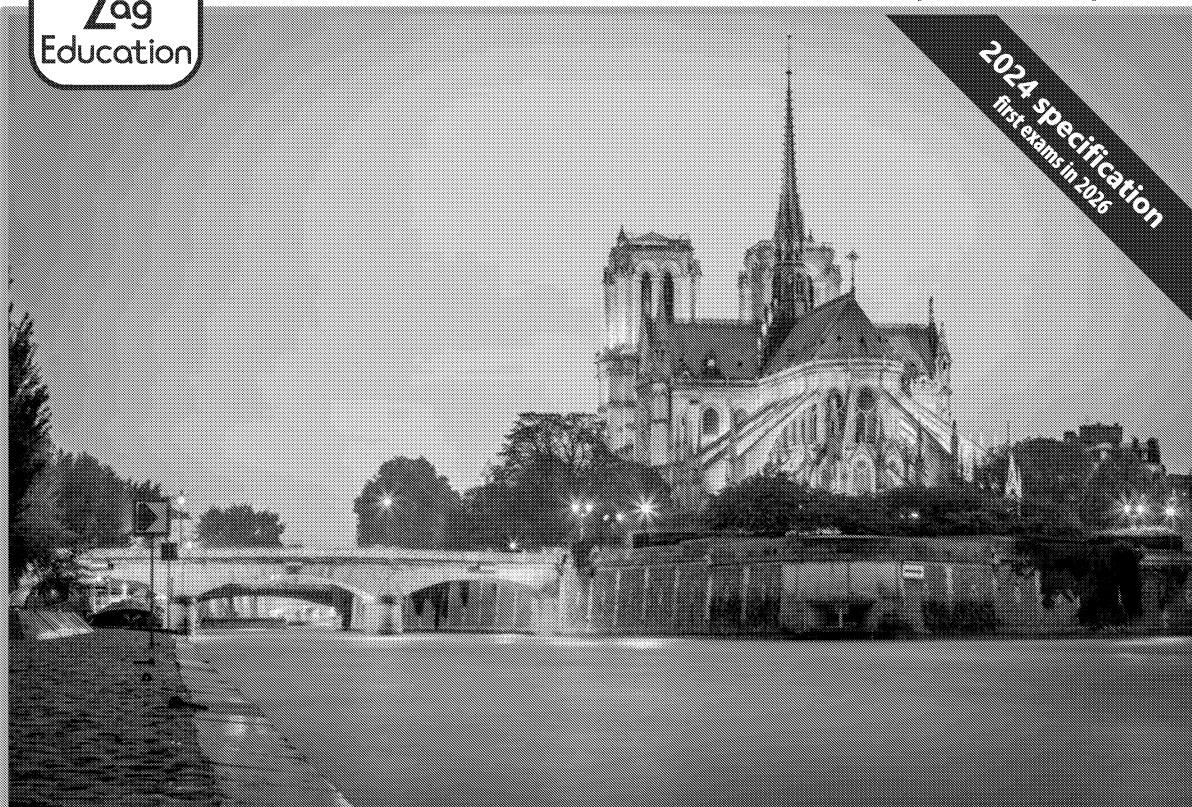


2024 specification
first exams in 2026



Differentiated Writing Exam Practice

for GCSE Edexcel French

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Teacher's Introduction

This pack of Differentiated Writing Exam Practice for GCSE Edexcel 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 Edexcel** specification, and are the following:

1. My personal world
2. Lifestyle and wellbeing
3. My neighbourhood
4. Media and technology
5. Studying and my future
6. Travel and tourism

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

The worksheets contained in this pack are differentiated. For each topic there are either one or two foundation-level and higher-level worksheets which include every question type. This differentiation will prepare students according to their particular level and skills.

In total, there are **18** worksheets: nine per level, with four questions for Foundation and three questions for Higher (including a translation question) per worksheet.

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 or blog posts. 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 four sentences based on a photo

Task 2: Students write 40–50 words based on three bullet-point prompts

Task 3: Students write 80–90 words based on four bullet-point prompts

Task 4: Students translate five sentences into French

Higher:

Task 1: Students write 80–90 words based on four bullet-point prompts

Task 2: Students write 130–150 words based on four bullet-point prompts

Task 3: Students translate a short paragraph of approximately 50 words into French

After the topic section, **two peer-marking grids** (one for each level) summarise the key points from the mark scheme to allow peer-marking. However, it is recommended that teachers download the mark schemes from the Edexcel website and go through the exact requirements with students in more detail. This will help them both during revision for self- and peer-assessment and in preparation for the exam. **Answers** or indicative content for all of the activities can be found at the end.

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.

June 2025

Extra tips for natural language

1. If you are writing an article...

- a. **Include a heading!** This heading should summarise the key information given to catch the reader's attention and convince them to keep reading. Make the heading short and catchy.
- b. **Introduce the subject:** You can use the first sentence to explain what you are writing about – remember you need to cover all the bullet points to get full marks.
- c. **Give details:** Now that you have introduced the topic, you can develop it further by giving more explanations. Try to answer the question 'how?' or 'why?'.
- d. **Avoid bias:** When writing an article, don't give your personal opinion. An article should explain issues, trends and events. A good way to avoid bias is by giving different perspectives on the topic. For instance, if you are writing about sport, give advantages and disadvantages.

Key phrases to contrast opinions:
De plus / En plus

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 in your last sentence. Do not reintroduce the topic. The reader has to see there has been an evolution between the introduction and the conclusion. Then, open the perspectives on the topic by asking questions or exposing new issues for example.

Key phrases to conclude:
Enfin / Finalement / En conclusion / Pour conclure / Au final / Pour résumer

2. If you are writing a blog post...

- a. **Include a heading:** A blog post is quite similar to an online article. As you are writing, you could include a heading. This heading has to be short and catchy in order to attract your readers.
- b. **Introduce the subject:** You could use the first sentence to explain what the post is about – remember you need to cover all the bullet points!
- c. **Be personal:** Blogs are often very personal. So, do express your opinions and feelings when writing a blog post. Also, don't forget to justify your viewpoints.

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

- 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, don't forget to ask for feedback.

Key phrases to conclude:

Enfin / Finalement / En conclusion / Pour conclure / Au final / Pour résumer

Key phrases to ask for opinions:

Quelle est votre opinion ? / Qu'en pensez-vous ? / Et vous, qu'en pensez-vous ?

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3. If you are writing a review...

a. **Describe what you are reviewing:** Give as many details as possible about what you are reviewing. You need to read the information you are required to include in your paragraph.

b. **Use comparisons:** This is a good opportunity to compare two items. For instance, if you are asked to describe a hotel, you could say that 'this hotel is bigger than another one'.

Key phrases to compare:
plus + adjective + que
moins + adjective + que
aussi + adjective + que

c. **Express your opinion by using a verb:** You can use a basic structure such as 'Je trouve...' + an adjective. But this is also an opportunity to express your opinion with verbs.

Key phrases to express an opinion:
J'aime
J'adore
Je n'aime pas
Je déteste
Je préfère

d. **Back up your opinion with reasons:** Use 'parce que' or 'car' to justify your opinions. There are other ways to justify your opinions which are sometimes more discreet. One way is simply to start a new sentence, but you can also use 'par exemple' (for example).

e. **Use a variety of adjectives:** Try to vary the adjectives you use. You can make a list of adjectives which you can use in different contexts:

Key phrases to express positive opinions:

super, génial, intéressant, amusant, beau, bon, bien, excellent, content, heureux, etc.

Key phrases to express negative opinions:

nul, ennuyeux, triste, décevant, agaçant, pénible, etc.

f. **Choose appropriate nouns and verbs for the task**

Make a list of vocabulary which you can use in this specific context. For instance, for a review of a laptop, you might be asked to technology (to send, to receive, to share, a photo, etc.).

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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 verb 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 review?

Keep the requirements 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 marked.

2. Write down your ideas

After reading the question, jot down in French the first answers that come in your mind. Writing sentences – 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 similar while others will be opposite.

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

Write your answers in each part. Start with the main idea and include your 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, ou, etc.), **negations** (ne ... pas, ne ... jamais, etc.), **opinions** (aujourd'hui, demain, hier, etc.) you intend to include in your writing. It will help you to write sentences with these words and phrases.

Base your time writing your answer on the number of marks, and include time for checking it at the end.

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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 it is excellent, you will not get a good mark if you do not bring an appropriate answer. 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 put or repeated. Ideas have to be coherently linked. To do so, you might find the

Key phrases to...

... introduce ideas:

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

... add ideas:

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

... introduce examples:

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

... 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 ... / De même que ... / Il en va de même

... express causes:

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

... express consequences:

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

... conclude:

Enfin / Au final / Finalement / Pour conclure / En conclusion / / Pour ré

3. Use key vocabulary

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

4. Use key grammatical structures

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

Also, the content of the question will often indicate the grammatical structures

For example:

- If you are asked to write about your last holiday, you will have to use the past and imperfect (so er only) tenses, and time phrases indicating the action.
- If you are asked to describe your future plans, you must use the immediate future. 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.
- If you are asked to mention advantages and disadvantages, don't forget the negative form.

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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, your answers must be 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 future and if you are confident, even the conditional. Also, make sure to use a variety of 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.

Therefore, if you forget to correctly conjugate them, you will lose marks. Make sure to always 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 different 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**, 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 not always obvious. Some 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.englishcentral.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) not 'coach'. In the second sentence, the word 'library' means 'bibliothèque'. A 'library' is a place where you can borrow books. In the last sentence, 'to pass this exam' should be translated as 'réussir cet examen'. 'Pass' in 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 English 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 synonym to translate it into French. 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 of '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 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 should stay in the past. It is required to be in the perfect tense. The second sentence has to remain in the present tense. And the third sentence has to be in the immediate future or the future.

6. Consider the way sentences are formed

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

1. I do not own a car.
2. I have 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. Sometimes translating a sentence/text literally can understand.

Consider the 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 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. In the second sentence, you would not use the passive voice to translate it into French. It would be 'mon véhicule a été volé'.

8. Read your translated sentences/text

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

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My personal world: Family, friends, relationships

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 practice your French spelling!

French	English
La fille	The girl/daughter
La taille	The size
L'amour	Love
L'animal (masc.)	The animal/pet
L'anniversaire (masc.)	The birthday
L'enfant (masc., fem.)	The child
Le fauteuil roulant	The wheelchair
Le fils	The son
Le garçon	The boy
Les cheveux (masc.)	The hair
Les yeux (masc.)	The eyes
Européen(ne)	European
Fort(e)	Strong / loud / good at
Grand(e)	Great/big/tall
Handicapé(e)	Disabled
Jeune	Young / young person
Transgenre	Transgender
S'amuser	To enjoy oneself
S'entendre (avec)	To get on (with someone)
Se marier	To get married

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 form!

Example:

Smart women → Des femmes intelligentes

Rewrite the following sentences to make them feminine:

- Mon meilleur ami est petit et fatigué. Il est sérieux et travailleur.
- Mon père est grand et intéressant. Il n'est jamais ennuyeux ou strict.
- Mon frère est jeune et amusant. Il est européen donc il n'est pas canadien.

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Task 1:

Describe the photo using four short sentences **in French**.



Task 2:

Write an article about your best friend.

You **must** include the following points:

- what your best friend looks like
- your opinion of your best friend
- when you will next go out with your friend

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 40 and 50 words

Task 3:

Write to your friend about your relationships with your family.

You **must** include the following points:

- a description of your family
- your opinion of one family member, with reasons
- what you did with your family recently
- where you will go with your family next weekend

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 80 and 90 words

Task 4:

Translate the following five sentences **into French**.

- I have a brother.
- I get on well with my father.
- My step-sister is serious and hardworking.
- Yesterday, I chatted with my best friend on WhatsApp.
- I think that communication is very important.

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My personal world: Family, friends, relationships

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	
L'amitié	Friendship
La confiance	Trust
La discrimination	Discrimination
La naissance	The birth
Le comportement	The behaviour
Le conflit	The conflict
Le harcèlement	Bullying/harassment
Le rapport	The relationship/report
Le soutien	The support
Aîné(e)	Older/oldest
Fidèle	Loyal/faithful
Fier/fière	Proud
Jumeau/jumelle	Twin
Compter (sur)	To count (on) / to intend
Ressembler (à)	To look like / to resemble
S'identifier (à)	To identify (with) / to identify
S'occuper de	To look after / to take care of
Se comporter	To behave
Se fier	To rely on
Se soucier	To show concern for

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 **b**eauty, **a**ge, **g**oodness and **s**ize).
- Also, adjectives in French agree in gender and number with their associated noun.

Example:

Smart women → Des femmes intelligentes

Indicate if, when translating into French, 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 wall.
- It is a beautiful cat.
- My boring brother can be boring.
- French is an interesting subject.

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Task 1:

Write to your friend about your relationships.

You **must** include the following points:

- a description of your best friend
- your opinion of your family relationships, with reasons
- a recent conflict you had with a friend or a family member
- what you will do in the future to have healthy relationships

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 80 and 90 words.

Task 2:

Write about relationships between teenagers and their parents for a blog.

You **must** include the following points:

- what makes healthy family relationships
- the pros and cons of having a large family
- what activities you did together as a family last week
- what you plan on doing with your family next summer

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 130 and 150 words.

Task 3:

Translate the paragraph **into French**.

I get on very well with my twin sister. I can always rely on her. However, I have an older brother. Last week, my parents went out and I looked after my dog. In the future, I will have more support from my family because I am often stressed.

Task 1:

Write to your friend about your relationships.

You **must** include the following points:

- a description of your best friend
- your opinion of your family relationships, with reasons
- a recent conflict you had with a friend or a family member
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My personal world: Music, TV and films, shopping

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 this side first and test whether you recognise all of the words. Then do the same write them down to check your French spelling!

French	
L'argent (masc.)	Money
Le cadeau	The present
La caisse	The checkout
La chaîne	The channel
La chanson	The song
Le chanteur / La chanteuse	The singer
Les courses (fem.)	The shopping
L'émission (fem.)	The programme/broadcast
Les informations (fem.)	The news
Le personnage	The character
La taille	The size
Tendance	Trendy/fashionable
Acheter	To buy
Chanter	To sing
Coûter	To cost
Danser	To dance
Écouter	To listen to
Jouer	To play (an instrument)
Payer	To pay
Regarder	To watch

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 les films.* (I like films.)
J'aime regarder des films. (I like watching films.) [Note how 'les' is an infinitive.]

Change the following sentences so that they contain an infinitive:

- J'adore cette chanson.
- Je n'aime pas les informations.
- Je regarde les courses.
- J'aime les vêtements.
- Je préfère les concerts.

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Task 1:

Describe the photo using four short sentences **in French**.



Task 2:

Write an article about your free-time activities.

You **must** include the following points:

- what type of music you listen to
- your opinion of the cinema
- when you will next go shopping

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 40 and 50 words

Task 3:

Write to your friend about what you watch on TV and at the cinema.

You **must** include the following points:

- the film or programmes you usually watch
- your opinion of an actor or actress, with reasons
- the last film or programme you watched on TV
- when you will next go to the cinema

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 80 and 90 words

Task 4:

Translate the following five sentences **into French**.

- I love music.
- My favourite programme is a series.
- This band is famous and they are in concert.
- Last weekend, I went to the cinema with my best friend.
- If I have enough money, I can buy some clothes.

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My personal world: Music, TV and films

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 the words. Then do the same with the words on the side and write them down to practise your spelling!

French	English
L'abonnement (masc.)	The subscription
L'achat (masc.)	The purchase
L'écran	The screen
L'employé(e)	The worker
L'espèce (fem.)	The cash
La critique	The review/criticism
La représentation	The representation
La séance	The screening/show
La veste	The jacket
Le concours	The competition
Le documentaire	The documentary
Le don	The gift/talent
Le produit	The product
Le public	The audience
Le roman	The novel
Le son	The sound
Les écouteurs (masc.)	The headphones/earbuds
Les paroles (fem.)	The lyrics
Enregistrer	To record
Voler	To steal

2. Infinitive structures



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

- 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 complete sentences:

- Je préfère ...
- Il veut ...
- Tu espères ...
- Elle aime ...
- Nous allons essayer de ...
- Je venais de ...
- Avant de ...

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Task 1:

Write a blog about shopping.

You **must** include the following points:

- a description of the shops in your region
- your opinion of online shopping, with reasons
- a recent visit to the shopping centre
- what you will buy in the future

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 80 and 90 words

Task 2:

Write a magazine article about teenagers and their hobbies.

You **must** include the following points:

- what teenagers watch on TV or at the cinema
- the pros and cons of playing or listening to music
- what you did in your free time last weekend
- what you will do with your friends next time you go out

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 130 and 150 words

Task 3:

Translate the paragraph **into French**.

I do a lot of things in my free time. Usually, I listen to music in my room. Last month I went to a festival but the crowd was too big. Next year, I will record some songs because I hope to become a famous singer.

Task 1:

Write a blog about shopping.

You **must** include the following points:

- a description of the shops in your region
- your opinion of online shopping, with reasons
- a recent visit to the shopping centre
- what you will buy in the future

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 80 and 90 words

Task 2:

Write a magazine article about teenagers and their hobbies.

You **must** include the following points:

- what teenagers watch on TV or at the cinema
- the pros and cons of playing or listening to music
- what you did in your free time last weekend
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Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 130 and 150 words

Task 3:

Translate the paragraph **into French**.

I do a lot of things in my free time. Usually, I listen to music in my room. Last month I went to a festival but there the crowd was too big. Next year, I will record some songs because I hope to become a famous singer.

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Lifestyle and wellbeing

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 write them down to practise your French spelling!

L'émotion	The emotion
La faim	Hunger
La soif	Thirst
La tête	The head
Le cœur	The heart
Le thé	The tea
Actif/active	Active/energetic
Dangereux/dangereuse	Dangerous
Fort(e)	Strong/loud
Jeune	Young
Malade	Ill
Sain(e)	Healthy
Boire	To drink
Courir	To run
Jouer	To play
Manger	To eat
Marcher	To walk
Participer (à)	To take part (in)
Perdre	To lose / get lost
S'amuser	To have fun

2. Opinions

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

1. Je mange cinq fruits et légumes tous les jours.
2. Je ne bois jamais d'eau.
3. Je fais du sport trois fois dans la semaine
4. Je mange beaucoup de sucre.
5. Je marche à campagne tous les week-ends.
6. Je fais de la natation tous les samedis.
7. Je mange des gâteaux et de la glace.
8. Je dors quatre heures chaque nuit.

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Task 1:

Your neighbour shares this photo on Instagram.



Describe the photo using four short sentences **in French**.

Task 2:

Write a blog post about your lifestyle.

You **must** include the following points:

- what you eat and drink
- your opinion of sport
- what you will do next weekend to relax

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 40 and 50 words.

Task 3:

Write to your friend about your mental and physical wellbeing.

You **must** include the following points:

- a description of your daily lifestyle
- your opinion of fast-food restaurants, with reasons
- a sport you played or a physical activity you did recently
- what you will do next week to improve your health

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 80 and 90 words.

Task 4:

Translate the following five sentences **into French**.

- I play basketball.
- I usually go to school on foot.
- My father is strong and active.
- Last week, I ran in the park with my friend.
- When I have time, I prepare a healthy meal.

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Lifestyle and wellbeing

Higher

Starter:

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French	
L'inquiétude (fem.)	The worry/anxiety
La boisson	The drink/beverage
La jeunesse	Youth
Le concours	The competition
Le conseil	The advice/counsel/...
Le corps	The body
Le souci	The worry/concern
Le soutien	The support
Conscient(e)	Conscious/aware
Efficace	Efficient/effective
Faible	Weak
Grave	Serious/grave
Inquiétant(e)	Worrying/disturbing
Stressé(e)	Stressed
(Se) blesser	To injure/hurt (oneself)
Arrêter (de)	To stop
Empêcher (de)	To prevent
Lutter	To fight/struggle
Sentir	To smell/feel
Tôt	Early

2. Opinions

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

Je/J'	aimer / adorer	les fruits / les légumes parce que / car ...
	détester /	les glaces / les gâteaux parce que / car ...
	préférer	faire du sport / des activités sportives parce que ...
		jouer au foot / tennis parce que / car ...

Je	penser que/qu'	manger sainement, ...
	croire que/qu'	il est essentiel (de faire) / jouer ...
	trouver que/qu'	il faut éviter de manger / boire ...
		... est vraiment grave / inquiétant(e) parce que ...

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Task 1:

Write a blog about your lifestyle.

You **must** include the following points:

- a description of what makes a healthy lifestyle
- your opinion of your eating habits, with reasons
- a sporting activity you took part in recently
- what you will do next year to be healthier

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 80 and 90 words.

Task 2:

Write a letter to your MP about young people's lifestyle in your local area.

You **must** include the following points:

- a description of the sporting facilities in your region
- the pros and cons of doing activities outside of school
- what you did yesterday to improve your physical wellbeing
- what you will do to improve your mental wellbeing in the future

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 130 and 150 words.

Task 3:

Translate the paragraph **into French**.

I eat three times a day. My friend Thomas never drinks milk. Last week, I decided I no longer eat meat. When I was younger, I used to play tennis but, in the future, I want to take part in an athletics competition to improve my health.

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My neighbourhood: Places in town

Foundation

Starter:

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French	
L'appartement (masc.)	The flat/apartment
La boulangerie	The bakery
La maison	The house/home
La pâtisserie	The cake shop
La piscine	The swimming pool
La place	The square
La poste	The post office
La région	The area/region
La rue	The street
La ville	The town/city
Le centre	The centre
Le château	The castle
Le collège	The secondary school
Le musée	The museum
Le plan	The map
Le port	The port/harbour
Le quartier	The neighbourhood
Le village	The village
Habiter	To live
Visiter	To visit

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 modernes.
3. La mer à la Martinique est plus chaud que la mer au Canada.
4. La pollution est pires en ville qu'à la campagne.
5. Le mois prochain, je vais habiter dans une énormes maison.
6. De chez moi, on peut voir de belle montagne.
7. Mon quartier n'est pas propres.
8. Mes voisins ne sont pas très sympa.

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Task 1:

Describe the photo using four short sentences **in French**.



Task 2:

Write an article about your local area.

You **must** include the following points:

- where you live
- your opinion about your local area
- what you will do in your village or town/city next weekend

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 40 and 50 words

Task 3:

Write to your Belgian penfriend about the village or town/city you live in.

You **must** include the following points:

- a description of the facilities in your local area
- your opinion of living in the countryside, with reasons
- your last visit to the town/city centre
- where you will live in the future

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 80 and 90 words

Task 4:

Translate the following five sentences **into French**.

- I live in a house.
- My neighbourhood is quite calm.
- There is a post office but there isn't any bakery.
- Last week, I visited the castle with my grandparents.
- My secondary school is near so I can walk.

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My neighbourhood: Places in town

Higher

Starter:

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French	English
L'ascenseur (masc.)	The lift
L'escalier (masc.)	The stairs
La banlieue	The suburbs/outskirts
La bibliothèque	The library
La circulation	The traffic
La cité	The council estate
Le champ	The field
Le commissariat	The police station
Le foyer	The home
Le paysage	The landscape
Le quai	The platform
Les déchets (masc.)	The waste/rubbish
(Se) situer	To situate/locate
Accueillir	To welcome
Améliorer	To improve
Attirer	To attract
Augmenter	To increase/raise/grow
Construire	To build
Disparaître	To disappear
Vivre	To live

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: Il faut agir rapidement pour améliorer la situation.

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

- Le projet de transports en commun est ____ important pour notre région.
- Il faut conduire ____ au centre-ville (lent).
- ____ il y a un ascenseur dans cet immeuble (rapide).
- Il veut ____ habiter en ville car il est plus âgé (absolu*).
- ____, ma sœur vit dans un immeuble, dans la banlieue de Paris (actuel).
- La circulation est ____ un aspect du problème (seul).
- C'est ____ le pire président (probable*).
- ____ nous n'avons pas pu construire de nouveau commissariat (triste).

* absolu = absolute, total, complete

* probable = probable, likely

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Task 1:

Write a review of your local area for a website.

You **must** include the following points:

- what there is to do for young people
- your opinion of your home, with reasons
- a recent trip to the countryside
- what you will do with your friends in your region next weekend

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 80 and 90 words.

Task 2:

Write a blog about where you live and a neighbouring city.

You **must** include the following points:

- a description of the neighbourhood you live in
- the pros and cons of living in or near a big city
- a recent trip to a different town/city
- what you will do to improve your local area in the future

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 130 and 150 words.

Task 3:

Translate the paragraph **into French**.

I live in the suburbs of a big city. I often use public transport. My sister prefers to go to the library with my friends and we read books. When I am older, I would like to live in the countryside because I think the landscape is nicer.

Task 1:

Write a review of your local area for a website.

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My neighbourhood: The natural world and environment

Foundation

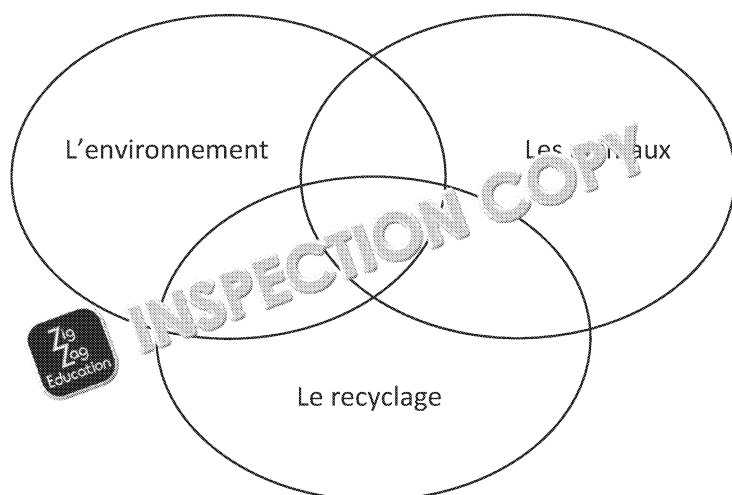
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French	
L'effet (masc.)	The effect
L'effort (masc.)	The effort
L'énergie (fem.)	The energy
L'environnement (masc.)	The environment
La crise	The crisis
La destruction	The destruction
La planète	The planet
La pollution	Pollution
Le papier	The paper
Le plastique	Plastic
Le recyclage	Recycling
Le risque	The risk
Propre	Clean
Aider	To help
Arrêter	To stop
Interdire (de)	To ban
Jeter	To throw away
Protéger	To protect
Recycler	To recycle
Sauver	To save

2. Learning vocabulary: diagrams

When learning vocabulary, it is sometimes useful to draw mind maps or Venn diagrams. Use the Venn diagram below.



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Task 1:

Describe the photo using four short sentences **in French**.



Task 2:

Write an article about recycling.

You **must** include the following points:

- what you recycle at home
- your opinion of recycling
- what you will do to help the environment in the future

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 40 and 50 words.

Task 3:

Write to your Canadian friend about an environmental issue you care about.

You **must** include the following points:

- a description of the environmental issue
- your opinion of the pollution in your local area, with reasons
- what you did to help the environment recently
- what you will do as a family to improve the environment

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 80 and 90 words.

Task 4:

Translate the following five sentences **into French**.

- I recycle paper every day.
- I want to save the planet.
- My sister never uses plastic.
- Last month, my parents bought an electric car.
- The destruction of forests is dangerous.

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My neighbourhood: The natural world and environment

Higher

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French	English
L'arbre (m.)	The tree
L'espèce (f.)	The species
La circulation	The traffic
La fleur	The flower
La loi	The law
La lutte	The fight
La manifestation	The protest/demonstration
La menace	The threat
La rivière	The river
Le champ	The field
Le chômage	The unemployment
Le gouvernement	The government
Les déchets (masc.)	The rubbish/waste
Climatique	Climate
Durable	Sustainable
Agir	To act
Augmenter	To increase/raise/grow
Combattre	To fight
Détruire	To destroy
Réutiliser	To reuse

2. Learning vocabulary: nouns, verbs and adjectives

When learning vocabulary, it is also useful to learn nouns, verbs and adjectives to add variety to your writing. Copy and complete the table below by adding the missing words.

Noun	Verb
Le recyclage	Recycler
La cause	
	Détruire
Le combat	
	Polluer
La construction	
	Menacer
La manifestation	
	Protéger

Noun
La nature
Le monde
La région
Le climat
Le centre

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Task 1:

Write an article for a magazine about the environment.

You **must** include the following points:

- an environmental issue in your country
- your opinion of renewable energies, with reasons
- something you did recently to help the environment
- how you will have a 'green' life in the future

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 80 and 90 words.

Task 2:

Write a blog post about environmental issues and their potential solutions.

You **must** include the following points:

- a description of the current issues facing the world
- the pros and cons of having an electric vehicle
- a recent action you took to help the environment
- how you will make small and big changes in the future

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 130 and 150 words.

Task 3:

Translate the paragraph **into French**.

I recycle a lot at home. My parents think it helps the environment. I worry about the environment. Last month, I took part in a protest on the town square. I want to encourage young people to do the same. If we act together, we can improve the situation.

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Media and technology

Foundation

Starter:

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French	
L'application (fem.)	The app
L'influenceur (masc.)	The influencer
L'ordinateur portable (masc.)	The laptop
La photo	The photo
La sécurité	The security/safety
La technologie	Technology
Le jeu	The game
Le lien	The link
Le portable	The mobile phone / mobile
Le réseau	The network
Dangereux/dangereuse	Dangerous
Jeune	Young
Sûr(e)	Safe/sure
En ligne	Online
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:

Describe the photo using four short sentences **in French**.



Task 2:

Write a review of your laptop.

You **must** include the following points:

- a description of your laptop
- your opinion of your laptop
- how you will use your laptop next weekend

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 40 and 50 words

Task 3:

Write an email to your Belgian friend about your use of technology.

You **must** include the following points:

- technology in your everyday life
- your opinion of online shopping, with reasons
- how you used the Internet last weekend
- what you will do on social media tomorrow

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 80 and 90 words

Task 4:

Translate the following five sentences **into French**.

1. I love my phone.
2. This application is free.
3. My laptop is fast and I often use it.
4. Yesterday, I put pictures on social media.
5. I must listen to a new song.

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Media and technology

Higher

Starter:

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French	English
L'abonnement (masc.)	The subscription
L'appareil (masc.)	The device/apparatus
L'écran (masc.)	The screen
La console	The console
La cybercriminalité	Cybercrime / online crime
La sécurité	Security/safety
Le commentaire	The comment/remark
Le danger	The danger
Le harcèlement	Bullying/harassment
Le mot de passe	The password
Les données (fem.)	The data
Les écouteurs (masc.)	The headphones/earbuds
Virtuel(le)	Virtual
Baisser	To lower / turn down
Charger	To load/charge
Enregistrer	To record
Limiter	To limit
Nuire	To harm
Partager	To share
Réduire	To reduce

2. Time phrases

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

Past:

Hier / La veille / Auparavant / Il y a X ans / Il y a X jours / La semaine dernière

Future:

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

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Task 1:

Write an article for a newspaper about the Internet.

You **must** include the following points:

- activities you do on the Internet
- your opinion of the Internet, with reasons
- a recent problem you had on the Internet
- how you will use the Internet safely in the future

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 80 and 90 words.

Task 2:

Write about media and technology for a website.

You **must** include the following points:

- the importance of media in your life
- the pros and cons of social media
- how you used technology to help you with your schoolwork recently
- how you will use technology in your professional life

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 130 and 150 words.

Task 3:

Translate the paragraph **into French**.

I think that the Internet is practical. My favourite influencer shares photos. I often
Last week, I wrote a new song and I created an online channel. I hope it will have
to become a famous singer.

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Studying and my future: School

Foundation

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French	English
L'anglais (masc.)	English
L'école (fem.)	The school
L'éducation (fem.)	Education
L'élève (masc./fem.)	The pupil/student
L'examen (masc.)	The exam
L'uniforme (masc.)	The uniform
La langue	The language
La leçon	The lesson
La matière	The subject
La note	The mark / grade
La pause	The break time
La science	Science
Le collège	The secondary school
Le cours	The lesson
Le livre	The (text)book
Le lycée	The sixth form / college
Le professeur / Le/la prof	The teacher
Les devoirs (masc.)	The homework
Les études (fem.)	The studies
Les maths (fem.)	Maths

2. Connectives

Connectives are useful small words which serve to link ideas. You can add, connect 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 / Par contre	But / However
Et / Ensuite / Puis	And / Then
Car / Parce que	Because
Où / Quand	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.



Describe the photo using four short sentences **in French**.

Task 2:

Write a review of your school for a website.

You **must** include the following points:

Mention:

- a description of your school
- your opinion of your school subjects
- what you will do in your school tomorrow

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 40 and 50 words.

Task 3:

Write an article for the school newspaper about your school life.

You **must** include the following points:

- a typical day at school for you
- your opinion of the school facilities, with reasons
- a recent school trip or visit you went on
- what you will do after your GCSEs

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 80 and 90 words.

Task 4:

Translate the following five sentences **into French**.

1. I am a student.
2. My favourite subject is Science.
3. I study English because it is interesting.
4. Yesterday, I spoke with my teacher.
5. If I work hard, I can understand French.

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Studying and my future: School

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		
L'emploi du temps (masc.)		The timetable
L'enseignement (masc.)		The teaching
L'épreuve (fem.)		The test
La bibliothèque		The library
La bourse		The scholarship/grant
La connaissance		The knowledge
La pression		The pressure
La veste		The jacket
Le comportement		The behaviour
Le directeur/la directrice		The headteacher
Le gymnase		The gym
Le harcèlement		Bullying/harassment
Le soutien		The support
Sévère		Severe/strict/harsh
Stressé(e)		Stressed
Enseigner		To teach
Se comporter		To behave
Se soucier (de)		To show concern for
Se souvenir (de)		To remember
Soutenir		To support/sustain

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	French
Mais / Cependant / Par contre	But / However	Où / Quand / Lorsque
Et / Ensuite / Puis	And / Then	Donc / Alors / Ainsi
Pourtant	Yet / Nonetheless	Ni... ni
Car / Parce que / Puisque	Because / Since	Même si
Au lieu de	Instead of	Alors que / Pendant que
À cause de / En raison de	Because of / Thanks to	En conséquence
Y compris	Including	C'est-à-dire
Dès que	As soon as	D'ailleurs

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Task 1:

Write an email to your Swiss friend about your foreign language learning.

You **must** include the following points:

- what you do during your foreign language lessons
- your opinion of language learning, with reasons
- a time in the past when you spoke a foreign language
- how you will use foreign languages in the future

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 80 and 90 words.

Task 2:

Write a blog post about school rules and exams in your country.

You **must** include the following points:

- the importance of school rules
- the pros and cons of wearing a school uniform
- what you did to prepare for an exam recently
- what you will do once the exams are over

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 130 and 150 words.

Task 3:

Translate the paragraph **into French**.

I love going to school. My teachers are really nice and they always help me. I usually go to the library every evening. Last week, with my class, we went to the museum. In the future, I would like to learn more about speaking a foreign language is my passion.

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Studying and my future: Future oppor

Foundation

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French	English
L'argent (masc.)	Money
L'avenir (masc.)	The future
L'entreprise (fem.)	The business/company
L'espoir (masc.)	The hope
L'université (fem.)	The university
La carrière	The career
La formation	The training/apprenticeship
Le bureau	The office
Le but	The goal/aim/purpose
Le chef/la cheffe	The boss
Le projet	The project/plan
Le rêve	The dream
Le salaire	The salary
Le travail	The work
Idéal(e)	Ideal
Devenir	To become
Espérer	To hope
Réussir	To succeed
Travailler	To work
Voyager	To travel

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 on the right) 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** travaille **pas** le lundi.

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

French	English
ne... pas	not
ne... jamais	never
ne... personne	nobody
ne... rien	nothing

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Task 1:

Describe the photo using four short sentences **in French**.



Task 2:

Write an article about your part-time job.

You **must** include the following points:

- what you do at work
- your opinion of your part-time job
- what job you will do in the future

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 40 and 50 words

Task 3:

Write a blog post about part-time opportunities.

You **must** include the following points:

- the part-time opportunities available in your area
- your opinion of going to university, with reasons
- a school / sixth-form college you have visited in the past
- what you will do next summer

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 80 and 90 words

Task 4:

Translate the following five sentences **into French**.

1. I work in a café.
2. My boss is nice.
3. I want to become a doctor.
4. Last week, I travelled to France.
5. If I can, I hope to go to university.

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Studying and my future: Future opportunities

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 the words. Then do the same with the words on the next page and write them down to practise your French spelling!

French	
L'apprenti	The apprentice
L'emploi (masc.)	The employment
L'employé(e)	The employee/worker
L'entretien (masc.)	The interview
L'envie (fem.)	The wish/desire/want
L'industrie (fem.)	The industry
L'intention (fem.)	The intention
L'objectif (masc.)	The objective
La compétence	The competence/skill
La justice	Justice
Le chômage	The unemployment
Le gouvernement	The government
Le métier	The job
Le patron/La patronne	The boss
Mondial(e)	Global/world
Professionnel(le)	Professional
Désirer	To desire
Mener	To lead
Profiter	To take advantage / benefit
Réfléchir	To think about / reflect

2. Negations



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

Example: Je **n'ai pas** trouvé de travail.

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

Example: **Personne n'a** voyagé à l'étranger.

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

French	English
ne... pas	not
ne... jamais	never
ne... personne / personne ne/n'...	nobody
ne... (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 encore	not... yet
ne... que	Only / nothing but

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Task 1:

Write an article about jobs for an online magazine.

You **must** include the following points:

- the job(s) you are interested in
- your opinion of working as part of a team, with reasons
- a job you have done in the past
- where you will work in the future

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 80 and 90 words.

Task 2:

Write a blog post about the world of work.

You **must** include the following points:

- what makes a good job
- the pros and cons of having a summer or part-time job
- what happened when you worked for a company or someone
- what job you will do after your studies

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 130 and 150 words.

Task 3:

Translate the paragraph **into French**.

Every week, I work at the supermarket. The employees are very nice. I start early in the morning and finish at noon. Last week, my boss said that I am going to be paid more. I am really happy about this and I will continue in the future.

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Travel and tourism

Foundation

Starter:

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French	
L'île	The island
L'office de tourisme (masc.)	The tourist office
La capitale	The capital city
La côte	The coast
La forêt	The forest
La montagne	The mountain
La tour Eiffel	The Eiffel Tower
La visite	The visit/excursion
Le centre	The centre
Le château	The castle
Le musée	The museum
Le site	The site
Le tourisme	Tourism
Le/La touriste	The tourist
Célèbre	Famous
Européen(ne)	European
Gratuit(e)	Free
Histoire	Historical
Trouver / trouver	To find / to be situated
Visiter	To visit

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.

1. Les gens voyagent de plus en plus à l'étranger.
2. En Angleterre, il pleut beaucoup.
3. Mais en France, il fait trop chaud l'été.
4. Je n'ai pas assez de vacances.
5. Les touristes mangent de moins en moins au restaurant.
6. Peu d'Anglais restent en Angleterre l'été.

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Task 1:

Describe the photo using four short sentences **in French**.



Task 2:

Write a review of a hotel for a website.

You **must** include the following points:

- where the hotel is
- your opinion of the facilities
- when you will next visit the hotel

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 40 and 50 words

Task 3:

Write to your friend about holidays.

You **must** include the following points:

- activities you do on holiday
- your opinion of travelling abroad, with reasons
- a past holiday, at home or abroad
- where you will go next summer

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 80 and 90 words

Task 4:

Translate the following five sentences **into French**.

1. I love holidays abroad.
2. My brother prefers the countryside.
3. Aeroplanes are faster than trains.
4. Last year, I stayed in a hotel.
5. If it is free, I can visit the museum.

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Travel and tourism

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- 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 the words. Then do the same and write them down to practise your French spelling!

French	
L'addition (fem.)	The bill
L'ascenseur (masc.)	The lift
L'étage (masc.)	The floor
La valise	The suitcase
Le lieu	The place
Le paysage	The landscape
Le quai	The platform
Le renseignement	The information
Le sable	The sand
Le siège	The seat
Le véhicule	The vehicle
Le vol	The flight / The robbery
Disponible	Available
Mondial(e)	Global/world
Accueillir	To welcome
Attirer	To attract
Louer	To hire
Nuire	To harm
Situer (se)	To situate/locate
Voler	To fly / To steal

2. Quantifiers

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

- Il y a ____ de touristes internationaux dans ma région.
- ____ des Anglais préfèrent les vacances à l'étranger d'après une enquête.
- Malheureusement, il n'y a pas ____ logements pour handicapés dans ma région.
- L'hôtel a reçu ____ plaintes récemment.
- ____ de gens partent en vacances en voiture, ils préfèrent prendre l'avion.
- ____ d'étrangers connaissent cet endroit extraordinaire.

peu – tellement de – de plus en plus – assez de – la plupart –

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Task 1:

Write to your friend about touristic places in your area.

You **must** include the following points:

- touristic places in your area
- your opinion of one place, with reasons
- a local attraction you visited recently
- where you will go on your next visit in your local area

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 80 and 90 words.

Task 2:

Write an article about holidays abroad for a travel magazine.

You **must** include the following points:

- what makes a relaxing holiday
- the pros and cons of staying in a hotel
- an interesting experience you had while you were on holiday
- the places you will visit in the future

Your answer must be in **French**. Your answer should be between 130 and 150 words.

Task 3:

Translate the paragraph **into French**.

I like to travel by car. My parents usually stay in a hotel in the mountains. I prefer the summer, we visited an old castle and my sister bought a souvenir. I hope that we can go back soon. I want some good weather.

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Peer-assessment Grids

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

Task	Score	Communication	Content	Variety
2	😊	Text clearly communicates the message most of the time.	All bullet points covered and ideas developed.	Variety of vocabulary. Grammar is simple but with some variety. Some sentences are extended, and linkers are used to link ideas.
	😐	Sometimes hard to understand, sometimes clearly communicated.	Two bullet points covered but the ideas are mostly not well developed.	Limited variety of vocabulary and grammar. Some sentences are extended, and linkers are used to link ideas.
	😞	Mostly hard to understand what the message is.	One bullet point covered. Ideas not well developed.	Repetitive grammar and vocabulary. Sentences are short and simple.
3	😊	Text clearly communicates the message almost all of the time.	All bullet points covered and ideas are often developed.	Variety of vocabulary. Grammar is simple but with some complex language and extended sentences.
	😐	Sometimes hard to understand, sometimes clearly communicated.	Three bullet points covered but the ideas are mostly not well developed.	Occasional variety of vocabulary. Some sentences are extended, and linkers are sometimes used to link ideas.
	😞	Mostly hard to understand what the message is.	One or two bullet points covered. Ideas not well developed.	Repetitive grammar and vocabulary. Sentences are short and simple.

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

Task	Score	Communication	Content	Variety
2	😊	Text clearly communicates the message most of the time.	All bullet points covered and some ideas developed.	Variety of vocabulary. Grammar is simple but with some variety. Some sentences are extended, and linkers are used to link ideas.
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Higher: For each task and category, tick the box which best describes the candidate's performance.

Task	Score	Communication	Content	Variety of language
1	☺	Text clearly communicates the message almost all of the time.	All bullet points are covered and ideas are often developed.	Variety of vocabulary and grammar. Complex language and some extended sentences.
	☺	Sometimes hard to understand what is meant, but mostly clearly communicated.	Three bullet points covered but only some ideas are developed.	Occasional variety of vocabulary. Sentences are extended, and past and future tenses are sometimes used accurately.
	☹	Some of the message is hard to understand although some parts are clearly communicated.	One or two bullet points are covered. Ideas are only briefly or occasionally developed.	Repetitive grammar and vocabulary. Future tenses are not used, or used incorrectly. Sentences are short and simple.
2	☺	Text clearly communicates the message almost all of the time.	All bullet points are covered and ideas are developed throughout.	Wide variety of vocabulary and grammar. Complex language and extended sentences.
	☺	Sometimes it might be hard to understand what is meant, but mostly clearly communicated.	Three bullet points covered but only some ideas are developed.	Occasional variety of vocabulary. Sentences are extended, or used accurately.
	☹	Quite a lot of the message is hard to understand although parts are clearly communicated.	One or two bullet points are covered. Ideas are only briefly or occasionally developed.	Repetitive grammar and vocabulary. Little use of extended sentences and tenses.

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

Task	Score	Communication	Content	Variety of language
1	☺	Text clearly communicates the message almost all of the time.	All bullet points are covered and ideas are often developed.	Variety of vocabulary and grammar. Complex language and some extended sentences.
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