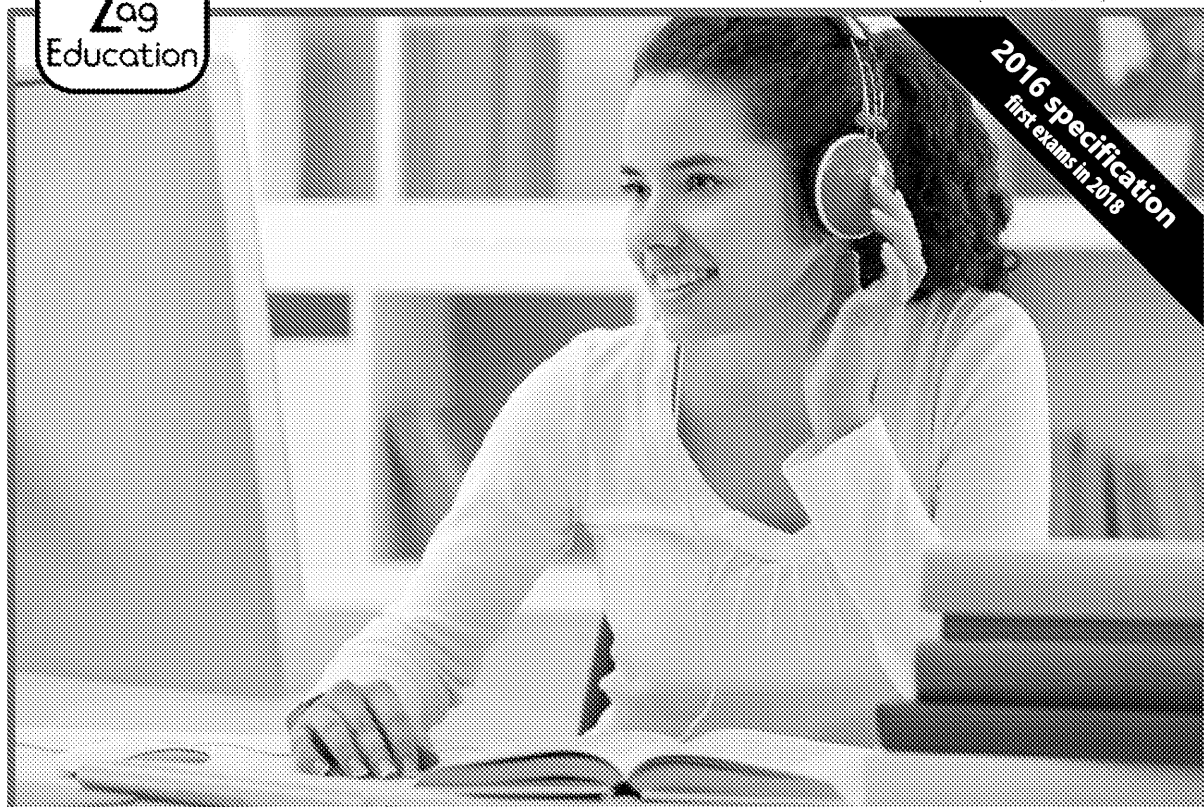




SOS: Acing Foundation

For GCSE AQA French Listening

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Teacher's Introduction

This comprehensive resource focuses on the skills that students on the 3/4 borderline require for their GCSE AQA French Listening exam by breaking down key areas of learning.

The areas covered in the worksheets are:

- Pronunciation
- Cognates, Near-cognates and False Friends
- Synonyms
- Past, Present and Future Tenses
- Words which Change Meaning
- Using the Question and Context
- Extra Examination Questions

Each section deals with a key aspect of listening comprehension and contains:

- An explanation of the point
- A warm-up activity to get the pupils thinking about the area being covered
- A practice question which puts the work being studied into context
- An examination question, which takes the form of a question found in the AQA GCSE examination
- A transcript of the recordings
- Answers with notes which help pupils to develop their comprehension technique

Students should work their way through the materials which, it is hoped, will increase their confidence. They should listen to the French without support initially and then, if necessary, with the help of the French text.

In Unit 1, Pronunciation, the phonetic versions of sounds have not been included as the recordings should provide the link between the written word and the pronunciation, so that the French spelling comes to mind when students hear the sound.

The materials can be used for classwork or homework and are ideal for independent work, perhaps using a VLE system.

The topics covered in this resource are those that are tested in the GCSE AQA Foundation Listening examination.

October 2016

Free Updates!

Register your email address to receive any future free updates* made to this resource or other French resources your school has purchased, and details of any promotions for your subject.

* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

Go to **zzed.uk/freeupdates**

CD Track Listings

CD 1: Sections 1–4

Section
Introductory Track
Section 1: Pronunciation
Section 2: Cognates, Near-Cognates and False Friends: <i>Warm-up</i>
Section 2: Cognates, Near-Cognates and False Friends: <i>Practice Exercise</i>
Section 2: Cognates, Near-Cognates and False Friends: <i>Examination Question</i>
Section 3: Synonyms: <i>Warm-up</i>
Section 3: Synonyms: <i>Practice Exercise</i>
Section 3: Synonyms: <i>Examination Question</i>
Section 4: Past, Present and Future: <i>Warm-up (a)</i>
Section 4: Past, Present and Future: <i>Warm-up (b)</i>
Section 4: Past, Present and Future: <i>Practice Exercise</i>
Section 4: Past, Present and Future: <i>Examination Question</i>

CD 2: Sections 5–7

Section
Introductory Track
Section 5: Words Which Change Meaning: <i>Warm-up (a)</i>
Section 5: Words Which Change Meaning: <i>Warm-up (b)</i>
Section 5: Words Which Change Meaning: <i>Warm-up (c)</i>
Section 5: Words Which Change Meaning: <i>Practice Exercise</i>
Section 5: Words Which Change Meaning: <i>Examination Question</i>
Section 6: Using the Question and Context: <i>Warm Up</i>
Section 6: Using the Question and Context: <i>Practice Exercise (a)</i>
Section 6: Using the Question and Context: <i>Practice Exercise (b)</i>
Section 6: Using the Question and Context: <i>Examination Question</i>
Section 7: Extra Examination Practice: <i>Question 1</i>
Section 7: Extra Examination Practice: <i>Question 2</i>

This resource includes two CDs that contain the listening material in two formats:

1. Audio – these are standard audio files and can be played on a computer or in a car.
2. MP3 – these can be played on a computer, uploaded to your VLE for student study or homework, or loaded onto students' mp3 players for use in their own time.

The CD and track number for each section is indicated by the following symbol:

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Advice to Pupils

Before the examination

Make sure that you note down all the new words and phrases you come across, and try to spend just a few minutes each day revising vocabulary.

Pay special attention to topics that appear on most papers, e.g. numbers, dates, time, describing people.

Practise using past papers on a regular basis and make a vocabulary list for each paper.

Be familiar with the instructions and the sorts of question that appear on the Foundation Listening paper, e.g. multiple-choice, filling in a grid, answering in English.

Tackling the examination paper

- You have five minutes listening time before the exam starts. Use this time to get familiar with the layout of the paper and make sure you are aware of the following:
 - The length and layout of the paper
 - The topic areas being covered
 - The style of questions and how to complete your answers, e.g. grids to fill in
 - The meaning of any illustrations
- If you have any time left, think about words and phrases you may be about to hear. For example, if the question shows an illustration of a tourist office, think of words that might be used, such as **syndicat d'initiative**.
- Use the pause after the question number is announced to read the title and think about exactly what you are looking for.
- Listen carefully to each extract and read the question again.
- Listen to the recording a second time before answering.
- It is important to avoid jumping to conclusions, so listen to the whole extract before you answer. Don't write anything until after the second recording so that you can check your answer in French.
- The marks awarded for each question will tell you how many points you should aim for.

You will not understand everything, but this is normal as the examiners want to test your understanding of the language. Some of the exercises in these materials are designed to help you to tackle questions on which you are unfamiliar.

Use the strategies in these materials to help you to work out unknown meanings.

- Work out the meaning of a difficult word or phrase by making use of the words you do understand.
- Use your knowledge of grammar. For example, if you can pick out the correct form of a verb, and you know it is an adjective you will be better placed to infer the meaning.
- Check that you have not included anything that would contradict your answer.
- Try to find similarities between French and English words, e.g. *gymnase* = *gym*.
- Make use of your knowledge of other French words to work out meaning. (e.g. *l'imprimante* = *a printer*). Keep a record of synonyms, e.g. *faire de l'équitation* = *to ride*. Note useful groups of words, e.g. *ouvrir* = *to open*; *ouvert* = *open*; *une ouverture* = *an opening* / *opening times*.
- Be aware of 'false friends', e.g. *une librairie* = *a bookshop*, not *a library*.
- Try to spot language patterns, e.g. *-ment* at the end of a word is the same as *slowly*.
- Draw on your general knowledge of France to help you with topics such as *les vacances* / *the holidays* / *Occasions*.

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When answering, express yourself clearly. You do not need to use full sentences, just the information to gain the marks.

Never panic! Remember that the level of difficulty will go up and down throughout the paper. Don't get disheartened if you have one or two difficult questions as there may be some easier ones. Examiners often mention the number of pupils who appear to give up after some difficult questions, but then get the relatively easy marks.

Don't leave blanks – guess if you need to as you have nothing to lose if your answer is wrong.

Check your answers at the end if you have time.



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Section 1: Pronunciation

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Listening is a skill which many pupils find difficult. When looking at the words, it is quite easy to work out the meaning based on what the word looks like. However, when we are going to look at a selection of sounds which can cause confusion...

These materials do not deal with all letters or combinations of letters, but only those sounds which sometimes cause problems.

Why? Being confident about the relationship between the sound of a letter and the word it gives you confidence and helps you 'catch up' with listening comprehension.

How? Be careful to avoid pronouncing words in an 'English' way. Take care to pronounce words as they are spoken in French, and copy your teacher's pronunciation when you hear it in the lessons.

Top tip: Some people find it useful to write out a word which is difficult to hear. For example, **écouter = aycootay**

Firstly, we are going to look at some sounds which are called 'nasal' because they are pronounced through the nose. Listen to a selection of words presented in three groups of five and repeat each word.

Section 1 – Nasal sounds using AN/AM and EN/EM

Une **banque**
Un **enfant**
Un **employé**
Anglais
Une **chambre**

Section 2 – Nasal sounds using IN/IM

Pain
Intéressant
Important
Industriel
Un **imperméable**

BUT listen to the sound made by IN when followed by a vowel

Le **dîner**
Inutile
Finir

Section 3 – Nasal sounds using ON/OM and UN/UM

Onze
Tomber
Un **citron**
Lundi
Du **parfum**

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Exercise 1

Now, here is an exercise to test whether you can differentiate between words with the 10 words spoken on the CD. In each question there are two words and you choose the word next to the word you hear. Before you start listening, spend a few moments thinking about the words pronounced.

1	Allemand		Allemagne
2	Amuser		Amusant
3	Content		Contre
4	Magazine		Magasin
5	Moche		Manche
6	Mode		Monde
7	Raison		Raisin
8	Vin		Vent
9	Immeuble		Imperméable
10	Concurrence		Copine

Next, we are going to listen to some sounds made by vowels and combination of vowels. We will focus on the difference between the sound made by 'U' and that made by 'OU'. Listen to a selection of words.

Section 4

Un nuage
Nouveau
Le bureau
La boum

Now, we are going to look at the sounds made by the letters 'OI'. Listen to a selection of words.

Section 5

Un oiseau
Un choix
Un poisson

Now, listen to the difference between 'EU' and 'EAU/AU'. Repeat each word.

Section 6

Le gâteau
Seul
Beau
Le saumon
Le feu

Next, listen to words containing 'I' and 'E'. Repeat each one.

Section 7

La nuit
La cuisine
Le bruit

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Exercise 2

Again, listen to some words spoken on the CD. In each question there are two words in the box next to the word you hear. Before you start listening, spend a few moments and the words will be pronounced.

1	Jus		Jour
2	Choix		Chou
3	Cheveux		Chevaux
4	Minute		Minuit
5	Pull		Poulet
6	Jeune		Jaune
7	Plus		Pluie
8	Parfois		Parfait
9	Long		Loin
10	Froid		Fruit

Many words contain a consonant which is not pronounced. There are many exceptions. Concentrate on words containing a final consonant which is not pronounced as they are. Listen to this selection of words and repeat each one.

Section 8

Les bagages
Un billet
D'accord
Froid
Le port

Next, listen to words containing 'GN' and repeat each one.

Section 9

La baignoire
Signer
Espagnol

Next, listen to words containing 'IL' and repeat each one.

Section 10

Gentil
Ensoleillé
Le maillot de bain

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Exercise 3

Listen to some more words spoken on the CD. Again, in each question there are two words. Cross in the box next to the word you hear. Before you start listening, spend a few seconds thinking about the words which will be pronounced.

1	Tard		Tarte
2	Campagne		Camping
3	Film		Fille
4	Plan		Plat
5	Montagne		Monter
6	Porte		Port
7	Juin		Juillet
8	Tente		Temps

Some combinations of letters make sounds which are important in helping you to understand a verb. First of all, notice the accent on the letter 'É' and listen to how it is pronounced at the end of a word. It is pronounced in exactly the same way. These two spellings are in the meaning of the verb tenses, e.g.:

Je vais jouer – I'm going to play
J'ai joué – I played

Listen to the following verbs and repeat each one:

Section 11

Je vais danser.

J'ai regardé la télé.

Je suis allée en ville.

On va arriver à midi.

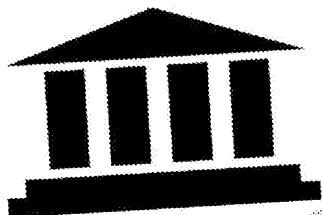
On a regardé un film.

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Exercise 4

Now, here is an exercise to test whether you can pick out the correct verb. Listen. In each question there are two verbs and you have to put a cross in the box next to the correct one. When you start listening, spend a few moments thinking about how the phrases will be pronounced.



1	 Je voudrais danser.	☐	Je voudrais danser.
2	Je bavardais.	☐	Je bavarde.
3	J'aime visiter le musée.	☐	J'ai visité le musée.
4	On habitait à Paris.	☐	On habite à Paris.
5	Je quitte la maison à midi.	☐	J'ai quitté la maison.
6	On arrive aujourd'hui.	☐	On arrivera aujourd'hui.
7	On écoute la radio.	☐	On écoutait la radio.

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Section 2: Cognates, Near-Cognates and False Friends



Cognate = A word with the **same meaning** in French and English, and e.g. 'correct' in French means 'correct' in English.

Near-cognate = A word with the **same meaning** in French and English, and **spelling**, e.g. 'fantastique' in French means 'fantastic' in English.

Why? Using the words you already know in English gives you confidence and the meaning of longer passages of French.

How? Spot them quickly and link them to the questions, but don't forget to remember that the answer may not be the first word you spot.

Top tip: Listening can be more difficult than reading because pronunciation is easier to read than to hear. It can be more of a problem when you cannot see the text. It is important to be fully aware of all the pronunciation support given.

A **false friend** (or 'faux ami' in French) is exactly what it says. You think it is a listening paper because it **looks like a cognate or near-cognate, but in fact it means something different in English**.

If you learn the most common false friends from the AQA GCSE French vocabulary list, you can avoid these mistakes.

☺ Warm-up

Listen to a selection of French words presented in six groups of five. Their translations into English are listed below. Number the English translations in the order that you hear the French equivalents.

Section 1

	Answer Number
A biscuit	
An idea	
A moment	
Some crisps	
An airport	

Section 3

Grapes
Simple
Family
Cycling
To stay

Section 2

	Answer Number
A doctor	
Some paper	
A piece of fruit	
Some alcohol	
To wait	

Section 4

Pretty
A lake
A petrol station
To work
Maths

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Section 5

	Answer Number
A recycling centre	
Varied	
A towel	
Some fish	
A shop	

Section 6

A bookshop	
An apprenticeship	
Polluted	
Some change	
A postcard	



Practice Exercise

Listen to a selection of 10 sentences, each of which contains a cognate, a near-cognate or a false friend.

Complete the grid below by writing down the cognates, near-cognates and false friends you hear during the recording. The first row has been completed to give you an example. You have to write down the words in French and English.

Cognates	Near-Cognates	
<i>Six</i>	<i>Située</i>	

Complete the following sentences by writing down the correct words in English.

- My school is six _____ from home.
- There are several _____.
- I wear a black _____.
- I don't like _____, because it's too _____.
- My art teacher is _____.
- I am going to _____.
- I cannot wait to _____.
- _____ are always stressful.
- I do not like watching _____; I prefer to read a _____.
- _____ a day without my _____ is impossible.

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 Examination Question

Listen to some people talking about their home towns and others tackling their use of social media. Write down in English the disadvantage given by each person. (8 marks)



Question	Disadvantage
1. This girl thinks that...	
2. This boy thinks that...	
3. This girl thinks that...	
4. This boy thinks that...	

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Section 3: Synonyms



A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word in the same language. For example, in English **shut** is a synonym of **close**. **Tourisme** is a synonym of **Syndicat d'initiative**.

Why? Synonyms are often used in texts to test the width of your vocabulary.

How? Learn different ways of saying the same thing and be aware of similar words and phrases.

Top tip: Try to use synonyms in your speaking and writing as this will help you as bringing variety to your other skills.

☺ Warm-up

Listen to a selection of words and phrases presented in four groups of five. Their synonyms are given below. Number the matching synonyms in the order that you hear them.

Section 1

	Answer Number
Généralement	
Un billet	
Se promener	
Habiter	
Stationner	

Section 3

	Answer Number
Une entrée	
Tranquille	
La lecture	
Faire de l'équitation	
Préféré	

Section 2

	Answer Number
Nager	
Faire des courses	
Stupide	
Un copain	
Le futur	

Section 4

	Answer Number
Sympa	
Le salon	
La mairie	
Un boulot	
Un inconvénient	



Practice Exercise

Listen to this series of interviews about marriage. Then, match the interviewees with what they said. You are therefore looking for similar meanings here.

1	Alexandra
2	Théo
3	Jade

Question	Synonyms
A	Finir un mariage est extrêmement coûteux.
B	Enfin moi, le mariage est un moment important.
C	Le mariage fait fantasmer les gens.
D	On peut être satisfait dans sa relation amoureuse sans être marié.
E	La majorité des mariages se finissent par une séparation.
F	Le mariage est supposé être une journée merveilleuse.

Qualify each opinion. For each person, write P if the opinion she/he expresses is positive, or P+N if the opinion is both positive and negative.

Alexandra		Théo		Jade	
-----------	--	------	--	------	--

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Examination Question

Listen to the passages about different people's family lives. Answer the following letter corresponding to the correct answer in the box. (3 marks)

1. What did Pierre do on Saturday morning?

A	He went shopping.
B	He looked after his sister.
C	He went running.

☐

2. How can Lucie's brother be described?

A	Neat
B	Silly
C	Playful

☐

3. What did Maxime do last Saturday with his parents?

A	He went walking.
B	He went cycling.
C	He went horse riding.

☐

Répondez aux questions suivantes. Écrivez la bonne lettre dans les cases ci-dessous.

4. Que va faire la sœur de Camille ?

A	Elle va quitter la France.
B	Elle va partir en vacances en France.
C	Elle va habiter en France.

☐

5. À quelle heure va-t-il au lit d'habitude ?

A	21h30
B	22h30
C	00h00

☐

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Section 4: Past, Present and Future



It is essential that you should be able to tell the difference between past, present and future. This can be difficult but there are certain clues which you need to be able to identify.

First of all, listen for **words or phrases** which tell you **when actions take place**.

- Le samedi – on Saturdays (PRESENT)
- Samedi dernier – last Saturday (PAST)
- Samedi prochain – next Saturday (FUTURE)

☺ Warm-up (a)

Listen to a recording of French words and phrases presented in three groups of five. Their English translations are listed below. Number the English words in the order that you hear their French equivalents.

Section 1

	Answer Number
Yesterday	
Last Saturday	
Tomorrow	
At the moment	
Next Saturday	

Section 2

	Answer Number
Next year	
The day before yesterday	
Usually	
The day after tomorrow	
Last year	

Section 3

	Answer Number
In the future	
On Mondays	
Yesterday morning	
Two years ago	
Tomorrow morning	

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The way in which a verb is spelt and sounds will also enable you to work out the present or future tense. Here are some examples, but remember that you need your knowledge of verbs every time you have a French lesson.

PAST TENSE = What has already happened

J'ai joué au foot en ville. = **I played** football in town.

Je suis resté dans un hôtel. = **I stayed** in a hotel.

IMPERFECT TENSE = What was happening or used to happen

Quand j'étais jeune, je jouais du piano. = when I **was** young

I **used to** play the piano.

PRESENT TENSE = What is happening now or what usually happens

Je regarde la télé. = **I watch** TV / **I am watching** TV.

Nous écoutons de la musique. = **We listen** to music / **We are listening** to music.

FUTURE TENSE = What is going to happen/will happen in the future

On va danser. = **We're going to dance.**

Je visiterai le musée. = **I will** visit the museum.

Why? You need to know when things happen to be able to understand the question. An examination often requires you to tell the difference between past and present.

How? Listen for **time phrases** – last year, normally, next week, etc. – and the pronunciation of each **verb** for clues.

Top tip? These materials can only point you in the right direction; it is important to keep improving your knowledge of verbs over a longer period. Keep a list of verbs you come across in different tenses.

☺ Warm-up (b)

Listen to these French sentences which use the verb *jouer* in different tenses. Then write down the number below. Number the phrases in the order that you hear them.

Section 1

	Answer Number
I played football	
I'm going to play football	
I used to play football	
I play football	
I will play football	

Now, listen to these sentences, and decide whether each one is talking about the past, present or future. For each question put a X in the correct column.

Section 2

Question	Past	Present	Future
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

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Practice Exercise

Listen to these statements about holidays.

- a. Write down in the correct category the verbs conjugated in the past, present and future. The first row has been completed to give you an example. You have to find 2 verbs in the past and 4 verbs in the future.

Past	Present	
<i>suis allée</i>	<i>louons</i>	

- b. Here is the same grid. However, now you have to write down the time phrases. The first row has been completed to give you an example. You should find 2 time phrases indicating the present, and 3 time phrases telling us the action is taking place in the past.

Past	Present	
<i>année dernière</i>	<i>d'habitude</i>	

- c. Answer the following questions in English. You do not need to write down the answer in French.

1. Where did this boy go last year?

.....

2. When did this girl go camping?

.....

3. What did this boy do yesterday?

.....

4. When is this girl going to visit Bayeux's cathedral?

.....

5. Where is this boy spending her holidays?

.....

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 Examination Question

Listen to this person talking about immigration.



Voici cinq phrases. Choisissez les deux phrases qui sont vraies. Écrivez les bonnes dessous. (2 marks)

A	Emmaüs has been helping Syrian refugees for months.
B	France is going to welcome more than 200,000 immigrants next year.
C	Some refugees have no access to accommodation.
D	Last week, Emmaüs promised refugees they will receive warm clothes.
E	24,000 refugees have arrived in France since 2015.

☐☐

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Section 5: Words Which Change Meaning



There are many words in French that can alter the meaning of a phrase. We will look at adverbs, negatives and comparatives.

Why? It is important to listen carefully to every word in a sentence in order to understand the meaning.

How? Don't jump to conclusions when you hear a word or words that change meaning. Listen carefully to *every* word in each sentence.

Top tip: Learn key words and phrases thoroughly. Keep a separate record of these words.

Adverbs modify meaning. We are going to concentrate on a few adverbs which change meaning. Look at the following list:

- D'habitude = Usually
- De temps en temps = Occasionally
- ... fois par ... = ... times per ...
- Parfois/Quelquefois = Sometimes
- Rarement = Rarely
- Seulement = Only
- Souvent = Often
- Toujours = Always
- Tous/Toutes les ... = Every ...
- Très = Very
- Assez = Quite/Fairly

All of these words and phrases change meaning, e.g.:

Je fais du jogging = I go jogging

Je fais rarement du jogging = I rarely go jogging

☺ Warm-up (a)

Listen to these words and phrases. Number the English translations in the grid below in the order that you hear them. The sentences are presented in two groups of five.

Section 1

Translation	Question Number
Occasionally	
Once a week	
Rarely	
Fairly	
Usually	

Section 2

Translation	Question Number
Always	
Only	
Often	
Every day	
Sometimes	

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Next, we are going to look at **negatives**. Here are the most common ones:

- ne... pas = not
- ne... jamais = never
- ne... rien = nothing
- ne... personne = nobody
- ne... plus = no more / no longer
- ne... que (qu') = only

Usually, the phrases listed above fit around the verb, but they can change meaning, e.g.

- Je sais
- Je *ne* sais *pas* – I don't know

☺ Warm-up



Listen to these sentences and decide whether each one is positive or negative. Put a tick in the box.

Question	Positive	Negative
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

i

Finally, you need to be aware of sentences in which people and things are compared.

Look at these examples:

Je suis plus grand que mon frère. = I am taller than my brother.

Je suis moins religieux que mon père. = I am less religious than my father.

☺ Warm-up (c)

Pick correct answer from the alternatives.

1. Marie is ... than Louise. (taller / shorter)
2. I am ... intelligent than my sister. (more / less)
3. I am ... than my brother. (lazier / less lazy)
4. The town where I live is ... polluted than Paris. (more / less)
5. My father is ... than my mother. (younger / older)

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Practice Exercise

Listen to people talk about environmental issues in France. For each person, circle the word or phrase which modifies the meaning. The first row has been completed for you.

	Issue	Words which changes meaning
1	<u>Food waste</u> Water waste Energy waste	Less high than <u>Higher than</u> Equal to
2	Human health Pollution Nuclear	Never Sometimes Often
3	Deforestation Brazil Amazonia	Less important than More important than As important as
4	Teaching English Learning French	Always Never Rarely
5	Nuclear Oil Coal	Nothing A lot Few
6	Ozone layer Temperatures Climate change	Not Never Anymore

Here are some incomplete sentences. Choose the correct ending. Write down the correct answer in the box.

1. Colombians...

A	throw more food away than French people.
B	throw less food away than French people.
C	throw as much food away as French people.

☐

2. Paris is...

A	always polluted.
B	polluted sometimes.
C	often polluted.

☐

3. Deforestation is an issue which...

A	is disappearing in both French Guyana and Brazil.
B	is becoming less and less important in French Guyana.
C	concerns Brazil more than French Guyana.

☐

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Complétez les phrases suivantes. Écrivez la bonne lettre dans la case.

4. Près de 50% des Français ...

A	ne recyclent en aucun cas leurs déchets.
B	recyclent leurs déchets tous les jours.
C	ont arrêté de recycler leurs déchets.

☐

5. Pour le gouvernement, les centrales nucléaires

A	ne fonctionnent pas très bien.
B	ne servent à rien.
C	présentent un certain risque.

☐

6. Selon la plupart des Français, le réchauffement climatique ...

A	n'existe plus.
B	va continuer pour toujours.
C	n'a rien de dramatique.

☐

 Examination Question

Listen to these opinions about means of transportation. Associate each person with their favourite means of transportation. Write the initials of each person (A, B, C or D) next to the correct means of transportation. (4 marks)

	Means of transportation	Answer
1	Train	
2	Car	
3	Aeroplane	
4	Bus	
5	Tram	
6	Bike	
7	Underground	
8	Motorbike	

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Section 6: Using the Question and Context



The examination questions often contain clues which help you to work out the answer.

- There is a heading which tells you which topic is being tested.
- The instructions often give you a little more detail about what you are asked to do.
- The questions themselves may give you more help.

SO:

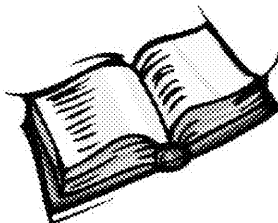
- Always read the question carefully.
- Anticipate possible words or phrases which might be used.

☺ **Warm-up**

Read the following questions in English. Then, for each question, listen to three words or phrases in French and choose the word or phrase which *could provide part of the answer*. Write your answer in French and try to give the English word or phrase which is presented in two groups of five.

Section 1

1. Who likes reading?
2. Who does not like travelling by plane?
3. When will he go to sixth form?
4. What is there to do in the town?
5. What colour is his hair?



Section 2

1. What does she like wearing at the weekend?
2. Why does she like her teacher?
3. What does she do to earn pocket money?
4. Who is concerned about poverty?
5. Describe her ideal partner.



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Sometimes, there are words which you simply do not understand and **need to infer**. This means working something out by listening to the skills; **it does NOT mean 'making a wild guess'**.

You have already seen how to look for items such as cognates and synonyms at how to work out the meaning of words or phrases you cannot understand.

When you need to guess the meaning of a word or words:

- Listen to the rest of the sentence
- Work out as much of the meaning as you can
- Decide what the unknown word could mean in order to bring sense to the sentence

For example, look at the following sentence:

Dans ma ville, il y a toujours beaucoup de détritus dans les rues. À mon avis, c'est terrible.
Imagine you don't know the meaning of **détritus**. So, the parts you understand are:

In my town, there is always a lot of in the streets. In my view, it's terrible.

There could be many things in the streets, but we also know that the speaker knows that our answer needs to be something negative. The correct answer is **garbage**. We also guessed other words such as **traffic** or **violence**, which would also have made sense.

Why? Listening comprehensions are designed to test your knowledge and ability to infer meaning.

How? Never make a wild guess but use the evidence you have to infer the meaning.

Top tip: Learn vocabulary regularly – the more words you know, the fewer you need to guess!

Practice Exercise (a)

Listen to some comments about jobs and complete the translations below by choosing from the alternatives the word(s) you think make the best sense.

1. Last year, my boss _____, but I'm happy because I can help my wife.

i	increased my pay	
ii	made me redundant	
iii	promoted me	

2. I would like to become _____ because I've always liked maths.

i	an engineer	
ii	a teacher	
iii	an accountant	

3. I hope to find a job in a children's holiday camp because I like children and I like working _____.

i	indoors	
ii	weekends only	
iii	in a team	

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4. I'm _____; I love fashion and people say that I'm beautiful.

i	a model	
ii	a shop assistant	
iii	a photographer	

5. I work in a small shop, but I find it boring and, in my opinion, it's _____.

i	a well-paid job	
ii	a job with no future	
iii	a job with good prospects	

Practice Exercise (b)

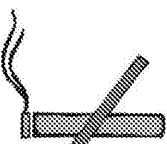
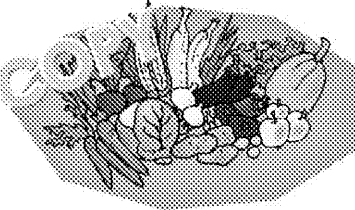
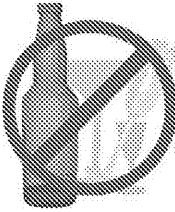
Listen to some more comments about jobs and complete the translations for you.

- I would like to become a _____ because I like _____.
- I work _____ where they make aeroplanes.
- I'm good at modern languages and I would like to work _____.
- I hope to become a _____ because I've always wanted to _____.
- I work in a hotel; it isn't well paid, but I receive a lot of _____.

Examination Question

Listen to these interviews about healthy and unhealthy habits. Then, match each (6 marks)

1	Julie
2	Gauthier
3	Héloïse

A		D	
B		E	
C		F	

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Section 7: Extra Examination Practice

It is now time to apply what you have learnt in the previous chapters.

1. Listen to the following announcement.

- a. Here is a list of cognates and near cognates. Circle the cognates and underline the near-cognates. Then translate the near-cognates into English. You should circle the cognates and underline the near-cognates.

Porcelaine	Mesure	Habitants	
Coutume	Populaire	Mission	Chr
Épiphanie		Payer	Im
Ressemble	Prince	Préparer	Re
Présent	Inclure	Événement	Fi
Tradition	Second	Religion	Ha

- b. Here is an incomplete grid. Complete it by writing down the false friends you find. One to the corresponding given English word. The first row has been completed.

False Friends	English	False Friends
<u>Fort</u>	<u>Strong</u>	
	Things	
	Big	
	Work	
	To taste	

- c. Here are some French words and phrases. Write down the correct equivalent in English. The first row has been completed to give you an example.

Words/Phrases	Synonyms	Words/Phrases
<u>Célébration</u>	<u>Fête</u>	Réussir
Célèbre		Hors du commun
Occasion		Demeure
Grande		Morceau
But		Sûrs
Présents		Tradition
Cuisiner		Apprécié

- d. Put the following statements in chronological order from 1 to 5 (1 being the first statement). In order to complete this activity, pay attention to the tenses used.

	Statements
A	Epiphany remains an important celebration in France.
B	The three wise men give presents to Jesus.
C	Inhabitants of Violès have to pay to eat the epiphany cake.
D	French people keep an extra portion of Epiphany cake for poor people.
E	The baker of Violès prepares a huge Epiphany cake.

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e. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct answer. Write the letter of the correct answer in the box.

1. Epiphany is _____ popular in France.

A	very
B	not
C	no longer

☐

2. The diameter of Mr Martin's epiphany cake will _____ measure _____.

A	less than
B	more than
C	the same as

☐

3. Mr Martin has _____ work to do.

A	a lot of
B	no
C	some

☐

4. Mr Martin's Epiphany cake will _____.

A	only contain charms
B	definitely contain a charm
C	not contain any charms

☐

f. Here are some incomplete sentences. Complete them by writing down the missing word or words. Use the context to understand the sentence.

- Epiphany is a _____ day celebrated by Christians.
- Mr Martin's Epiphany cake will be _____ as its diameter will be _____.
- Nothing is really _____, inhabitants of Violès will have to wait for Mr Martin's Epiphany cake.
- An Epiphany cake is a special cake which has a _____ inside. The figurine is crowned King or Queen.

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- g. Here are five sentences. Choose the two sentences which are true. Write the correct answers in the boxes below.

A	Inhabitants of Violès will be offered a piece of Epiphany cake on 6
B	Epiphany is a celebration which pays tribute to the three wise men
C	Epiphany is less and less celebrated by French people.
D	The Epiphany cake has been introduced in France only recently.
E	We can usually find a charm in an Epiphany cake.

☐

☐

2. Listen to these pieces of advice about the baccalauréat. Pay attention to cognates, near-cognates, false cognates, synonyms, tenses being used, time phrases, adverbs, adjectives, and comparatives. Also, remember to understand the context.

Complétez le tableau ci-dessous. Écrivez vos réponses en français. (11 marks)

Pour obtenir son baccalauréat, il faut... (donnez 7 éléments)	Pour obtenir son baccalauréat, il faut... (donnez 7 éléments)
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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Section 1: Pronunciation – Transcription

Sections

Section 1

Une banque
Un enfant
Un employé
Anglais
Une chambre

Section 2

Pain
Intéressant
Important
Industriel
Un imp

Le dîner
Inutile
Finir

Section 3

Onze
Tomber
Un citron
Lundi
Du parfum

Section 4

Un nuage
Nouveau
Le bureau
La boum

Section 5

Un oiseau
Un choix
Un poisson

Section 6

Le gâteau
Seul
Beau
Le saumon
Le feu

Section 7

La nuit
La cuisine
Le bruit

Section 8

Les bagages
Un billet
D'accord
Froid
Le port

Section 9

La baignoire
Signer
Spiral

Section 10

Gentil
Ensoleillé
Le maillot de bain

Section 11

Je vais danser.
J'ai regardé la télé.
Je suis allée en ville.
On va arriver à midi.
On a regardé un film.

Ex

Ex

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Ex

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Ex

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

Ex

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

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Section 1: Pronunciation – Answer

Exercise 1

1	Allemand	X	Allemagne		Note the nasal sound a
2	Amuser		Amusant	X	Note the nasal sound a
3	Content	X	Contre		Note the nasal sound e
4	Magazine		Magasin	X	Note the nasal sound i
5	Moche		Manche	X	Note the nasal sound a
6	Mode		Monde	X	Note the nasal sound o
7	Raison		Raisin	X	Note the nasal sound i
8	Vin	X	Vent		Note the nasal sound i
9	Immeuble	X	Imperméable		mm is followed by a v
10	Copain		Conir	X	In is followed by a vov

Exercise 2

1	Jour	X	Jour		Note the sound u not o
2	Chou	X	Chou		Note the sound oi not o
3	Cheveux		Chevaux	X	Note the sound au not a
4	Minute		Minuit	X	Note the sound ui not u
5	Pull		Poulet	X	Note the sound ou not o
6	Jeune	X	Jaune		Note the sound eu not e
7	Plus	X	Pluie		Note the sound u not e
8	Parfois	X	Parfait		Note the sound oi not o
9	Loin		Long	X	Note the sound on not o
10	Froid	X	Fruit		Note the sound oi not o

Exercise 3

1	Tard	X	Tarte		The final t in tarte wou by e
2	Campagne		Camping	X	Note the sound ing no
3	Film		Fille	X	Note the sound ill not
4	Plan	X	Plat		Note the nasal sound a
5	Montagne	X	Monter		Note the sound gne no
6	Porte	X	Port		The final t in porte is s
7	Juin		Juillet	X	Note the sound ill not
8	Tente		Temps	X	The final t in tente wou by e

Exercise 4

1	Je vais danser.	X	Je voudrais danser.		
2	Je bavardais.		Je bavarde.	X	Note the silent ending
3	J'ai aimé le musée.		J'ai visité le musée.	X	The m in j'aime would
4	On habitait à Paris.	X	On habite à Paris.		Note the ait sound, no
5	Je quitte la maison à midi.	X	J'ai quitté la maison à midi.		Note the silent ending difference between je a
6	On arrive aujourd'hui.		On arrivera aujourd'hui.	X	Note the future ending
7	On écoute la radio.	X	On écoutait la radio.		Note the silent ending

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Section 2: Cognates, Near-Cognates and False Friends

Warm-up

Section 1

1. Une idée
2. Un aéroport
3. Un biscuit
4. Des chips
5. Un moment

Section 2

1. Attendre
2. Un médecin
3. De l'alcool
4. Du papier
5. Un fruit

Section 3

1. Une famille
2. Rester
3. Le cyclisme
4. Du raisin
5. Simple

Section 4

1. Une station-service
2. Les maths
3. Travailler
4. Un lac
5. Joli

Section 5

1. Du poisson
2. Varié
3. Un centre de recyclage
4. Une serviette
5. Un magasin

Section 6

1. Un apprentissage
2. Une carte postale
3. De la monnaie
4. Une librairie
5. Pollué

Practice Exercise

1. Mon école est située loin de moi.
2. Il y a plusieurs langues.
3. Je porte une veste.
4. Je n'aime pas les choses compliquées.
5. Mon professeur est sympa.
6. Je vais aller voir le film.
7. Je suis pressée de finir.
8. Les examens sont difficiles.
9. Je ne regarde pas la télévision, je préfère lire un bon livre.
10. Je ne peux pas passer mon téléphone portable.

Examination Questions

1. Moi, j'habite au bord de la mer avec une belle vue. Ici, il fait trop humide en hiver.
2. Près de mon village, il y a beaucoup de magasins. Pour acheter des vêtements, je dois faire un long trajet.
3. Les réseaux sociaux permettent de garder contact avec ses amis, mais on a tendance à passer trop de temps sur ces réseaux. En effet, on voit beaucoup de posts négatifs sur les réseaux sociaux.
4. Grâce aux réseaux sociaux, on peut recevoir les nouvelles informations. Mais il faut rester prudent car beaucoup de fausses informations sont présentées sur Facebook ou Twitter.

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Section 2: Cognates, Near-Cognates and False Friends

Warm-up

Section 1

	Answer Number
A biscuit	3
An idea	1
A moment	5
Some crisps	4
An airport	2

Section 2

	Answer Number
A doctor	2
Some paper	5
A piece of fruit	3
Some alcohol	3
To wait	1

Section 3

	Answer Number
Grapes	4
Simple	5
A family	1
Cycling	3
To stay	2

Section 4

Pretty
A lake
A petrol station
To work
Maths

Section 5

A recycling centre
Varied
A towel
Some fish
A shop

Section 6

A bookshop
An apprenticeship
Polluted
Some change
A postcard

Practice Exercise

Cognates	Near-Cognates	False Friends
<i>Six</i>	<i>Située</i>	<i>Veste</i>
Sciences	Kilomètres	Journée (= day, not job)
Rap	Laboratoire	Professeur (= teacher, not professor)
Concert	Complicqué	Gentil (= kind/nice)
Télévision	Groupe	Collège (= secondary school)
Téléphone	Examens	Pressée (= when someone cannot wait for something)
	Stressants	Quitter (= to leave)
	Préfère	Roman (= novel)
	Vérifier	Passer (= to take, not to pass)

Question	Answer	
1	My school is six kilometres from home.	Kilomètres is a cognate but kilometres is not.
2	There are several laboratories .	Laboratoire is a near-cognate.
3	I wear a black jacket .	Veste is a false friend meaning 'jacket'.
4	I don't like science because it's so complicated .	Sciences and complicqué are false friends due to pronunciation.
5	My art teacher is very nice (or kind) .	Gentil is a false friend meaning 'kind'.
6	I leave my bag at the concert .	Concert is a cognate but the verb leave is not an English word.
7	I leave my bag at the secondary school .	The verb quitter is a false friend meaning 'quit'. The word collège is a 'school', not 'college'.
8	I have my Exams next week.	Examens is a near-cognate.
9	I read a TV novel .	Télévision is a cognate. Remember roman is pronounced in French. The word means 'novel', not 'Roman'.
10	I spend my money on my mobile phone .	The verb passer is a false friend meaning 'pass' in context, not 'to pass'.

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Examination Question

Question	Disadvantage	
1. This boy thinks that...	the climate is too wet.	The word <i>humide</i> means 'wet', not 'hungry'.
2. This girl regrets ...	the lack of shops in her village.	The word <i>marchés</i> means 'shops', not 'markets'.
3. This boy thinks that...	using social media too often can negatively impact school results.	The words <i>utiliser</i> and <i>résultats</i> are not cognates.
4. This girl thinks that...	social media can deliver incorrect news.	The words <i>prévoir</i> and <i>prophétie</i> are cognates. The word <i>faux</i> means 'false' in this case. It means 'wrong'.



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Section 3: Synonyms – Transcription

Warm-up

Section 1

1. Faire une promenade
2. D'habitude
3. Un ticket
4. Garer
5. Vivre

Section 2

1. L'avenir
2. Faire des achats
3. Un ami
4. Faire de la natation
5. Bête

Section 3

1. Calme
2. Faire du cheval
3. Favori
4. Un hors d'œuvre
5. Lire

Section 4

1. Hôtel de ville
2. Salle de séjour
3. Un emploi
4. Gentil
5. Un désavantage

Practice Exercise

1. - Que pensez-vous du mariage, Alexandra ?
- Pour moi, le mariage est une étape essentielle dans la vie. C'est censé être le plus beau jour de notre existence.
2. - Avez-vous l'intention de vous marier plus tard, Théo ?
- Absolument pas. Organiser un mariage est beaucoup trop cher ! En plus, la plupart des mariages se terminent en divorce.
3. - Et vous, Jade, êtes-vous pour ou contre le mariage ?
- Je suis assez indécise sur le mariage, comme beaucoup. Ça me fait rêver. Mais je pense que se marier n'est pas nécessaire pour être heureux en couple.

Examination Questions

1. Je ne fais pas beaucoup de sport. Cependant, samedi dernier, j'ai joué avec ma sœur.
2. D'habitude, mon frère va à la piscine. Quelquefois, il peut aller au cinéma.
3. J'aime bien passer les week-ends à la campagne. Samedi dernier, j'ai été aux champs qui sont très agréables. Samedi prochain, j'irai à la maison. Samedi après-demain, j'irai à la maison.
4. Cet été ma sœur a trouvé un boulot à Paris. Elle va à Paris.
5. Généralement, je suis calme. Cependant, samedi dernier, j'étais très agitée. Samedi prochain, j'irai à la maison. Samedi après-demain, j'irai à la maison.

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Section 3: Synonyms – Answer

Warm-up

Section 1

	Answer Number
Généralement	2
Un billet	3
Se promener	1
Habiter	5
Stationner	4

Section 3

Une entrée
Tranquille
La lecture
Faire de l'équitation
Préférez

Section 2

	Answer Number
Nager	4
Faire des courses	2
Stupide	5
Un copain	3
Le futur	1

Section 4

Sympa
Le salon
La mairie
Un boulot
Un inconvénient

Practice Exercise

Question	Answer	Notes
A	2	<i>Planifier and organiser are synonyms. Coûteux means 'expensive' and means the same.</i>
B	1	<i>Selon moi and pour moi are similar. Important and essentielle convey a similar meaning.</i>
C	3	<i>Fantasmer and rêver are synonyms.</i>
D	3	<i>Satisfait and heureux convey the same meaning. Relation amoureuse and couple have the same meaning.</i>
E	2	<i>La plupart and la majorité are synonyms. Séparation and divorce are synonyms.</i>
F	1	<i>Supposé and censé are synonyms.</i>

Question	Answer	Notes
Alexandra	P	Pour moi, le mariage est une étape essentielle.
Théo	N	Absolument pas.
Jade	P+N	Je ne suis assez indécis.

Examination Question

Question	Answer	Notes
1	A	Samedi dernier, j'ai fait les courses (= faire des courses).
2	B	Quelquefois, il peut être bête (= être stupide).
3	A	Samedi dernier, on a fait une promenade (= se promener).
4	C	Ma sœur va vivre (= habiter) en Espagne.
5	A	Généralement (= d'habitude), je me couche vers 22 heures.

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Section 4: Past, Present and Future – T

Warm-up (a)

Section 1

1. Samedi dernier
2. Samedi prochain
3. En ce moment
4. Hier
5. Demain

Section 2

1. D'habitude
2. L'année dernière
3. L'année prochaine
4. Après-demain
5. Avant-hier

Section 3

1. Il y a deux ans
2. À l'avenir
3. Le lundi
4. Hier matin
5. Demain soir

Warm-up (b)

Section 1

1. Je vais jouer au foot.
2. Je jouais au foot.
3. Je joue au foot.
4. Je jouerai au foot.
5. J'ai joué au foot.

Section 2

1. Hier, je suis allée en ville.
2. D'habitude, je sors avec mes copains le samedi matin.
3. Dimanche prochain, je vais faire une promenade.
4. Quand j'étais petit, j'habitais à la campagne.
5. En ce moment, je fais mes devoirs.
6. À l'avenir, j'irai aux États-Unis.
7. Il y a deux mois, j'ai visité Paris.
8. Samedi dernier, j'ai acheté un sac à dos portable.

Practice Exercise

1. L'année dernière, j'étais avec ma famille, mais cette année, j'ai passé une semaine chez mes amis en Allemagne.
2. D'habitude, nous allons au cinéma. En ce moment, nous sommes allés au sud-ouest de la France, à la montagne. Hier, j'étais au lac, et demain je vais avec mes copains.
3. Aujourd'hui, je passe du temps avec ma sœur et on va à la piscine. Prochainement, on va visiter Bayeux.
4. À l'avenir, j'ai envie de voyager. Cette année, je resterai à la maison pendant les vacances.

Examination Questions

Environ 200 000 immigrants vivent en France. En 2013, les immigrants représentaient 10 % de la population française.

Deux ans plus tard, des réfugiés de la guerre viennent de Syrie et d'autres pays européens comme la Libye. Le gouvernement français pour l'instant pas accueilli.

L'association caritative 'Le Refuge' a été créée il y a deux mois, décidé d'aider les réfugiés. Ils n'hésitent pas à donner des vêtements chauds et des chaussures. Ils essaient aussi d'encourager les réfugiés à prendre des mesures solidaires pour s'adapter à la vie en France.

Le gouvernement a promis de faire plus pour reloger les migrants. Le ministre de l'Intérieur a aussi déclaré que la France accueillera plus de réfugiés en plus l'année prochaine.

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Section 4: Past, Present and Future – A

Warm-up (a)

Section 1

	Answer Number
Yesterday	4
Last Saturday	1
Tomorrow	5
At the moment	3
Next Saturday	2

Section 2

	Answer Number
Next year	3
The day before yesterday	5
Usually	1
The day after tomorrow	4
Last year	2

Section 3

	Answer Number
In the future	2
On Mondays	3
Yesterday morning	4
Two years ago	1
Tomorrow evening	5

Warm-up (b)

Section 1

	Answer Number	Notes
I played football	5	J'ai joué au foot. I played football. Note the use of j'ai + joué to form the past tense.
I'm going to play football	1	Je vais jouer au foot. I'm going to play football. Note the use of je vais + jouer to form the future tense.
I used to play football	2	Je jouais au foot. I used to play (was playing) football. Note the imperfect ending -ais .
I play football	3	Je joue au foot. I play (am playing) football. Note the silent present tense ending -e .
I will play	4	Je jouerai au foot. I will play football. Note the future ending -rai .

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Section 2

Question	Past	Present	Future	
1	X			Hier, je suis allée en v Yesterday, I went to to Note the use of je suis
2		X		D'habitude, je sors av Usually, I go out with
3			X	Dimanche prochain, j Next Sunday, I'm goin Note the use of je vais
4	X			Quand j'étais petit, j' When I was small, I us
5		X		En ce moment, je fais At the moment, I'm do
6			X	À l'avenir, j'irai aux E In the future, I will go
7	X			Il y a deux mois, j'ai v Two months ago, I vis Note the use of j'ai + v
8	X			Samedi dernier, j'ai a Last Saturday, I bough Note the use of j'ai + a

Practice Exercise

a.

Past	Present
<i>suis allée</i>	<i>louons</i>
<i>a fait</i>	<i>passons</i>
<i>ai fait</i>	<i>passe</i>
	<i>reste</i>
	<i>ai envie d'</i>

b.

Past	Present
<i>année dernière</i>	<i>d'habitude</i>
<i>il y a deux ans</i>	<i>en ce moment</i>
<i>hier</i>	<i>aujourd'hui</i>
	<i>cette année</i>

c.

Question	Answer	Notes
1	Germany	'L'année de l'année' is the key phrase you
2	Two years ago	'Il y a deux ans' means 'two years ago'.
3	Windsurfing	'L'année de l'année' is the key word you have to spot
4	Next Saturday	'Samedi prochain' means 'next Saturday'
	at her house	Here you have to spot the present – 'ce action is taking place in the present.

Examination Question

Question	Answer	Notes
A	Vrai	<i>L'association caritative Emmaüs a, il y a quelques mois, de</i> that some months ago, Emmaüs decided to help refu
B	Faux	France is going to welcome 24,000 more refugees nex
C	Vrai	<i>Certains réfugiés n'ont pour l'instant pas accès à un logem</i>
D	Faux	The action is already taking place.
E	Faux	Since 2015, France has welcomed thousands of refuge

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Section 5: Words Which Change Meaning

Warm-up (a)

Section 1

1. Une fois par semaine
2. Assez
3. De temps en temps
4. D'habitude
5. Rarement

Section 2

1. Tous les jours
2. Seulement
3. Toujours
4. Quelquefois
5. Souvent

Warm-up

1. Je ne comprends pas.
2. Il y avait une vingtaine de personnes dans le café.
3. Je n'écoute jamais la radio.
4. Je ne veux plus de frites.
5. Je ne mange rien au petit déjeuner.
6. J'aime bien les sciences.
7. Je vais manger plus de fruits.
8. Il n'y a personne dans la cuisine.

Warm-up (c)

1. Marie est plus petite que Louise.
2. Je suis moins intelligente que ma sœur.
3. Je suis plus paresseux que mon frère.
4. La ville où j'habite est moins polluée que Paris.
5. Mon père est moins âgé que ma mère.

Practice Exercise

1. Selon une étude récente, le gaspillage alimentaire est plus élevé en France qu'en Colombie. Les Français jettent 20 kilos de nourriture par an.
2. Paris est souvent touchée par des pics de pollution importants qui peuvent avoir des conséquences graves sur la santé humaine.
3. La déforestation en Guyane est la plus importante qu'au Pérou. 25% de l'Amazonie a disparu.
4. La majorité de la population française affirme ne jamais recycler ses déchets. Le gouvernement envisage de lancer une campagne pour encourager le recyclage.
5. Le gouvernement affirme qu'il n'y a rien à craindre en ce qui concerne les centrales nucléaires.
6. La majorité des Français croient qu'il n'est plus possible d'arrêter le réchauffement climatique.

Examination Questions

1. Moi c'est Alexia. Je suis fatiguée quand je pars à l'école. Le métro qui est le moyen de transport le plus facile dans le monde. En effet, j'ai souvent du mal à marcher sur la route que de prendre le métro.
2. Je m'appelle Berta. Je ne prends pas de voiture car ça coûte trop cher. Contrairement à moi, mon frère aime le travail. Je ne suis pas fatiguée.
3. Moi c'est Célia. Je suis fatiguée pour aller au boulot. Mon frère est ennuyeux. En plus, il est sales. Ne parlons pas de la pollution. C'est inconfortable ! C'est difficile de supporter ce moyen de transport. Je ne veux pas d'acheter une voiture.
4. Je m'appelle Driss. Je suis fatigué de l'environnement. Je ne veux pas polluer l'air. Ainsi, je ne me déplace pas en voiture.

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Section 5: Words Which Change Meaning

Warm-up (a)

Section 1

Translation	Question Number
Occasionally	3
Once a week	1
Rarely	5
Fairly	2
Usually	4

Section 2

Translation	Question Number	Notes
Always	3	Don't confuse toujours = always with to
Only		
Often		
Every day	1	Don't confuse toujours = always with to
Sometimes	4	

Warm-up (b)

Question	Positive	Negative	Notes
1		X	Note the negative ne ... pas = not
2	X		Personne here means people . There is no negative nobody .
3		X	Note the negative ne ... jamais = never
4		X	Note the negative ne ... plus = no more/longer
5		X	Note the negative ne ... rien = nothing
6	X		
7	X		Plus here means more . There is no ne which means no more/longer .
8		X	Note the negative ne ... personne = nobody

Warm-up (c)

Question	Answer
1	smaller
2	less intelligent
3	lazier
4	less polluted
5	younger

Practice Exercise

Question	Answers	Notes
1	Food waste	Le gaspillage alimentaire est plus élevé (= high) en Colombie
2	Contamination	Paris est souvent (= often) touchée par des pics de pollution
3	Deforestation	La déforestation en Guyane est moins (= less) importante
4	Less important than	
4	Recycling	La moitié de la population française affirme recycler ses déchets.
4	Never	
5	Nuclear	Le gouvernement affirme qu'il n'y a rien (= nothing) de dangereux qui concerne les centrales nucléaires – careful with
5	Nothing	
6	Climate change	La majorité des Français croient qu'il est nécessaire d'arrêter le réchauffement climatique – careful with
6	Anymore	

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Question	Answer	Notes
1	B	Le gaspillage alimentaire est plus élevé (= <i>higher</i>) en France. So it means that food waste is less important in Colombia.
2	C	Paris est souvent (= <i>often</i>) touchée par des pics de pollution.
3	C	La déforestation en Guyane est moins (= <i>less</i>) importante. means that deforestation is more important in Brazil than in French Guiana.
4	A	La moitié de la population française affirme ne jamais. The phrase « en aucun cas » is synonymous with « jamais ».
5	C	Le gouvernement affirme qu'il n'y a rien (= <i>nothing</i>) à faire. concerne les centrales nucléaires.
6	B	La majorité des Français croient que ça n'est plus (= <i>no longer</i>). réchauffement climatique. means that French people believe that global warming will last forever.

Examination Question

Question	Answers	Notes
1	-	Célia mentions trains but she says she hates trains: <i>Comme ça, j'en ai assez.</i> (I don't want to support this means of transport anymore) <i>supporter ce moyen de transport.</i>
2	C	J'ai l'intention d'acheter une voiture l'année prochaine.
3	A	Mais quand je pars à l'étranger, je privilégie l'avion.
4	-	Bertrand mentions the bus but criticises this means of transport: <i>Le bus, le métro arrive toujours (= always) à l'heure.</i> So it means that it is never late.
5	-	This means of transportation is mentioned nowhere.
6	D	<i>Ainsi, je ne me déplace qu' (= only) en vélo</i> – it means that he only goes around on his bike.
7	B	Bertrand gives one advantage of the underground: <i>le métro arrive toujours à l'heure.</i> It means that the underground always arrives on time.
8	-	This means of transportation is mentioned nowhere.

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Section 6: Using the Question and Context

Warm-up

Section 1

1. les émissions jeunesse, la lecture, des promenades
2. j'aime, la gare, voyager
3. l'année prochaine, au collège, l'année dernière
4. animé, une gare routière, des boîtes de nuit
5. bruns, yeux, mince

Section 2

1. à l'école, un jean, démodé
2. compréhensif, ennuyeux, la carte de la classe
3. elle fait de l'équitation, elle fait ses devoirs, elle lave la voiture
4. les sports, le vandalisme, les immigrés
5. désagréable, je n'aime pas, sympa

Practice Exercise (a)

1. L'année dernière mon patron m'a licencié, mais je suis content parce que je peux aider ma femme.
2. Je voudrais devenir comptable parce que j'ai toujours aimé les maths.
3. Moi, j'espère trouver un emploi dans une colonie de vacances parce que j'aime les enfants et je veux travailler en équipe.
4. Moi, je suis mannequin; J'adore la mode et on dit que je suis belle.
5. Je travaille dans un petit magasin, mais je trouve ça ennuyeux et, à mon avis, c'est un emploi sans avenir.

Practice Exercise (b)

1. Moi, je voudrais d'être journaliste, j'aime aider les gens.
2. Moi, je travaille dans une entreprise de des avions.
3. Moi, je suis forte en sport, j'aimerais travailler dans un magasin de sport.
4. J'espère devenir journaliste, j'ai toujours voulu travailler dans ce domaine.
5. Je travaille dans une entreprise de nettoyage, mais je reçois beaucoup de compliments.

Examination Questions

1. - Julie, que fais-tu pour rester en bonne santé ?
- Pour rester en bonne santé, je cours tous les jours pour continuer à apprendre à cuisiner, aussi comme ça j'apprends à cuisiner, à l'alimentation, à manger de la nourriture saine.
2. - Gauthier, que fais-tu pour rester en bonne santé ?
- Je mange très sainement, beaucoup de légumes. J'essaie de ne pas trop manger pour ne pas prendre du poids. Je ne suis pas suivi, je ne suis pas sous un régime, j'aimerais apprendre à cuisiner, à manger de la nourriture saine.
3. - Et vous Hélène, que fais-tu pour rester en bonne santé ?
- J'ai essayé de faire du sport, mais ça m'épuise facilement, j'ai de mauvaises habitudes, j'ai pris cinq kilos en cinq mois, ça me manque de confiance, j'ai une consommation importante de médicaments, beaucoup de médicaments.

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Section 6: Using the Question and Context

Warm-up

Section 1

Question	Answer	Notes
1	la lecture = reading	La lecture is a false friend meaning reading . émission = TV programme.
2	voyager = travel	Voyager = to travel. J'aime is not a negative verb. J'aime is someone who does not like air travel.
3	l'année prochaine = next year	L'année prochaine = next year which is the correct answer. L'année dernière = last year. Collège is school, not college.
4	des boîtes de nuit = nightclubs	Only one of the three items which is des boîtes de nuit which means nightclubs .
5	brun = brown	Bruns = brown. Yeux is a distractor meaning eyes. The correct answer would have been cheveux .

Section 2

Question	Answer	Notes
1	un jean = jeans	The only item of clothing is un jean = jeans. modeste = unimpressive, unfashionable .
2	compréhensif = understanding	You are looking for a positive adjective. compréhensif = understanding, whereas ennuyeux = boring.
3	elle lave la voiture = she washes the car	The only one of the three activities for a woman is laver la voiture = she washes the car. l'entretien = maintenance.
4	les sans-abri = homeless people	All three are social problems, but the correct answer is les sans-abri = homeless people. la pauvreté = poverty, le chômage = unemployment.
5	sympa = nice	You are looking for a positive adjective. sympa = nice, désagréable = unpleasant.

Practice Question (a)

Answer	Notes
1. ii	The key word is but which indicates that you are looking for a negative fact that you are happy because you can help your wife. The only negative fact is licencié = made me redundant.
2. iii	All three could make sense, but the job most closely linked to mathématiques is mathématicien .
3. iii	It is unlikely that working in a children's holiday camp would entail working weekends only. Working in a team is the best answer.
4. i	The fact that this person loves fashion and beauty have led you to choose assistante . However, she is assistante to be beautiful, and this makes her assistante .
5. ii	The key word is formidable which indicates that you are looking for a positive fact. The only positive fact is un emploi sans avenir = a job with no prospect.

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Practice Exercise (b)

Question	Key Idea	Accept	Marks	
1	Helping people	Looking after people	1	Look for something that takes up nursing
2	Factory		1	A factory is the place where aeroplanes are made
3	Abroad		1	Many alternative ways of travelling in Europe / as an industry is not logical, are incorrect
4	Primary school teacher		1	Many alternative ways of being an assistant / nurse are not logical, are incorrect
5	Tips		1	The key word is 'tips' - we are looking for a piece of advice - the fact that the

Examination Question

Question	Answer	Notes
A	2	Je privilégie le poisson – if you do not understand « privilégie » beforehand and the lack of negative give you a clue and indicate for Gauthier to remain healthy.
B	3	Cela fait maintenant cinq mois que je ne fume plus. Le second sentence is here to help you understand the first sentence.
C	1	Pour rester en forme, je fais beaucoup de sport. Je cours. The first sentence can help you understand the second sentence.
D	1	J'ai aussi commencé le yoga il y a quelques jours pour apprendre à me relaxer. The end of the sentence gives you a clue by Julie to remain healthy.
E	2	Je privilégie ... les légumes. If you do not understand « privilégie » beforehand and the lack of negative give you a clue and indicate for Gauthier to remain healthy.
F	3	J'ai aussi considérablement diminué ma consommation de viande. This indicates that this sentence expresses a similar idea as the previous one - stopping unhealthy habits.

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Section 7: Extra Examination Practice – 1

1. La fête chrétienne connue sous le nom d'Épiphanie célèbre les rois mages qui apporté des cadeaux à l'enfant Jésus. Cet événement religieux est encore très populaire en janvier, les Français partagent une galette des rois en famille.

Cette année, les habitants de Violès ont vu les choses en grand. En effet, le bonhomme de pain d'épices, Monsieur Martin, va préparer une immense galette des rois qui mesure plus de deux mètres de diamètre. Cette galette représente beaucoup de travail. Mais nous sommes persuadés que monsieur Martin réussira avec succès.

Tout le monde est bien entendu invité à partager cette création extraordinaire. Mais attention, la galette des rois n'est pas gratuite. Chaque habitant devra payer 1 euro pour avoir sa part.

Contrairement à la tradition, il n'y aura pas de fève dans la galette des rois. À la place, on y a mis des petits jouets en porcelaine dans ce gâteau plus que spécial. La personne qui trouvera la fève sera le roi de la soirée.

La galette des rois est une coutume typiquement française. Déjà, au Moyen-Âge, on avait l'habitude de couper une part en plus pour nourrir les plus pauvres.

Aujourd'hui, l'Épiphanie reste un événement important dans notre pays. Plus de 10 millions de Français vont le 6 janvier à manger une galette des rois.

2. Napoléon Bonaparte a créé le baccalauréat en 1808. Cela fait maintenant plus de 200 ans que le baccalauréat existe.

Chaque année, des milliers de lycéens français parviennent à avoir leur baccalauréat. Ils peuvent intégrer l'université de leur choix. *A contrario*, les lycéens qui ne passent pas leur baccalauréat sont obligés de redoubler leur terminale.

Le baccalauréat est donc plus qu'important ! Si vous allez bientôt passer votre baccalauréat, voici quelques conseils à suivre pour décrocher le célèbre diplôme.

Tout d'abord, vous ne devez pas rester à rien faire. Il faut réviser sérieusement ses matières et faire beaucoup de notes car seul le travail paie. Même si les révisions sont quelques peu ennuyeuses, il ne faut pas abandonner. Soyez aussi organisés et méthodiques !

Vous devez surveiller votre alimentation. Il faut éviter les matières grasses et les sucres. Vous pouvez, par exemple, manger une pomme le matin et une salade le soir. Il est aussi conseillé de manger des céréales afin d'avoir plus d'énergie.

Enfin, il est primordial de bien dormir. Ça ne sert à rien de stresser. En plus, le stress nuit à la concentration. Ainsi, le soir, évitez les écrans, allez faire les magasins ou lisez un bon roman avant de dormir.

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Section 7: Extra Examination Practice –

1. a.

Cognates
Village
Mission (notice the pronunciation of 'ion')
Création (notice the pronunciation of 'ion')
Part (note that the 't' is silent)
Tradition (notice the pronunciation of 'ion')
Figurine
Important

Near-cognates	English	Near-cognates	English
Épiphanie	Epiphany	Mesure	Measure
Chrétienne	Christian	Succès	Success
Événement	Event	Extraordinaire	Extraordinary
Religieux	Religious	Payer	To pay
Populaire	Popular	Inclure	To include
Famille	Family	Porcelaine	Porcelain
Habitants	Inhabitants	Coutume	Custom
Préparer	To prepare	Habitude	Habit

b.

False Friends	English
Fort	Strong (not a fort)
Choses	Things (not to choose)
Grand	Big (not grand = imposing)
Travail	Work (<i>travail</i> = <i>labeur</i>)
Goûter	To taste (not <i>goutte</i> (disease))
Gratuit	Free (not gratuity)
Fève	Charm (not fever)
Pays	Country (not to pay)
Passent	(They) spend (not they pass)
Reste	To remain (not to rest)

c.

Words/Phrases	Synonyms
Célébration	Fête
Célèbre	Connue
Occasion	Événement
Grande	Immense
But	Mission
Préparer	Cadeaux
Préparer	Préparer
Réussir	Accomplir ... avec succès
Hors du commun	Extraordinaire
Demeure	Reste
Morceau	Part
Sûrs	Persuadés
Tradition	Coutume
Apprécié	Populaire

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d.

Answer	Notes
B	les rois mages qui ont, il y a fort longtemps, apporté des cadeaux à l'enfant Jésus. The phrase 'il y a fort longtemps' is a time phrase which expresses the past. Moreover, ont is the perfect form of the verb apporter (to bring). This sentence comes from the Middle Ages.
D	au Moyen-Âge, les gens avaient pour habitude de couper la galette des rois aux plus pauvres. The word Moyen-Âge indicates that the action took place in the Middle Ages. Moreover, avaient is the verb avoir conjugated in the imperfect tense. The one on the three wise men because the Middle Ages took place in the Middle Ages.
A	Aujourd'hui, l'Épiphanie reste un événement important dans la culture française. conjugated in the present tense and the word aujourd'hui emphasizes the present. It means 'to remain' or 'to stay'.
E	le boulanger du village va préparer la galette des rois. préparer is the verb préparer conjugated in the immediate future tense. The baker is going to make the cake because the Epiphany cake has to be made before the Epiphany.
	le boulanger va devoir payer 1 euro pour avoir droit à une part de la galette. devoir conjugated in the immediate future. This sentence comes from the fact that the baker is going to make the cake because the Epiphany cake has to be made before the Epiphany.

e.

Question	Answer	Notes
1	A	Cet événement religieux est encore très populaire en France.
2	B	Le monsieur Martin va préparer une immense galette de deux mètres de diamètre.
3	A	Cela représente beaucoup de travail.
4	C	Il n'y aura pas de fève dans la galette des rois l'année prochaine.

f.

Question	Answer	Notes
1	religious	The word 'Christians' gives a clue about the answer.
2	huge	The phrase 'as its diameter will be greater than the rest of the cake' indicates that the cake will be quite big.
3	free	The rest of the sentence can help you guess the answer.
4	charm	The phrase 'this figurine' replaces 'charm' and indicates the missing word.

g.

Question	Answer	Notes
A	False	Inhabitants have to taste the Epiphany cake. The phrase 'il faut' indicates that it is a rule or a tradition.
B	True	L'Épiphanie est une fête chrétienne connue sous le nom d'Épiphanie. The phrase 'à fort longtemps, apporté des cadeaux à l'enfant Jésus' is a cognate and means 'celebrates'.
C	False	Epiphany remains popular in France: Cet événement est très populaire en France. Here très is an adverb which is a near-cognate and means 'popular'.
D	False	Déjà, au Moyen-Âge, les gens avaient pour habitude de nourrir les plus pauvres. Here is the key word is 'déjà' indicating that Epiphany cake already existed in the Middle Ages.
E	True	Il est coutumier d'inclure une figurine en porcelaine dans la galette des rois. The phrase 'une figurine en porcelaine' is a synonym for 'fève'.

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2.

Question	Answer	Note
Pour obtenir son baccalauréat, il faut ...	réviser/étudier	Il faut réviser (= <i>near-cognate of 'to revise'</i>).
	lire ses notes plusieurs fois	Vous devez lire et relire vos notes. <i>The word notes means 'notes'.</i>
	être organisé et méthodique	Soyez aussi organisés et méthodiques. <i>conjugated in the imperative mood. The words organisés and méthodiques</i>
	faire attention à son alimentation	Vous devez surveiller votre alimentation. <i>false friend. In this particular context, it means 'to keep under surveillance'.</i> If you do not know the meaning of 'alimentation', look at the following. Indeed, types of food are mentioned. Hence that 'alimentation' means 'diet.'
	manger des fruits et légumes	Il faut ... privilégier les fruits et les légumes. <i>false friend. It means 'to favour', not 'to prefer'.</i> The word fruits is a cognate. If you do not know what légumes means, look at what follows. Indeed, it is mentioned. Knowing that lentil is a vegetable (dry pea is the French equivalent of 'vegetables').
	manger des céréales	Il est aussi conseillé de manger des céréales. <i>cognate.</i>
Pour obtenir son baccalauréat, il ne faut pas ...	se détendre	Il est primordial de se relaxer. <i>The word relaxer and means 'to relax'.</i>
	être passif	Tout d'abord, vous ne devez pas rester passif. <i>the negative. It can help you, especially. rester is a false friend and means 'to remain'.</i>
	arrêter de réviser/d'étudier	Vous ne pouvez pas abandonner. <i>The word abandonner is a false friend here. In this particular context, it means 'to abandon'.</i>
	manger des matières grasses	Il faut éviter les matières grasses. <i>The word matières grasses and means 'fats'.</i> To understand this phrase, you have to read the following.
	stresser	Ça ne sert à rien de stresser. <i>Here you have to use the negative form. Ne ... rien means 'nothing'.</i> The word stresser is a near-cognate and means 'to stress'.

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Key Vocabulary

This is a list of words which often cause difficulty at the grade 3/4 borderline but an attempt to highlight some key items which you would be well advised to learn.

Weather

une averse – a shower
couvert – overcast
une éclaircie – a sunny interval
orageux – stormy

Health

le chou – cabbage
le chou-fleur – cauliflower
la confiture – jam
un ordinateur – a tablet
l'eau potable – drinking water
le goût – taste
gras – fatty
la nourriture – food
les pâtes – pasta
un régime – a diet

Relationships and Choices

aîné – older
une barbe – a beard
cadet – younger
casse-pieds – a pain in the neck
clair – light (colour)
drôle – funny (amusing)
égoïste – selfish
embêtant – annoying
fâché – angry
foncé – dark (colour)
les gens – people
il m'énerve – he annoys me
inquiet – worried
mignon – sweet/cute
moche – ugly/awful
les personnes défavorisées – the disadvantaged
people
sage – wise / prudent
sévère – strict
le voisin / la voisine – neighbour

Free Time and The

une boîte – a night club
faire des achats / des courses – shopping
une bande dessinée – a comic
un bijou – a jewel
un blouson – a (casual) jacket
les boucles d'oreille – earrings
ça me fait rire – it makes me laugh
un cadeau – a present
une casquette – a cap
une ceinture – a belt
une chaussette – a sock
une chaussure – a shoe
une charcuterie – a deli
un clavier – a keyboard
un concours – a competition
une confiserie – a sweet shop
un écran – a screen
une émission – a programme
une équipe – a team
un feuilleton – a soap opera
un film de guerre – a war film
des gants – gloves
gratuit – free of charge
un imperméable – a raincoat
la lecture – reading
une librairie – a bookshop
faire de la voile – to sail
un manteau – a coat
le maquillage – make-up
la monnaie – change
une montre – a watch
une pièce – a play (theatre)
faire de la planche à neige – to go snowboarding
un portefeuille – a wallet
un porte-monnaie – a purse
le rayon – department
le rouge à lèvres – lipstick
les sports d'hiver – winter sports
une veste – a jacket

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Holidays

le carrefour – crossroads
la consigne – left luggage
en retard – late
à l'étranger – abroad
les feux rouges – traffic lights
un pourboire – a tip
un rond-point – a roundabout
le sable – sand
une station-service – a petrol station

Home and Local Area

assez de place – enough room
un bâtiment – a building
un bois – a wood
le bruit – noise
un champ – a field
une colline – a hill
un immeuble – a block of flats
nettoyer – to clean
le trottoir – the pavement

Environment

la circulation – traffic
les déchets – waste
une poubelle – a bin
propre – clean
sale – dirty
le verre – glass

School/College and

un instituteur / une institutrice – a school teacher
un collège – a high school
un lycée – a secondary school (15-18)
une matière – a subject
une bonne note – a good mark
passer un examen – to take an exam
le règlement – rules

Current and Future

à l'avenir – in the future
un boulot – a job
un camion – a lorry
le chômage – unemployment
une entreprise – a business
un métier – job



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