



Listening Exam



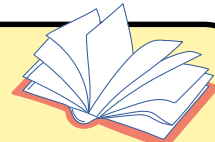
Overview: 60 mins (including 5 mins reading time). 50 marks.

You will hear each question 3 times - listen, answer, check.

Top Tips:

- Do not leave blanks, answer every question.
- Check the theme of the questions by checking the heading of the question (in bold)
- For gap fill questions, only use one of the words provided for each gap.
- For longer written answers, always provide detail to avoid vague/unclear responses. One word is never enough.
- For the dictation, check the theme in bold at the top of the page. Spell unknown words using French phonics.
- Use the 2 minutes at the end to check for and fill in any gaps!

Reading Exam



Overview: 60 minutes. 50 marks.

Multiple choice / gap fill / longer answer questions & French-English translations.

All answers in English.

Top tips:

- Do not leave blanks, answer every question.
- Use TextActivities and TEAMS to learn high frequency vocabulary.
- For longer answer questions, provide detail to avoid unclear/vague answers.
- Translation: fill in the parts you know and take an educated guess for any gaps. Go careful with your tenses and be careful not to miss out small words.
- Leave 2 minutes at the end to go back through and check your work.

GCSE HIGHER FRENCH EXAMS

Speaking Exam

Takes place in Art Room 1 / Interview Rooms near Drama

Prep Time: 14 minutes.

Read-aloud (8) - take 2 minutes to read through your read aloud task and annotate/highlight tricky French phonics so you can read this perfectly.

Roleplay (10) - take 4-5 minutes to read through the scenario. Write one full sentence that clearly answers each bullet point. For 2 of the bullet points you must ask a question.

Photo Card Description (4) - You should use your remaining time to describe your photo. Remember to focus on People, Action and Location.

Key Structure: il est / ils sont + en train de + INFINITIVE verb.

YOU WILL BRING ALL YOUR NOTES INTO THE EXAM ROOM WITH YOU.

In the exam room:

- 1 minute to practice your read-aloud. Do read it out loud!!
- Read aloud, followed by two surprise questions. These are worth 2 marks each. These are about simple, accurate answers. Do not over-complicate!
- Role-play. Your teacher will ask questions and you will respond, reading the answers from your prep sheet.
- Describe your photo card, followed by two surprise questions. These are worth 2 marks each. Simple & accurate - do not over-complicate!
- GENERAL CONVERSATION TO FOLLOW - Learn your Conversation Questions; answer every question and focus on including your tenses, as well as giving opinions/reasons in order to secure top marks.

Where to find resources?

- GCSE Revision Guide / Workbook. Available to buy on ParentPay
- Language TEAMS group
- TextActivities
- Ask your teacher for copies of past Module Tests.
- Knowledge Organiser
- BBC Bitesize



THE HIGHER WRITING EXAM



1
80-90 Word (18)

2
130-150 Word (22)

3
Translation (10)

Key Details

You will be given four bullet points and asked to write between 80-90 words about these.
This is MAX three-four sentences per bullet point.
This task focuses on accurate use of your tenses.

Key Details

You will be given four bullet points and asked to write between 130-150 words.
This task focuses on **accurate tenses**, as well as the **regular use of complex structures**.

Key Details

You will be asked to translate a paragraph of around 5-6 sentences from English **into** French.
You are marked on both your knowledge of vocabulary and French tenses.

Bullet Point 1: Present Tense

Il y a = There is/are
c'est = it is

normalement / tous les jours / chaque jour / aujourd'hui / d'habitude

Bullet Point 3: Past Tense

Use the Perfect tense to describe what you did recently. This is a two verb tense with either *être* or *avoir* as the auxiliary verb.

je suis allé(e) = I went
j'ai fait = I did

You can also describe how something was using the Imperfect (one verb tense).

c'était = it was

l'année dernière / hier / la semaine dernière / l'été dernier

Bullet Point 2: Opinions & Reasons

♥ J'adore / j'aime
😡 Je n'aime pas / je déteste

You should learn and use a variety of different + and - adjectives. Do not use the same one twice!

vraiment / beaucoup / du tout

Bullet Point 4: Future Tense

Use the simple future (one verb) tense to describe what you **will** do in the future. Formed from the infinitive verb with an ending.

je mangerai = I will eat
ce sera = it will be

Use the near future (two verbs) to say what you are **going to** do. Formed with *aller* plus an infinitive.

je vais manger = I am going to eat

L'année prochaine, demain, la semaine prochaine, l'été prochain

Bullet 1: Present Tense

The same as your 80-90 word but you need to add more detail with:

Who - Where - Who with - Why (opinion) - Other person's opinion - Other activity - Negative / Opposite

Ensure you use other pronouns to talk about what other people do / think.

Bullet Point 3: Past Tense

The same as your 80-90 word but you need to add more detail.

Quand j'étais petit(e) = when I was little
Après être allé / sorti... = After having gone / gone out
Après avoir fait / joué / regardé... = After having done / played / watched
Il y a deux ans... = 2 years ago

ce serait = it would be
il y aurait = there would be

Si je pouvais, je + conditional = If I could, I would ...
Si j'étais riche, je + conditional = if I were rich, I would

Bullet 2: Pros and Cons

You must give both sides of the argument here, using pros and cons. Start by introducing the idea, then use the following structures:

L'inconvénient c'est... = The disadvantage is
Cependant, malheureusement... = however, unfortunately

L'avantage c'est... = The advantage is

Always justify your opinion
You need a **variety** of adjectives.

Bullet Point 4: Future Tense

The same as your 80-90 word but you need to add more detail.

À l'avenir = In the future
Ce serait beaucoup mieux de/si... = I would be lots better to / if
Si j'ai l'occasion, je ferai / j'irai / je regarderai... = If I have the opp, I will do / go / watch
Quand j'aurai 25 ans, je ferai... = When I'm 25 I will do...

Top tips

- Read the theme of the translation, this will help you take an educated guess.
- Check for plural forms - these can completely change the meaning of a text if mistaken.
- Check you're in the right tense - look for sign-posts like time phrases to help you.
- Watch out for small words, they're significant!
- To prepare for your translation, you should learn key vocabulary, focus on accurate use of your tenses and consider those "funny phrases" in French that are not translated directly.
- The key thing is to go back, check your work and fill in any gaps with an educated guess!! Writing something is better than leaving a gap.

Words to watch out for:

ne ... que = only
on peut = one / you can
il faut = one / you must
pendant = during / for
depuis = since (following present tense verb)
je viens de = I have just...
sauf = except
surtout = especially
donc = so / therefore

French **NOUNS** all need a little word like the / a / some / number in front of them unless they follow an expression of quantity when it's just 'de' (of). For example: j'aime LE pain / je mange DU pain but j'ai beaucoup DE pain

Ensure your **ADJECTIVES** agree in number and gender with the noun they are describing.

BANGS adjectives (Beauty / Age / Goodness / Number / Size) go before the verb, all other adjectives go after.

Memorise key irregular **VERBS** and learn how to conjugate regular verbs.