diary without dating your entries. Write the date in the full form (e.g. 17 février 2024)

b. Talk to your diary

When writing a diary entry, imagine that you are talking to another person. Start every entry with 'Cher journal,'.

c. Describe past events

The particular events.

Make sure you perfectly know the perfect and imperfect tenses in French!

d. Express your feelings

How you feel (or felt)

Key phrases to express feelings:

Je me sens ... / Ça me ... / C'est ...

d. Talk about future plans

At the end of your entry, you can mention what you intend to do in the next months.

Make sure you know the immediate future and future tenses in French!

Key phrases to mention future plans:

J'ai l'intention de ... / J'ai envie de ... / Je compte ... / J'ai pour projet de ...

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4. How to write an email

a. Think about the subject line

Before reading your email, the recipient will see the subject line. Therefore, it must be very clear. Ask yourself: 'What is the main topic of my email?' It will help you.

b. Know who you are writing to

Keep in mind the recipient's identity.

If you are writing to your friend, you can start with 'Salut', 'Coucou' or 'Bonjour'.

However, if you are writing to someone you have never met before, or if you are writing to someone who occupies a higher position than you, you have to respect some rules.

Key phrases to start an email:
(Cher) Monsieur / (Chère) Madame / (Chère) Mademoiselle ...



c. Give the motive of your email

Say why you are writing and sending this email. It could be to apply for a job, to find out what your friend is up to, to talk about your holidays, etc.

Key phrases to give the motive of an email:

J'envoie cet e-mail afin de/pour/car ... / Je vous écris afin de/pour/car ... / Je ... de/pour/car ...

d. Be careful with the type of language you are using

If you are writing to your friend, you have to use the pronoun 'tu'. You can use 'tu'.

However, if you are writing to someone you have never met before, you must use 'vous' to constantly express yourself in a polite way.

e. Ending an email: remember who you are writing to

When you are writing to your friend, just end your email with one of the following phrases: 'Je t'embrasse' or 'À la prochaine'.

If you are writing to someone you have never met before, you have to end the email with the phrase: 'Je vous prie d'agréer, Madame, Monsieur, l'expression de mes salutations'.

If you know the recipient but this person occupies a higher position than you, use the following phrases to end your email: 'Cordialement', 'Respectueusement' or 'Sincèrement'.

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5. How to write a letter

a. Starting a letter: know who you are writing to

Keep in mind the recipient's identity.

If you are writing to your friend, you can start with 'Salut', 'Coucou' or 'Bonjour'.

However, if you do not know the recipient, or if the person you are writing to is not your friend (e.g. a teacher), you have to respect some rules.

Key phrases to start your letter:

(Cher) Monsieur ... / (Chère) Madame/Mademoiselle ...

b. Give the motive of your letter

Say why you are writing this letter. For example, it could be to apply for a job, to ask for help, to say 'hello' to someone you have not seen for a long time, or to talk about your holidays.

Key phrases to give the motive of a letter:

J'envoie cette lettre afin de/pour/car ... / Je vous écris afin de/pour/car ... /
afin de/pour/car ...

c. Be careful with the type of language you are using

If you are writing to your friend, you have to use the pronoun 'tu'.

However, if you are writing to someone you have never met before, you must use 'vous'. Remember to express yourself in a polite way.

d. Ending a letter: remember who you are writing to

When you are writing to your friend, just end your letter with one of the following phrases: 'Je t'embrasse' or 'À la prochaine'.

If you are writing to someone you have never met before, you have to end the letter with a formal phrase: 'Je vous prie d'agréer, Madame, Monsieur, l'expression de mes saluts'.

If you know the recipient but this person occupies a higher position than you, you must use formal phrases to end your letter: 'Cordialement', 'Respectueusement' or 'Salutations'.

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Support: Planning your writing

1. Read the question carefully

Read the question several times to make sure you understand what is being asked.

Underline the key words. Start with the command words such as 'Describe' or 'Explain'. Then, underline the words indicating which topic is being covered.

Know what kind of text you have to write. Is it a blog post? An article? A letter?

Keep the bullet points in mind as you have to include them all.

Don't forget to look at the length of the text you are expected to write. It will be indicated in the question.

2. Write down your ideas

After reading the question, jot down in French the first answers that come in your mind. Write down words and phrases – words and phrases will suffice.

3. Make an outline

Do not start writing without a clear outline!

When all your answers are written down, try to link them together. Some will be linked while others will be opposite.

Then, create parts according to the bullet points. In other words, each part should answer a part of the question.

Write down your answers in each part. Start with the main idea and include justifications in brackets.

Ensure you are actually answering the question! Try to keep the separation between repetitions and missing elements.

Finally, write down key vocabulary and structures you intend to use in each part of your strategy. In other words, for each part, write down the **quantifiers** (très, assez, peu, etc.), **connectives** (et, mais, où, etc.), **negations** (ne ... pas, ne ... jamais, etc.), **opinions** (à mon avis, etc.), **time expressions** (aujourd'hui, demain, hier, etc.) you intend to include in your writing. It will help you to write sentences with these words and phrases.

Your total planning time should not be more than 10 minutes. Base your time on the number of marks. For example, the 90-word question is worth 15 marks, so it will take you 10 minutes to plan.

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Support: Tips to enter top band

1. Cover all the bullet points

Examiners will first check whether you are answering the question or not. If your answer is excellent, you will not get a good mark if you do not bring an appropriate answer to the question. To answer the question, make sure you cover all the bullet points.

2. Produce a structured piece of writing

A good piece of writing is a structured one. Examiners do not want to read a text that is put or repeated. Ideas have to be coherently linked. To do so, you might find the following key phrases useful.

Key phrases to...

... introduce ideas:

Pour commencer / Tout d'abord / En premier lieu / Commençons par

... add ideas:

En plus / Puis / Ensuite / Aussi / Par ailleurs / En outre / Ajoutons / En outre / En plus que ...

... introduce examples:

Ainsi / Par exemple / Notamment / Effectivement / Soit / Prenons le cas de

... contrast ideas:

Mais / Cependant / En revanche / Néanmoins / Même si / Au contraire / D'un côté ... D'un autre côté ... / D'une part ... D'autre part ... / Concernant ... / Quant à ... /

... expose similarities:

Comme / De façon similaire à ... / À l'instar de ... / De même que ... / Il est

... express causes:

À cause de / Du fait de / En raison de / Grâce à / À force de

... express consequences:

Ainsi / Alors / Donc / Par conséquent / C'est pourquoi / D'où

... conclude:

Enfin / Au final / Finalement / Pour conclure / En guise de conclusion / En résumé / En définitive

3. Use key vocabulary

Key words will generally be in the question. Use them to ensure each bullet point is covered.

4. Use key grammatical structures

In a general way, try to use as many grammatical structures as possible. But to get the highest marks, your grammar has to be accurate.

Also, the content of the question will often indicate what grammatical structures to use. For example:

- If you are asked to write about your last holiday, you will have to use the past tense and the phrases indicating the action is taking place in the past.
- If you are asked to describe your future plans, you must use the imperative. Don't forget the time phrases expressing the future.
- If you are asked to describe someone or something, remember to agree the number. You can also use comparatives and superlatives to strengthen your description.
- If you are asked to mention advantages and disadvantages, don't forget to mention the negative form.
- If you are asked to give directions, do use the imperatives.

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5. Express opinions

Examiners want you to express opinions in your writing, so do not hesitate to dislike something.

Key phrases to express personal opinions:

Pour moi / Selon moi / D'après moi / À mon avis / Personnellement / Je pense
Il me semble que ... / Je suis sûr(e) que ...

6. Justify your answers

Justifying your answers is very appreciated by examiners. To reach the top band, justify your answers further. Try to provide an answer to the question 'why?' every time.

Key phrases to justify your answers:

Parce que / Car / Puisque / Comme / En effet / Afin de / Pour / Étant donné

7. Use different tenses

Examiners want to see if you are capable of accurately using tenses. So, do not only use the present tense. Show the examiners you know how to use the perfect, the imperfect, the immediate future, the future, the conditional, and the pluperfect. Also, make sure to use your verbs!

8. Avoid major mistakes

Examiners are not looking for a perfect piece of writing. Minor mistakes which do not affect the overall meaning of your sentence / piece of writing are mostly fine. But make sure you do not make any major mistakes which affect the overall meaning of your sentence / piece of writing.

Therefore, if you forget verbs or incorrectly conjugate them, you will lose marks. Make sure to attentively read your text.

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Support: Tips for approaching the translation

1. Read the sentences/text carefully

Never start translating a sentence/text without reading it to the end. Firstly, read the sentence/text to be translated. Secondly, you have to grasp the overall meaning. Thirdly, look at whether you have managed to reproduce the same message in your target language.

2. Focus on cognates and near-cognates

When reading, pay attention to cognates and near-cognates. Cognates are words that have the same form and meaning in both English and French. Near-cognates refer to words that have a similar form in English and French, but which possess the same meaning.

Consider the following example:

I love classic literature. Yesterday I started reading **Claude Gueux**, by **Victor Hugo**. The main character is a man who is sent to prison because of a theft. In this novel, the author does not hesitate to criticise the French justice system.

The words in bold are cognates. They are, therefore, the same in French. Cognates are near-cognates and are translated in the following way:

English	French
Classic	Classique
Literature	Littérature
Author	Auteur
Hesitate	Hésite
Criticise	Critiquer
System	Système

3. Be careful with false friends

It is really important to recognise false friends as they can mislead you. The best way to avoid this is by learning the most common ones. You can visit this website which offers a list of false friends: www.zigzag-education.co.uk/12536-faux-amis

1. I do not like driving. I do not even own a **car**.
2. My sister stays in the **library** to study.
3. I hope I am going **to pass this exam**.

The words in bold are false friends. In the first sentence, 'car' means 'voiture' (car) or 'coach'. In the second sentence, the word 'library' means 'bibliothèque'. A 'library' is a place where books are kept. In the last sentence, 'to pass this exam' should be translated as 'réussir cet examen'. The French means 'to take an exam'.

4. Use synonyms

If you don't know the French equivalent of an English word, try to find a synonym in French which has the same or a similar meaning as another one.

Have a look at the following sentence:

In this novel, the author does not hesitate to criticise the French justice system.

Imagine you do not know the French equivalent of 'novel' (roman). Use an English dictionary to find a synonym. For example, the words 'novel' and 'book' convey the same meaning. Therefore, translate the word 'book' instead of 'novel'. This gives you the French equivalent: 'roman'.

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5. Pay attention to the tenses and time phrases

When translating a sentence/text, you have to particularly focus on tenses and time phrases. If the tense of your translated sentence differs from the original one, you will lose marks.

Victor Hugo wrote *Claude Gueux* in **1834**. This novel, denouncing the death penalty, is taught by many French pupils. And it will hopefully remain taught in class in **the future**.

The words in bold are time phrases which indicate when the actions are taking place. The first sentence is in the past tense. The second sentence is in the present tense. The third sentence is in the future tense. The first sentence should stay in the past. It is required to use the perfect tense. The second sentence has to remain in the present tense. And the third sentence should be translated using either the immediate future or the future.

6. Consider the way sentences are formed

Sentences are not always written in the affirmative form. Some contain negative or interrogative forms. It is therefore very important to know how negative and interrogative sentences are formed in French.

1. I don't own a car.
2. I never lied.
3. Are you going to learn how to drive?
4. What are you studying?

The first two sentences are in the negative form. But, note that the negation is 'never'. The last two sentences are in the interrogative form. Again, note how they are formed. The third sentence is a yes/no question while the fourth sentence is a wh-question. Make sure you know how these two types of questions are formed in French.

7. Avoid literal translation

You should always avoid literal translation. English and French are two different languages and have very different rules. Sometimes translating a sentence/text literally can produce a nonsensical or incorrect sentence.

Consider these two sentences:

1. She gave me a kiss.
2. My car was stolen.

The first sentence shouldn't be translated as 'elle m'a donné un baiser'. Although this is grammatically correct, native speakers of French would most probably just say 'elle m'a embrassé(e)'. Also, the pronoun 'me' is put in French. Object pronouns come mostly before the verb. The second sentence, you would not use the passive voice to translate it into French. You would say 'mon véhicule a été volé' or 'ma voiture a été volée'.

8. Read your translated sentences/text

Try to take some time at the end of the lesson to read the translation you have produced. Check that you have spelled everything correctly. Have you translated everything?

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Identity and relationships with others

Foundation

Starter:

- Here is a box of 20 key French words and expressions related to the covered vocabulary list. These will help you in answering the exam-style questions on the side first and test whether you recognise all of the words. Then do the same and write them down to practise your French spelling!

French	English
La taille	The size/height
La fille	The girl/daughter
Le nom	The full name / surname
L'animal (masc.)	The animal/pet
L'enfant (masc./fem.)	The child
Anglais(e)	English
Beau/bel/beaux/belles	Beautiful
Européen(ne)	European
Fort(e)	Strong/loud
Français(e)	French
Grand(e)	Tall/big/large
Jeune	Young
Seul(e)	Alone
Sérieux/sérieuse	Conscientious/responsible
Timide	Timid/shy/bashful
Traditionnel(le)	Traditional
Connaître	To know / be familiar with
Parler	To speak/talk
S'entendre (avec)	To get on (with someone)
Ta/ton/tes	Your

2. Adjectives

In French, adjectives are very important words which serve to give some description. Don't hesitate to use lots of adjectives in your descriptions. Here are some rules to remember:

- Contrary to English, adjectives in French are mostly positioned *after* the noun.
- Also, adjectives in French agree in gender and number with their associated noun. If you have a feminine noun, don't forget to put your adjective in the feminine!

Example:

Smart women → Des femmes intelligentes

Rewrite the following sentences to make them feminine:

- Mon meilleur copain est petit mais fort. Il est sérieux et intelligent.
- Mon cousin est grand et timide. Il est aussi un peu ennuyeux. Il est français.
- Mon frère est beau et amusant. Il est européen.

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Task 1:

You send this photo to your Canadian cousin. What is in this photo? Write **five** sentences.



Task 2:

Your school has partnered with a French school, and you are writing to your French friend. Describe your school and your relationships with your family and friends.

Write approximately **50** words in **French**. You must write something about each of the following:

Mention:

- what you look like
- your family and pets
- your best friend
- your personality
- your relationship with your friend

Task 3:

Using your knowledge of grammar, complete the following sentences in **French**. Choose from the three options in the grid and write it in your book, as in the example below.

Example: Ma mère a les cheveux courts.

ai	a	avons
----	---	-------

3. Ma famille est

traditionnel

1. Ma sœur est

petit	petite	petits
-------	--------	--------

4. Tous les week-

je

2. Je français et anglais.

parle	parlons	parler
-------	---------	--------

5. J'ai mon

rencontré

Task 4:

Translate the following sentences into French.

- I have a sister.
- I get on with my father.
- My stepfather is serious and hard-working.
- I think that communication is important.
- Yesterday I chatted with my friend.

Task 5:

You are emailing your Senegalese friend about your family and friends. Write approximately **90** words in **French**. You must write something about each of the following:

Describe:

- what you do with your family
- a recent activity with your friends
- what you are going to do with your family or friends next weekend

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Identity and relationships with others

Higher

Starter:

- Here is a box of 20 key French words and expressions related to the covered vocabulary list. These will help you in answering the exam-style questions on the side first and test whether you recognise all of the words. Then do the same with the words on the next page and write them down to practise your French spelling!

French	English
La colère	Anger
La confiance	Confidence/trust
La jeunesse	Youth
L'adolescent(e)/l'adolescente(s)	The teenager
Le PACS	The civil partnership
Le rapport	The relationship/reputation
Le sentiment	The feeling
Le soutien	The support
Agréable	Pleasant/nice/agreeable
Célibataire	Single/unmarried
Embêtant(e)	Annoying
Fier/fière	Proud
Inquiet/inquiète	Worried/anxious
Paresseux/paresseuse	Lazy
Sensible	Sensitive
Comprendre	To understand
Disputer/se disputer	To scold, tell off / to argue
Manquer (à)	To fail to catch / to be late
Mentir	To lie
(Se) ressembler	To look like / to look alike

2. Adjectives

In French, adjectives are very important words you should use to give depth to your writing. Here are some rules to respect.

- Contrary to English, adjectives in French are mostly positioned *after* the noun.
- BAGS adjectives (adjectives describing beauty, age, goodness and size).
- Also, adjectives in French agree in gender and number with their associated noun.

Example:

Smart women → Des femmes intelligentes

Indicate in the following sentences, the underlined adjective will go after or before the noun (BAGS adjectives). Use A for after and B for before:

- The black cat is on the window sill.
- It is a beautiful city.
- My little brother can be annoying.
- French is an interesting subject.

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Task 1:

Translate the following sentences into **French**.

1. I can always go out with my friends on Saturdays.
2. Next weekend, my sister will get married in a church.
3. My parents encourage my brother to go to university.
4. I would not like to look after children in the future.
5. I have never talked about my problems to my stepfather.

Task 2:

You are writing an article about your best friend for the school magazine.

Write approximately **90** words in **French**. You must write something about each of the following:

Describe:

- what you like about your best friend
- an activity you did with your best friend in the past
- what you will do with your best friend during the holidays

Task 3:

You are writing an article about relationships between teenagers and their parents. Your article should be about 150 words.

Write approximately **150** words in **French**. You must write something about both of the following:

Describe:

- the importance of healthy relationships
- a conflict you had in the past and how you solved it

Task 1:

Translate the following sentences into **French**.

1. I can always go out with my friends on Saturdays.
2. Next weekend, my sister will get married in a church.
3. My parents encourage my brother to go to university.
4. I would not like to look after children in the future.
5. I have never talked about my problems to my stepfather.

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You are writing an article about relationships between teenagers and their parents. Your article should be about 150 words.

Write approximately **150** words in **French**. You must write something about both of the following:

Describe:

- the importance of healthy relationships
- a conflict you had in the past and how you solved it

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Healthy living and lifestyle

Foundation

Starter:

1. Here is a box of 20 key French words and expressions related to the covered vocabulary list. These will help you in answering the exam-style questions on the side first and test whether you recognise all of the words. Then do the same and write them down to practise your French spelling!

French	English
La faim	Hunger
La soif	Thirst
La tête	The head
Le cœur	The heart
Le thé	The tea
Actif, active	Active/energetic
Danger, dangereuse	Dangerous
Fort(e)	Strong/loud
Jeune	Young
Malade	Ill
Sain(e)	Healthy
Équilibré(e)	Balanced
Boire	To drink
Courir	To run
Jouer	To play
Manger	To eat
Marcher	To walk
Perdre / se perdre	To lose / get lost
Tuer	To kill
Éviter (de)	To avoid

2. Opinions

Read the sentences below. For each sentence, decide if it expresses a healthy lifestyle (U).

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Je mange cinq fruits et légumes par jour. | 5. Je marche à l'école. |
| 2. Je fume des cigarettes. | 6. Je fais de la natation. |
| 3. Je fais du sport trois fois par semaine. | 7. Je bois beaucoup de soda. |
| 4. Je mange beaucoup de glaces. | 8. Je dors quatre heures par nuit. |

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Task 1:

Your neighbour shares this photo on Instagram. What is in this photo? Write **five**...



Task 2:

You have been asked to write an article for the school newsletter. Describe your... Write approximately **50** words in **French**. You must write something about each...

Mention:

- what you eat
- the sports you play / the activities you do
- what you do to relax
- what you drink
- what time you go to bed

Task 3:

Using your knowledge of grammar, complete the following sentences in **French**. Choose from the three options in the grid. Write the correct **word** in the space, as shown.

Example: Je fais de la natation le jeudi.

3. La boxe est ____

faire	fait	fais
-------	------	------

dangereux

1. Mon frère est ____

4. Une fois par semaine, je rencontre mes amis.

actifs	actif	active
--------	-------	--------

vous

2. Je ____ deux litres d'eau par jour.

5. J'ai ____ de la viande.

boit	boire	bois
------	-------	------

mange

Task 4:

Translate the following sentences into French.

- I play football.
- I usually go to school on foot.
- My father is strong and active.
- I like to eat healthy food.
- Last week I ran in the park.

Task 5:

You are emailing your Canadian friend about your diet and physical activity. Write approximately **90** words in **French**. You must write something about each...

Describe:

- what you eat and drink during the week
- what sports you are going to play next year
- a recent trip to a famous place

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Healthy living and lifestyle

Higher

Starter:

- Here is a box of 20 key French words and expressions related to the covered vocabulary list. These will help you in answering the exam-style questions on the side first and test whether you recognise all of the words. Then do the same write them down to practise your French spelling!

French	
La boisson	The drink/beverage
La jeunesse	Youth
La promenade	The walk
Le conseil	The advice/counsel/counsellor
Le corps	The body
Le souci	The worry/concern
L'inquiétude (fem.)	The worry/anxiety
Conscient(e)	Conscious/aware
Efficace	Efficient/effective
Faible	Weak
Fatigué(e)	Tired
Grave	Serious/grave
Inquiétant(e)	Worrying/disturbing
Arrêter (de)	To stop
Bénéficier de	To get/receive / to benefit from
Empêcher (de)	To prevent
Gérer	To manage / handle
Lutter	To fight/struggle
Sentir/se sentir	To smell/feel
Tôt	Early

2. Opinions

Use the grids below to make eight sentences in French. Don't forget to conjugate!

Je/J'	aimer / adorer	les fruits / les légumes parce que / car ...
	détester /	les glaces / les biscuits* / les bonbons* parce que
	préférer	faire du sport / des activités sportives parce que
		jouer au foot / rugby / tennis / netball / hockey

Je/J'	penser que/qu'	une alimentation* équilibrée, c'est ...
	croire que/c'	est essentiel de faire / jouer ...
	estimer que/c'	il faut éviter de manger / boire ...
	trouver que/qu'	... est vraiment grave / inquiétant(e) parce que

- * les biscuits = biscuits
- * les bonbons = sweets
- * estimer = to think/consider
- * une alimentation = a diet

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Task 1:

Translate the following sentences into **French**.

1. I usually avoid eating cakes at home.
2. Next month, I will stop smoking and I will do some exercise.
3. My friends always want to have fast food for lunch.
4. I would advise you to eat more vegetables every day.
5. My mother has always led a healthy life.

Task 2:

You are writing a text message to your best friend about your lifestyle.

Write approximately **90** words in **French**. You must write something about each of the following:

Describe:

- your opinion about your current eating habits
- a sporting activity you took part in last week
- what you will do next year to be healthier

Task 3:

You are writing a letter to your Member of Parliament. Your article is about young people's health.

Write approximately **150** words in **French**. You must write something about both of the following:

Describe:

- how smoking and alcohol affect young people
- what you would change in your area to make it healthier

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Education and work

Foundation

Starter:

- Here is a box of 20 key French words and expressions related to the covered vocabulary list. These will help you in answering the exam-style questions on the side first and test whether you recognise all of the words. Then do the same write them down to practise your French spelling!

French	English
La cour	The courtyard/playground
Le bureau	The desk/office
Le chanteur/la chanteuse	The singer
Le directeur/la directrice	The head teacher / principal
Le président / la présidente	The president
L'élève (c./rem.)	The pupil
Fort(e)	Strong/loud
Jeune	Young
Sérieux/sérieuse	Conscientious/responsible
Arriver (à)	To arrive/manage/succeed
Chercher	To look for
Choisir	To choose
Connaître	To know / be familiar with
Continuer (à/de)	To continue / carry on
Écrire	To write
Faire	To do/make
Gagner	To win/earn/gain
Manger	To eat
Progresser	To progress
Traduire	To translate

2. Connectives

Connectives are useful small words which serve to link ideas. You can add, contrast or link thoughts. It is therefore highly recommended to use as many connectives as you are capable of structuring your writing. Here are the most common:

French	English
Mais / Cependant	But / However
Et / Ensuite / Puis	And / Then
Car / Parce que	Because
Au lieu de	Instead of
Où / Là	Where / When
Donc / Alors	So / Therefore
Même si	Even if
Alors que / Pendant que	While

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Task 1:

A family member shares this photo on WhatsApp. What is in this photo? Write **five**



Task 2:

You are writing a letter to your pen pal in Belgium. Describe your school. Write approximately **50** words in **French**. You must write something about each of

Mention:

- a description of your school
- the school rules
- extra-curricular activities
- your subjects
- homework

Task 3:

Using your knowledge of grammar, complete the following sentences in **French**. Choose from the three options in the grid. Write the correct **word** in the space, as shown

Example: Les cours ___ **commencent** ___ à huit heures et demie.

commencent	commencer	commence
------------	-----------	----------

3. La directrice est

sérieuse

1. Mon collège est ____

grande	grand	grands
--------	-------	--------

4. ____ faisons nos

elle

2. J' ____ cinq matières par jour.

études	étudies	étudie
--------	---------	--------

5. J'ai ____ un ma

gagné

Task 4:

Translate the following sentences into French.

- I am a student.
- The head teacher works in the office.
- I choose English but my friend chooses Maths.
- I write a letter for my pen pal.
- Yesterday, I understood.

Task 5:

You are writing an article for the local newspaper about your school life. Write approximately **90** words in **French**. You must write something about each of

Describe:

- what a typical day at school is like
- what you will do after your GCSEs
- your recent work experience

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Education and work

Higher

Starter:

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French	
La connaissance	The knowledge/acqu
La formation	Training
La journée	The day
La rentrée	The reopening/retur
La sixième	Year 11
Le boulot	The work/job
L'apprentissage (masc.)	The apprenticeship
L'entreprise (fem.)	The company
L'équipe (fem.)	The team
Difficile/dur(e)	Difficult/hard
Juste	Right/true/correct/fa
Sabbatique	Sabbatical/gap
Scolaire	School (as an adjecti
Travailleur/travailleuse	Hard-working
Aider (à)	To help
Apprendre (à)	To learn / to teach sc
Comprendre	To understand
Devenir	To become
Employer	To use/employ
Interdire (à)	To forbid/ban

2. Connectives



Connectives are useful small words which serve to link ideas. You can add, or remove, ideas to your writing. It is therefore highly recommended to use as many connectives as you are capable of structuring your writing. Here are the most common:

French	English	French
Mais / Cependant	But / However	Où / Quand
Et / Ensuite / Puis	And / Then	Donc / Alors
Pourtant	Yet / However	Ni... ni
Car / Parce que	Because / Since	Même si
Plutôt que	Instead of	Alors que / Pendant
A cause de	Because of	Par contre
Y compris	Including	En plus
Dès que	As soon as	D'ailleurs

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Task 1:

Translate the following sentences into **French**.

1. In my school, it is forbidden to run in the library.
2. Next year, I will go to sixth-form college to study Spanish.
3. My Physics teacher never explains the lessons very well.
4. My friend would like to do an apprenticeship after the exams.
5. Last year, I went on a school trip to France.

Task 2:

You are writing a blog about the importance of learning foreign languages.

Write approximately **90** words in **French**. You must write something about each of the following:

Describe:

- your opinion about language learning
- a time in the past when you spoke a foreign language
- how you plan on using foreign languages in the future

Task 3:

You are writing an article for the university website. Your article is about the work you will do after your studies.

Write approximately **150** words in **French**. You must write something about both of the following:

Describe:

- the positive aspects of having a summer or part-time job
- what type of work you will do after your studies

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Free-time activities

Foundation

Starter:

- Here is a box of 20 key French words and expressions related to the covered vocabulary list. These will help you in answering the exam-style questions on the side first and test whether you recognise all of the words. Then do the same write them down to practise your French spelling!

French	
La taille	The size/height
Le chanteur / la chanteuse	The singer
Le jeu	The game
Le prix	The price/prize
Le temps	The time/weather
L'émission (ém.)	The TV programme
Dangereux/dangereuse	Dangerous
Passionnant(e)	Exciting/thrilling
Sportif/sportive	Athletic/competitive
Vite	Quickly/fast
Boire	To drink
Courir	To run
Écrire	To write
Faire	To do/make
Gagner	To win/earn/gain
Jouer (à/de)	To play
Manger	To eat
Ouvrir	To open
Perdre / se perdre	To lose / get lost
Rire	To laugh

2. Nouns vs infinitives !

A noun is a word that names something, such as a person, a place, a thing or form of a verb (not conjugated). Using a mixture of both gives you a greater

Example: *J'aime le foot.* (I like football.)
J'aime jouer au foot. (I like playing football.) [Note how 'le' changes to 'au' when using the infinitive 'jouer']

Change the following sentences so that they contain an infinitive:

- J'adore le hockey.
- Je regarde les films.
- Je fais de la natation.
- J'aime le poisson.
- Je préfère les romans.

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Task 1:

Your best friend sends you this photo on SnapChat. What is in this photo? Write **five** things you see in the photo.



Task 2:

You are writing a text message to your Swiss friend. Describe your free-time activities. Write approximately **50** words in **French**. You must write something about each of the following:

Mention:

- the sport(s) you play
- the music you listen to
- the video games you play
- your favourite film
- your reading preferences

Task 3:

Using your knowledge of grammar, complete the following sentences in **French**. Choose the correct word from the three options in the grid. Write the correct **word** in the space, as shown in the example.

Example: J'adore *écouter* de la musique.

écouter	écoute	écoutons
---------	--------	----------

3. Mon amie Sophie aime le sport *sportif*

sportif

1. Je trouve que les films d'action sont *passionnant*

passionnant	passionnants	passionnante
-------------	--------------	--------------

4. *nous* jouez de la musique.

nous

2. Je *chante* dans un groupe du collège.

chantes	chantez	chante
---------	---------	--------

5. Mon frère a *participer* à un concours de sport.

participer

Task 4:

Translate the following sentences into French.

- I play tennis every Sunday.
- My sister watches a lot of films.
- We go for a walk on the beach.
- The swimming pool is open from 9am to 6pm.
- I won a prize in a dance competition.

Task 5:

You are writing a blog about your free-time activities.

Write approximately **90** words in **French**. You must write something about each of the following:

Describe:

- what sort of music you like listening to
- what you did last summer
- your plans for the summer holidays

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Free-time activities

Higher

Starter:

- Here is a box of 20 key French words and expressions related to the covered vocabulary list. These will help you in answering the exam-style questions on the side first and test whether you recognise all of the words. Then do the same with the words on the next page and write them down to practise your French spelling!

French	English
L'équipe (fem.)	The team
La course	The race/shopping
La lecture	Reading
La mode	The way/fashion
La météo	The weather forecast
La partie	The part/game/match
La promenade	The walk
Le passe-temps	The hobby
Le personnage	The character/individual
Le roman	The novel
Les courses (fem.)	The food shopping
L'ordinateur (masc.)	The computer
Commercial(e)	Commercial/shopping
Dessiner	To draw
Monter (à)	To go up / climb
Pratiquer	To do/play/practise
Rencontrer	To meet / run into
Situer / se situer	To place / put / situate
Sortir	To go out / exit / take out
Télécharger	To download

2. Infinitive structures



You can use the infinitive to form a number of complex constructions. Simply use:

- verbs of liking, disliking and preferring
- modal verbs
- verbs expressing a future intention or wish
- verbs followed by *à* (such as *apprendre, arriver, commencer*, etc.)
- verbs followed by *de* (such as *arrêter, décider, essayer, continuer*, etc.)
- *venir de* (to have just done something)
- *avant de* (before doing something)

Add an appropriate infinitive to make some complex sentences:

- Je ...
- Il veut ...
- Tu espères ...
- Elle a commencé à ...
- Nous allons essayer de ...
- Je venais de ...
- Avant de ...

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Task 1:

Translate the following sentences into **French**.

1. On Saturdays, I take part in a drama club.
2. When I am older, I am going to read many interesting novels.
3. Unfortunately, the swimming pool has closed so I cannot swim.
4. I have hurt my leg so I must stay at home.
5. I no longer want to sing during the concert.

Task 2:

You are writing a blog about shopping.

Write approximately **90** words in **French**. You must write something about each of the following:

Describe:

- your opinion about online shopping
- a recent visit to the shopping centre
- what you will buy in the future

Task 3:

You are writing an article for a sports magazine. Your post is about the benefits of taking part in sports activities.

Write approximately **150** words in **French**. You must write something about both of the following:

Describe:

- the importance of taking part in sports activities
- a memorable sporting event you took part in or watched in the past

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Customs, festivals and celebrations

Foundation

Starter:

- Here is a box of 20 key French words and expressions related to the covered vocabulary list. These will help you in answering the exam-style questions on the side first and test whether you recognise all of the words. Then do the same write them down to practise your French spelling!

French	
Félicitations ! (fem.)	Congratulations!
La fête	The party/festival
La mosquée	The mosque
La participation	The participation
La synagogue	The synagogue
Le cadeau	The present/gift
Le gâteau	The cake
Le temple	The temple
L'anniversaire (masc.)	The birthday
L'église (fem.)	The church
Bouddhiste	Buddhist
Chrétien/chrétienne	Christian
Férié(e)	Public holiday
Juif/juive	Jewish
Musulman(e)	Muslim
Traditionnel(le)	Traditional
Croire	To believe
Donner	To give
Envoyer	To send
Recevoir	To receive

2. Tenses



At Foundation level, you are required to use present, past (perfect) and future. The sentences below are written in the present tense. Change the verb to the

- Je décore* le sapin de Noël*. (Near future)
- J'ouvre mes cadeaux le jour de l'Aïd. (Perfect)
- Mes parents et moi allons au temple bouddhiste. (Near future)
- Les adolescents juifs célèbrent leur bar mitzvah*. (Perfect)
- J'achète une carte de Saint-Valentin. (Near future)
- Je regarde des feux d'artifice pour la Fête Nationale. (Perfect)

* décore = to decorate

* le sapin de Noël = the Christmas tree

* bar mitzvah = a coming of age ceremony for Jewish boys and girls when the

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Task 1:

You and your friends see this photo in a magazine. What is in this photo? Write **five**



Task 2:

You are writing a letter to your Moroccan friend. Describe your favourite festival. Write approximately **50** words in **French**. You must write something about each of the following:

Mention:

- what your favourite festival is
- what you eat and drink
- what present(s) you give or receive
- what you do
- what you wear

Task 3:

Using your knowledge of grammar, complete the following sentences in **French**. Choose the correct word from the three options in the grid. Write the correct **word** in the space, as shown.

Example: J'aime ___ **célébrer** ___ mon anniversaire avec mes amis.

célébrez	célébrer	célébré
----------	----------	---------

3. Pendant la fête

chanson

1. Le 14 juillet est un jour ___ en France.

fériés	fériée	férié
--------	--------	-------

4. ___ donnent

il

2. Je ___ de beaux vêtements pour Noël.

porte	portent	portons
-------	---------	---------

5. Ma sœur a ___

reçoit

Task 4:

Translate the following sentences into French.

- I go to the mosque on Fridays.
- My brother likes in Father Christmas.
- My aunt gives me some presents.
- I love eating a
- I booked a rest

Task 5:

You are writing a blog post about birthday celebrations. Write approximately **90** words in **French**. You must write something about each of the following:

Describe:

- how you usually celebrate your birthday
- how you will celebrate your next birthday
- what you did for

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Customs, festivals and celebrations

Higher

Starter:

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French	
La foi	The faith
La lumière	The light
Le bonheur	Happiness
Le bruit	The noise
Le défilé	The parade/procession
Le PACS	The civil partnership
Le repas	The meal
Le spectacle	The sight/show
L'événement (masc.)	The event
Fou/folle	Crazy
Francophone	French-speaking
Joyeux/joyeuse	Merry/joyful/happy
Vif/vive	Lively
Assister (à)	To assist/attend
Découvrir	To discover
Passer / se passer	To spend time / to pass
Profiter de	To make the most of
Réserver	To reserve/book/keep
Surprendre	To surprise
Unir	To unite/join

2. Time phrases

Here are six sentences. Rewrite each sentence in the tense contained in the brackets and change the time phrases.

- Demain, je décorerai* le sapin de Noël*. (Present)
- Le 14 juillet prochain, j'irai voir le défilé. (Past)
- Hier, mes parents et moi avons offert nos cadeaux de Noël. (Future)
- Cette année, je vais passer l'été en vacances avec ma famille. (Past)
- Je suis de bonne humeur* aujourd'hui car c'est férié ! (Future)
- Je voudrais me marier pour Noël prochain. (Present)

* décorer = to decorate

* le sapin de Noël = the Christmas tree

* être de bonne humeur = to be in a good mood

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Task 1:

Translate the following sentences into **French**.

1. Every year I like watching the parade on Bastille Day.
2. I will make the most of the next public holiday during the summer.
3. I have always wanted to attend a wedding.
4. It is important to celebrate religious festivals.
5. I can share my brother's joy when he gets married.

Task 2:

You are writing a blog about weddings and civil partnerships.

Write approximately **90** words in **French**. You must write something about each of the following:

Describe:

- your opinion about weddings / civil partnerships
- a ceremony you attended in the past
- how relationships might be celebrated in the future

Task 3:

You are writing an article for a cultural magazine. Your post is about the importance of religious and cultural festivals.

Write approximately **150** words in **French**. You must write something about both of the following:

Describe:

- the importance of religious or cultural festivals
- a festival you would like to attend in the future

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Celebrity culture

Foundation

Starter:

- Here is a box of 20 key French words and expressions related to the covered vocabulary list. These will help you in answering the exam-style questions on the side first and test whether you recognise all of the words. Then do the same write them down to practise your French spelling!

French	
L'argent (masc.)	Money
L'auteur (masc./fem.)	The author
L'écrivain(e)	The writer
L'entretien (masc.)	The interview/maintenance
La carrière	The career
La chanson	The song
La photo	The photo
Le chanteur / la chanteuse	The singer
Le journal / les journaux	The newspaper / the journals
Le monde	The world
Le personnage	The character/individual
Le prix	The price/prize
Le spectacle	The sight/show
Le style	The style
Le tour / la tour	The turn, tour/tower
Les paroles (fem.)	The lyrics
Célèbre	Famous
Jouer à/de	To play
Porter	To wear/carry
Suivre	To follow

2. Negations

Using the negative form in French is a bit more challenging than in English. It involves using **ne** (or **n'** if the verb starts with a vowel) and the second part of the negative (see the list below) on either side of the verb. It might help you to think of it as a sandwich, with the verb being the bread and the verb being the filling!

Example: Je **ne** regarde **plus** la télé.

Here are the most common negative expressions in French. Try to use them in your writing.

French	English
ne... pas	not
ne... jamais	never
ne... personne	nobody
ne... plus	not... any more
ne... rien	nothing
ne... pas du tout	not... at all

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Task 1:

Your friend shares this photo on SnapChat. What is in this photo? Write **five** sentences.



Task 2:

You are writing a blog post about celebrities.

Write approximately **50** words in **French**. You must write something about each topic.

Mention:

- who your favourite celebrity is
- what their personality is like
- why you like them
- what they look like
- what they do

Task 3:

Using your knowledge of grammar, complete the following sentences in **French**. Choose the correct word from the three options in the grid. Write the correct **word** in the space, as shown.

Example: J'aime ___ *regarder* ___ des émissions de télé. 3. Au cinéma, on ___

regarder	regarde	regardes	acteurs
----------	---------	----------	---------

1. Adele est une célébrité ____ 4. ____ écoutez de la musique.

international	internationaux	internationale	tu
---------------	----------------	----------------	----

2. Les artistes ____ dans un concert local. 5. Nous avons ____

chantes	chante	chantent	regarde
---------	--------	----------	---------

Task 4:

Translate the following sentences into French.

- I watch fashion videos on the Internet.
- My favourite actor wears pretty clothes.
- I listen to the interview of my favourite singer.
- My sister follows an influencer.
- He acted in a film recently.

Task 5:

You are writing an article about celebrity culture.

Write approximately **90** words in **French**. You must write something about each topic.

Describe:

- a celebrity / an influencer you admire
- the last time you listened to live music
- what you will watch at home or at the cinema in the future

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Celebrity culture

Higher

Starter:

- Here is a box of 20 key French words and expressions related to the covered vocabulary list. These will help you in answering the exam-style questions on the side first and test whether you recognise all of the words. Then do the same and write them down to practise your French spelling!

French	English
L'ouverture (fem.)	The opening
La marque	The brand/mark
La richesse	The wealth
La tournée	The tour/round
La voix	The voice
Le héros / héroïne	The hero
Le public	The public/audience
Le rôle	The role
Le scandale	The scandal/uproar
Extraordinaire	Extraordinary
Francophone	French-speaking
Populaire	Popular
Public/publique	Public
Puissant(e)	Powerful
Annoncer	To announce / make
Diriger / se diriger	To direct / guide / manage
Inspirer / s'inspirer de	To inspire / be inspired by
Présenter (à)	To present / show / introduce
Reconnaître	To recognise
Respecter	To respect

2. Negations !

When using negatives in a perfect tense sentence, remember that the two parts go on either side of the auxiliary verb (*avoir* or *être*).

Example: Je **n'ai pas** regardé le concert.

The adverb/pronoun/adjective can also be placed at the start of the sentence and is directly followed by *ne/n'*.

Example: **Personne n'a** reconnu la star.

Here are the most common negative expressions in French. Try to use them in your writing.

French	English
ne... pas	not
ne... jamais	never
ne... personne / personne ne/n'...	nobody
ne... aucun(e) / aucun(e)... ne/n'...	not... any / none
ni... ni	neither... nor
ne... plus	not... any more
ne... rien / rien ne/n'...	nothing
ne... pas du tout	not... at all
ne... pas encore	not... yet
ne... que	only

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Task 1:

Translate the following sentences into **French**.

1. My favourite star presents a reality TV programme.
2. The singer's lyrics will inspire the new generation.
3. I have never respected influencers because they are too powerful.
4. I recognise that local celebrities have a lot of influence.
5. The newspapers announced that she may be the victim of a scandal.

Task 2:

You are emailing your French penfriend and discussing French-speaking celebrities. Write approximately **90** words in **French**. You must write something about each celebrity.

Describe:

- a French-speaking celebrity you admire
- how they have inspired you
- a show you will attend in the future

Task 3:

You are writing an article for your school newsletter. Your article is about celebrity culture. Write approximately **150** words in **French**. You must write something about both positive and negative effects.

Describe:

- the positive and negative effects of celebrity culture
- what influence celebrity culture will have in your future life

Task 1:

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Travel and tourism, including places of interest

Foundation

Starter:

- Here is a box of 20 key French words and expressions related to the covered vocabulary list. These will help you in answering the exam-style questions on the side first and test whether you recognise all of the words. Then do the same with the words on the next page and write them down to practise your French spelling!

French	
La Manche	The English Channel
La photo	The photo
La porte	The door
Le temps	The time/weather
Le thé	The tea
Le train	The train
Les vacances (fem.)	The holiday
Anglais(e)	English
Britannique	British
Calme	Calm/quiet
Chaud(e)	Hot/warm
Français(e)	French
Froid(e)	Cold
Vite	Quickly/fast
Arriver (à)	To arrive / manage / arrive at
Manger	To eat
Partir	To leave
Perdre / se perdre	To lose / get lost
Traduire	To translate
Voyager	To travel

2. Quantifiers

Quantifiers are words which indicate a quantity (a lot, much, many, too much, too little, less and less, enough, few, a few, etc.). They add extra meaning to what is being said.

Here are six sentences. For each sentence, underline the quantifiers and translate them into English.

- Les gens voyagent de plus en plus à l'étranger.
- En Angleterre, il pleut beaucoup.
- Mais en France, il fait très chaud l'été.
- Je n'ai pas beaucoup de vacances.
- Les touristes mangent de moins en moins au restaurant.
- Peu d'Anglais restent en Angleterre l'été.

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Task 1:

You see this photo on your Instagram feed. What is in this photo? Write **five** sentences.



Task 2:

You are writing an article about holidays.

Write approximately **50** words in **French**. You must write something about each of the following points.

Mention:

- your favourite holiday destination
- the weather
- your opinion about holidays
- how you get there
- what you do on holiday

Task 3:

Using your knowledge of grammar, complete the following sentences in **French**. Choose the correct word from the three options in the grid. Write the correct **word** in the space, as shown in the example.

Example: Je ne voyage jamais en train.

3. Il y a des _____

voyager	voyages	voyage
---------	---------	--------

hôtel

1. Ce sont des îles _____

4. _____ pars souvent

britannique	britanniques	britanniques
-------------	--------------	--------------

Elle

2. En vacances, je _____ relaxe.

5. Elles sont _____

moi	me	nous
-----	----	------

arrivé

Task 4:

Translate the following sentences into French.

- I go on holiday to France every year.
- The train leaves at 8 o'clock.
- My brother visits the capital of Belgium.
- I prefer staying in a campsite.
- I booked a quiet restaurant.

Task 5:

You are writing a post about your local area for a holiday blog.

Write approximately **90** words in **French**. You must write something about each of the following points.

Describe:

- what there is to do for tourists
- a touristic place you like
- what you plan on doing in your area this weekend

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1. Here is a box of 20 key French words and expressions related to the covered vocabulary list. These will help you in answering the exam-style questions to the side first and test whether you recognise all of the words. Then do the same with the words on the next page and write them down to practise your French spelling!

French	
Autour	Around
Dehors	Outside
L'accueil (masc.)	The welcome/reception
La durée	Length/duration
La météo	The weather forecast
La plainte	The moan/complaint
La vue	The view
Le bagage	The luggage/baggage
Le billet	The ticket
Le séjour	The stay
Cher/chère	Expensive
Étranger/étrangère	Foreign
Occidental(e)	Western
Propre	Clean/proper/own
Rapide	Fast/quick
Découvrir	To discover
Rêver (à/de)	To dream (about)
Situer / se situer	To place / put / situate
Traverser	To cross
Voler	To fly/steal

2. Quantifiers

Here are six incomplete sentences. Complete each sentence with the correct word.

- Il y a ____ de touristes internationaux dans ma région.
- ____ des Anglais préfèrent les vacances à l'étranger d'après un sondage.
- Malheureusement, il n'y a pas ____ logements pour handicapés dans ma région.
- La réception a reçu ____ plaintes récemment.
- ____ de gens partent en vacances en voiture, ils préfèrent prendre l'avion.
- ____ d'étrangers connaissent notre pays extraordinaire.

peu à peu — de plus en plus — assez de — la plupart —

* un sondage = a survey

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Task 1:

Translate the following sentences into **French**.

1. Tomorrow, I will communicate my complaint to the hotel reception.
2. Last year, I went on holiday to Western Africa.
3. There are no longer any direct flights to Hong Kong.
4. To get to France, you must cross the English Channel.
5. I have always dreamt of travelling around the world.

Task 2:

You are writing an advert for the newspaper to encourage people to visit their local area. Write approximately **90** words in **French**. You must write something about each of the following:

Describe:

- some local places of interest
- an event that took place recently in your local area
- a future initiative to develop local tourism

Task 3:

You are writing an article about holidays. Your article is for a magazine. Write approximately **150** words in **French**. You must write something about both of the following:

Describe:

- the importance of holidays
- what your ideal holiday would be like

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- what your ideal holiday would be like

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Media and technology

Foundation

Starter:

1. Here is a box of 20 key French words and expressions related to the covered vocabulary list. These will help you in answering the exam-style questions on the side first and test whether you recognise all of the words. Then do the same with the words on the right and write them down to practise your French spelling!

French	
L'application/appli (fem.)	The application/app
L'informatique (fem.)	Computer science / c
L'ordinateur (masc.)	The computer
La ligne	The line
La photo	The photo
La sécurité	The security/safety
Le jeu	The game
Le portable	The mobile phone /
Le réseau	The network
Dangereux/dangereuse	Dangerous
Inquiétant(e)	Worrying/disturbing
Jeune	Young
Sûr(e)	Safe/sure
Enregistrer	To record/save
Envoyer	To send
Jouer (à/de)	To play
Recevoir	To receive
Suivre	To follow
Télécharger	To download
Traduire	To translate

2. Time phrases

Time phrases are very useful words as they indicate the tense of sentences. Use them as you can. But make sure you use the corresponding tenses.

Present:

Aujourd'hui / Maintenant / Ce matin / Cette après-midi / Ce soir / Pendant /

Past:

Hier / Il y a X ans / Il y a X mois / La semaine dernière / Le mois dernier / En

Future:

Demain / La semaine prochaine / Le mois prochain

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Task 1:

You see this photo, left, in a blog.
Write **five** sentences in **French**.

Task 2:

You are writing an article about new technology.
Write approximately **50** words in **French**.
Write something about each bullet point.

Mention:

- what you do on your mobile phone
- what you do on your computer
- how the Internet can be helpful
- your favourite social media platform
- your opinion about new technology

Task 3:

Using your knowledge of grammar, complete the following sentences in **French**.
Choose the correct word from the three options in the grid. Write the correct **word** in the space, as shown.

Example: D'habitude, je télécharge des chansons. 3. Les réseaux sociaux
sur Spotify.

télécharge	téléchargent	télécharges	réseau
------------	--------------	-------------	--------

1. Je trouve la technologie vraiment ____ 4. ____ commun

inquiétant	inquiétantes	inquiétante	Je
------------	--------------	-------------	----

2. Mes copains ____ des photos sur Instagram. 5. Il a ____ son m

postent	poste	postes	partage
---------	-------	--------	---------

Task 4:

Translate the following sentences into French.

- I use my phone to chat with my friends.
- Teenagers listen to music online.
- It is easy to communicate on the Internet.
- She has an expensive phone.
- I posted photos online.

Task 5:

You are discussing your use of technology with your English friend.
Write approximately **90** words in **French**. You must write something about each bullet point.

Describe:

- how you use technology in your everyday life
- how you use the Internet last week
- how you are going to use social media in the future

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Media and technology

Higher

Starter:

- Here is a box of 20 key French words and expressions related to the covered vocabulary list. These will help you in answering the exam-style questions on the side first and test whether you recognise all of the words. Then do the same write them down to practise your French spelling!

French	
L'achat (masc.)	The purchase
L'appareil (masc.)	The apparatus/device
L'attaque (fem.)	The attack
L'écran (masc.)	The screen
L'utilisation (fem.)	The use
La clé	The key
La publicité/pub	The advert
Le commentaire	The comment/remark
Le consommateur / la consommatrice	The consumer/customer
Le contenu	The contents
Disponible	Available
Numérique	Digital
Directement	Directly
Allumer	To turn on
Casser / se casser	To break / break a bone
Cliquer	To click
Diffuser	To diffuse/broadcast
Harceler	To bully/harass
Inscrire / s'inscrire	To write down / join
Réagir	To react

2. Time phrases

Time phrases are very useful words as they indicate the tense of sentences. Use as many as you can. But make sure you use the corresponding tenses!

Present:

Aujourd'hui / Maintenant / Ce matin / Cette après-midi / Ce soir / Pendant / Depuis

Past:

Hier / Il y a X ans / Il y a X mois / La semaine dernière / Le mois dernier / En...

Future:

Demain / La semaine prochaine / Le mois prochain / Tout à l'heure

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Task 1:

Translate the following sentences into **French**.

1. In the future, I will not turn on my mobile phone before 9am.
2. My best friend was bullied on social media.
3. You can download images directly onto your phone.
4. Parents must protect children from the content of some videos.
5. I have recently joined a popular Internet site.

Task 2:

You are emailing your cousin in Canada. Your email is about the Internet.

Write approximately **90** words in **French**. You must write something about each of the following:

Describe:

- the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet
- a recent problem you had on the Internet
- how you will use the Internet safely in the future

Task 3:

You are writing about the media and technology. Your article is for a blog.

Write approximately **150** words in **French**. You must write something about both of the following:

Describe:

- the importance of media in today's society
- how you will use technology in your professional life

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- the importance of media in today's society
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The environment and where people live

Foundation

Starter:

1. Here is a box of 20 key French words and expressions related to the covered vocabulary list. These will help you in answering the exam-style questions on the side first and test whether you recognise all of the words. Then do the same with the words on the next page and write them down to practise your French spelling!

French	
La faim	Hunger
La maison	The house/home
La participation	The participation
La porte	The door
La rue	The street
L'animal (sc.)	The animal/pet
Le bureau	The desk/office
Le président / la présidente	The president
Le temps	The time/weather
Le train	The train
Actuel(le)	Current
Courant(e)	Current/comment
Dangereux/dangereuse	Dangerous
Gauche	Left
Jeune	Young
Pire	Worse
Sérieux/sérieuse	Conscientious/responsible
Décrire	To describe
Jeter	To throw
Tuer	To kill

2. Adjectives

Here are eight sentences. In each sentence, there is one mistake concerning adjectives and correct them.

1. Ma ville est très belle mais assez dangereux.
2. Je préfère les villes historique aux villes industrielles.
3. La mer Méditerranée est plus chaud que la Manche.
4. La pollution est pires en ville qu'à la campagne.
5. Le mois prochain, je viendrai dans une énormes maison.
6. De chez moi, il y a beaucoup de joli montagnes.
7. Mes cartes sont sales.
8. Mes amis ne sont pas très calme.

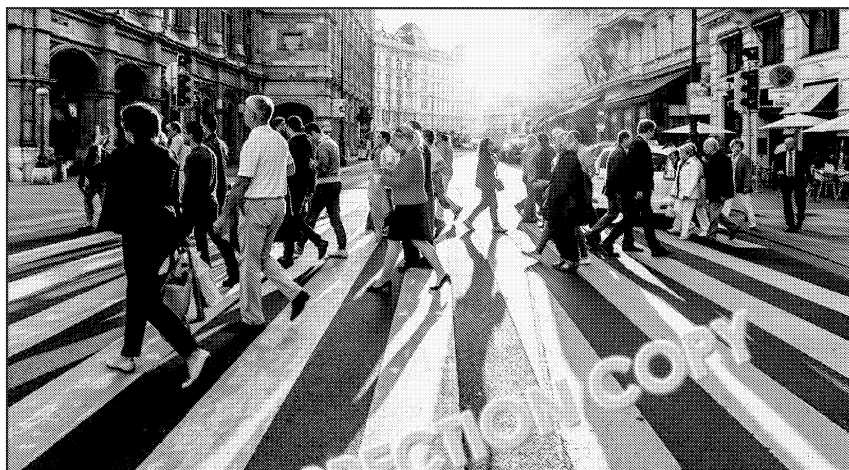
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Task 1:

A friend shares this photo in your WhatsApp group. What is in this photo? Write **five**...



Task 2:

You are writing an article about your local area.

Write approximately **50** words in **French**. You must write something about each...

Mention:

- whether you live in a city, the countryside, the mountains or at the seaside
- what your local area is like
- what there is and what there isn't in your local area
- what you do in your local area
- your opinion about your local area

Task 3:

Using your knowledge of grammar, complete the following sentences in **French**. Choose from the three options in the grid. Write the correct **word** in the space, as shown...

Example: Mes parents __ **habitent** __ à la campagne.

habite	habites	habitent
--------	---------	----------

3. Les ____ dans le

bâtiment

1. Ma ville est très ____

beau	belle	bel
------	-------	-----

4. ____ vivent dans

Ils

2. Il est important de ____ le plastique.

recycler	recycle	recyclé
----------	---------	---------

5. Elle a ____ ses

aider

Task 4:

Translate the following sentences into French.

- Recycling is important for the environment.
- In spring, there are a lot of pretty flowers.
- My sister uses public transport.
- I like to ride my bike.
- I took part in a demonstration.

Task 5:

You are writing an article to attract more people to live in your area.

Write approximately **90** words in **French**. You must write something about each...

Describe:

- your opinion of your local area
- a recent event which has happened in your area
- what you will do in your area this summer

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The environment and where people live

Higher

Starter:

- Here is a box of 20 key French words and expressions related to the covered vocabulary list. These will help you in answering the exam-style questions on the side first and test whether you recognise all of the words. Then do the same with the words on the next page and write them down to practise your French spelling!

French	English
La banlieue	The suburbs/outskirts
La circulation	The traffic
La cité	The council estate
La guerre	The war
La loi	The law
La menace	The threat
La pauvreté	Poverty
La poubelle	The rubbish bin
La Terre/terre	The Earth/world/soil
Le bénévole / la bénévole	The volunteer
Le chômage	The unemployment
Le monde	The world
Le réchauffement	Warming
Loin	Far
Près	Nearby / close by / near
Améliorer	To improve
Augmenter	To increase/raise/grow
Diminuer	To lower/decrease
Lutter	To fight/struggle
Protéger	To protect

2. Adverbs



An adverb is a word which describes a verb. Most of the time, you take the adjective and add *-ment* at the end.

Example: Le réchauffement de la planète a augmenté rapidement au cours des dernières années.

Replace the adjective in brackets (given in its masculine form) with the correct adverb.

- Le projet de transport en commun est _____ important.
- Il faut conduire _____ au centre-ville (lent).
- _____, la guerre est finie (heureux).
- Il va _____ habiter en ville quand il sera plus vieux (absolument).
- _____, ma sœur fait du travail bénévole en Afrique (actuellement).
- La pauvreté est _____ un aspect* du problème (seul).
- C'est _____ le pire candidat (probable).
- _____, nous n'avons pas pu sauver cet animal (triste).

* un aspect = an aspect

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Task 1:

Translate the following sentences into **French**.

1. We must recycle glass and paper for a better world.
2. Last week, I refused to use a plastic bag in the supermarket.
3. My friend will protest against the current government.
4. I am going to build my own house in the countryside if I can.
5. I have never been worried about the lack of water.

Task 2:

You are writing an email to your Algerian friend about the environment.

Write approximately **90** words in **French**. You must write something about each of the following:

Describe:

- your opinion about the state of the environment
- something you did recently to help the environment
- how you will have a positive impact in the future

Task 3:

You are writing an article about the world we live in. Your article is for an online magazine.

Write approximately **150** words in **French**. You must write something about both of the following:

Describe:

- the current issues facing the world
- what you would do to change the world

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Translate the following sentences into **French**.

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Peer-assessment Grids

Foundation

For each task and category, tick the box which best describes the candidate's performance.

Task	Score	Communication (message being conveyed and developed answers)	Content (bullet points covered)	Range of language (varied vocabulary and tenses, correct linguistic structures)
2				
5				

Higher

For each task and category, tick the box which best describes the candidate's performance.

Task	Score	Communication (message being conveyed and developed answers)	Content (bullet points covered)	Range of language (varied vocabulary and tenses, correct linguistic structures)
2				
3				

It is recommended that teachers download the mark schemes from the AQA website in more detail. This will help them both during revision and in preparation for the exam.

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Answers

Identity and relationships with others – Foundation

Starter:

1. Ma meilleure copine est petite mais forte. Elle est sérieuse et intelligente.
2. Ma cousine est grande et timide. Elle est aussi un peu ennuyeuse. Elle est française.
3. Ma sœur est belle et amusante. Elle est européenne.

Task 1:

Indicative content:

- Je vois cinq personnes.
- Il y a trois garçons et deux filles.
- Ils sont dans une rue.
- Les filles rient.
- Les garçons portent des...

Task 2:

Indicative content:

what you look like	J'ai les cheveux blonds et les yeux bleus.
your personality	Je suis très drôle.
your family and pets	Dans ma famille, il y a quatre personnes : mes parents et moi. Nous avons un chien.
your relationship with your parents	Je m'entends bien avec ma mère mais je me dispute avec mon père.
your best friend	Mon meilleur ami s'appelle Tom. Il est grand et sportif.

Task 3:

1. petite
2. parle
3. traditionnelle
4. nous
5. rencontré

Task 4:

	Sentences	Indicative content
1	I have a sister.	J'ai une sœur.
2	I get on well with my father.	Je m'entends bien avec mon père.
3	My stepmother is serious and hard-working.	Ma belle-mère est sérieuse et travailleuse.
4	I think that communication is very important.	Je pense que la communication est très importante.
5	Yesterday I chatted with my best friend on WhatsApp.	Hier j'ai chatté avec mon meilleur ami sur WhatsApp.

Task 5:

Indicative content:

what you do with your family	Le week-end, le samedi, je vais en ville avec ma famille. Nous mangeons dans un restaurant italien. Le dimanche, je vais au tennis et nous jouons au tennis.
a recent activity with your friends	La semaine dernière, je suis allé(e) au cinéma avec mes copains. J'ai mangé du popcorn. C'était génial !
what you are going to do with your family or friends next weekend	Le weekend prochain, je vais aller à Londres avec ma famille. Nous allons faire une balade en bateau sur la rivière. Ce sera génial.

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