

# GCSE FRENCH



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# French Pronunciation Guide

<b>a</b>	Often like the “a” sound in “cat”: <u>a</u> rriver, <u>P</u> aris, <u>ch</u> at, <u>m</u> ari	<b>in, ain, im</b>	Like the “an” sound in “rang” without the “g” at the end: <u>vin</u> , <u>pr</u> ince, <u>im</u> possible, <u>tr</u> ain
<b>e</b>	Like the “a” sound in “above”: <u>le</u> , <u>pe</u> tit, <u>re</u> garder	<b>C</b>	Before “i” or “e” it sounds like the “s” in “sun”: mer <u>ci</u> , <u>Fra</u> n <u>ce</u> , <u>ce</u> r <u>tain</u>
<b>é</b>	Like the “ay” sound in “late”: <u>é</u> té, <u>ca</u> f <u>é</u> , <u>th</u> é		Before other letters it sounds like the “c” in “cat”: <u>ca</u> f <u>é</u> , <u>co</u> ton, <u>cr</u> abe
<b>ê</b>	Like the “a” sound in “care”: <u>m</u> ême, <u>vous</u> <u>ê</u> tes	<b>ç</b>	Like the “s” in “sun”: gar <u>ç</u> on, <u>fr</u> an <u>ç</u> ais
<b>i</b>	Like the “i” in “machine”: <u>il</u> , <u>d</u> ix, <u>pol</u> ice, <u>v</u> ille	<b>ch</b>	Like the “sh” sound in “shirt”: <u>co</u> ch <u>on</u> , <u>va</u> ch <u>e</u> , <u>ch</u> an <u>ter</u> , <u>Ch</u> ar <u>les</u>
<b>o</b>	Like the “o” in “holiday”: <u>fr</u> omage, <u>po</u> mm <u>e</u>	<b>g</b>	Before “i” or “e” it sounds like the “s” sound in “measure”: <u>g</u> endarme, <u>gi</u> rafe, <u>â</u> ge
<b>u</b>	Round your lips as if to say “oo”, then try to say “ee”: <u>du</u> , <u>u</u> ne, <u>pl</u> us, <u>mu</u> sique		Before other letters it is like the “g” in “get”: <u>gr</u> and, <u>g</u> are, <u>g</u> uitare
<b>eau, au</b>	Like the “oa” sound in “toast”: <u>eau</u> , <u>beau</u> , <u>ga</u> uche, <u>ch</u> âteau	<b>gn</b>	Like the “ni” sound in “onion”: <u>ca</u> mp <u>ag</u> ne, <u>mo</u> nt <u>ag</u> ne
<b>eu</b>	Like the “u” sound in “fur”: <u>deu</u> x, <u>bleu</u> , <u>che</u> veu <u>x</u>	<b>j</b>	Like the soft “g” in girafe above: <u>bo</u> n <u>jo</u> ur, <u>jeu</u> ne
<b>ou</b>	Like the “oo” sound in “food”: <u>ou</u> , <u>to</u> ut, <u>beau</u> c <u>ou</u> p	<b>th</b>	Like the “t” in “top”: <u>th</u> é, <u>th</u> éâtre
<b>oi</b>	Like the “wa” sound in “whack”: <u>vo</u> ix, <u>po</u> iss <u>o</u> n, <u>bo</u> îte	<b>qu</b>	Like the “k” sound in “kettle”: <u>qu</u> estion, <u>mu</u> siqu <u>e</u>
<b>on, an</b>	Like “ong” without the “g” sound at the end: <u>da</u> ns, <u>bo</u> n <u>jo</u> ur, <u>fr</u> an <u>ç</u> ais, <u>Av</u> ign <u>o</u> n	<b>h</b>	This is not pronounced: <u>h</u> istoire, <u>h</u> ôpital, <u>h</u> ôtel
<b>un</b>	Like the “u” sound in “sun”. You do not pronounce the “n”: <u>u</u> n, <u>chac</u> u <u>n</u>		A consonant at the end of a French word is not usually pronounced: <u>fr</u> an <u>ç</u> ais, <u>pe</u> t <u>it</u> , <u>le</u> s, <u>to</u> u <u>t</u> .

# Time Phrases and Connectives

## ***For saying when ...***

<b>le matin</b>	<b>in the morning</b>
<b>l'après-midi</b>	<b>in the afternoon</b>
<b>le soir</b>	<b>in the evening</b>
<b>à neuf heures</b>	<b>at nine o'clock</b>
<b>à midi</b>	<b>at midday</b>
<b>à minuit</b>	<b>at midnight</b>
<b>maintenant</b>	<b>now</b>
<b>aujourd'hui</b>	<b>today</b>

<b>hier</b>	<b>yesterday</b>	<b>+ PAST TENSE</b>
<b>hier matin</b>	<b>yesterday morning</b>	
<b>avant-hier</b>	<b>the day before yesterday</b>	
<b>la semaine dernière</b>	<b>last week</b>	
<b>l'été dernier</b>	<b>last summer</b>	

<b>demain</b>	<b>tomorrow</b>	<b>+ FUTURE TENSE</b>
<b>demain soir</b>	<b>tomorrow evening</b>	
<b>après-demain</b>	<b>the day after tomorrow</b>	
<b>le weekend prochain</b>	<b>next weekend</b>	
<b>l'année prochaine</b>	<b>next year</b>	

***For narrating / sequencing ...***

<b>d'abord</b>	<b>first(ly)</b>
<b>après</b>	<b>after</b>
<b>avant</b>	<b>before</b>
<b>pendant</b>	<b>during / for (a length of time)</b>
<b>ensuite</b>	<b>next</b>
<b>puis</b>	<b>then</b>
<b>finalement</b>	<b>finally</b>

***For saying how often ...***

<b>toujours</b>	<b>always/still</b>
<b>souvent</b>	<b>often</b>
<b>quelquefois</b>	<b>sometimes</b>
<b>rarement</b>	<b>rarely</b>
<b>tous les matins</b>	<b>every morning</b>
<b>tous les soirs</b>	<b>every evening</b>
<b>encore une fois</b>	<b>once again</b>
<b>une fois par jour</b>	<b>once a day</b>
<b>deux fois par semaine</b>	<b>twice a week</b>

***For linking clauses ...***

<b>et</b>	<b>and</b>
<b>ou</b>	<b>or</b>
<b>où</b>	<b>where</b>
<b>qui</b>	<b>who</b>
<b>mais</b>	<b>but</b>
<b>aussi</b>	<b>also</b>
<b>cependant</b>	<b>however</b>
<b>parce que</b>	<b>because</b>
<b>car</b>	<b>because</b>
<b>puisque</b>	<b>since</b>
<b>donc</b>	<b>therefore</b>

# Really Useful French Table

	<b>a(n)</b>	<b>the</b>	<b>some</b>	<b>to/at</b>	<b>my</b>	<b>your (si)</b>	<b>his/her</b>	<b>our</b>	<b>your (pl)</b>	<b>their</b>
<b>masculine</b>	<b>un</b>	<b>le</b>	<b>du</b>	<b>au</b>	<b>mon</b>	<b>ton</b>	<b>son</b>	<b>notre</b>	<b>votre</b>	<b>leur</b>
<b>feminine</b>	<b>une</b>	<b>la</b>	<b>de la</b>	<b>à la</b>	<b>ma</b>	<b>ta</b>	<b>sa</b>	<b>notre</b>	<b>votre</b>	<b>leur</b>
<b>vowel</b>	<b>un/une</b>	<b>l'</b>	<b>de l'</b>	<b>à l'</b>	<b>mon</b>	<b>ton</b>	<b>son</b>	<b>notre</b>	<b>votre</b>	<b>leur</b>
<b>plural</b>	<b>(des)</b>	<b>les</b>	<b>des</b>	<b>aux</b>	<b>mes</b>	<b>tes</b>	<b>ses</b>	<b>nos</b>	<b>vos</b>	<b>leurs</b>

# TENSE REFERENCE SHEET

INFINITIVE	PRESENT – what you <b>do</b>	PAST – what you <b>did</b>	FUTURE – what you <b>will do</b>
faire - to do	Je fais	J'ai fait	Je vais faire
jouer - to play	Je joue	J'ai joué	Je vais jouer
manger - to eat	Je mange	J'ai mangé	Je vais manger
visiter - to visit	Je visite	J'ai visité	Je vais visiter
boire - to drink	Je bois	J'ai bu	Je vais boire
lire - to read	Je lis	J'ai lu	Je vais lire
danser - to dance	Je danse	J'ai dansé	Je vais danser
aller - to go	Je vais	Je suis allé(e)	Je vais aller

## Examples

### PRESENT TENSE

1. Je vais souvent en ville.
2. Je fais de la danse deux fois par semaine.
3. Je lis le journal tous les jours.

### PAST TENSE

1. Samedi j'ai joué au football.
2. Hier j'ai mangé trop de chocolat.
3. Le week-end dernier j'ai fait de la natation.

### FUTURE TENSE

1. Dimanche je vais faire du vélo.
2. Le weekend prochain je vais aller au centre de sports.
3. Demain je vais manger une pizza avec des frites.



# THE PERFECT TENSE

Bonjour

## Easy as 1-2-3

What is the Perfect Tense?

In French you use the Perfect Tense (le passé composé) to say what you have done on a particular occasion in the past.

### 1

First comes the subject. This is the person doing the action. Remember:

**Je - Tu - Il - Elle - On - Nous - Vous - Ils - Elles**

But it could also be Marc, Celine, Mes parents, La glace, Le professeur

It is whoever is doing the verb!



### 2

This is the part of avoir or être, known as the auxiliary.



J'ai  
Tu as  
Il/elle/on a  
Nous avons  
Vous avez  
Ils / elles ont

Je suis  
Tu es  
Il/elle/on est  
Nous sommes  
Vous êtes  
Ils/elles sont

How do you know which one to use?

If it's one of the MRS VAN DER TRAMP verbs (see right), then it's être, otherwise it's avoir.



### 3

This is the PAST PARTICIPLE.

For most verbs (regular verbs) you can follow the simple rules to change the past participle:

For -ER verbs, take off the ER and add an É      Regarder → Regardé

For -IR verbs, take off the IR and add an I      Finir → Fini

For -RE verbs, take off the RE and add a U      Répondre → Répondu

**HOWEVER** lots of verbs are irregular and we need to learn the past participles of these. (17 of the Top 20 most used french verbs are irregular!)

**DON'T FORGET TO MAKE THE PP 'AGREE' IF IT IS AN ÊTRE VERB! (see right)**

#### IRREGULAR PAST PARTICLES:

Apprendre (to learn) - appris

Avoir (to have) - eu

Boire (to drink) - bu

Comprendre (to understand) - compris

Courir (to run) - couru

Dire (to say) - dit

Écrire (to write) - écrit

Faire (to do) - fait

Lire (to read) - lu

Mettre (to put) - mis

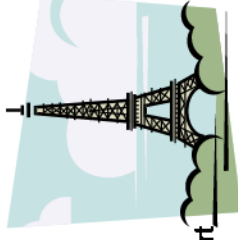
Ouvrir (to open) - ouvert

Prendre (to take) - pris

Recevoir (to receive) - reçu

Voir (to see) - vu

**THERE ARE MANY MORE THAN THIS!**



**DON'T FORGET** to make the Past

Participle agree with the subject (who is doing the action) if it goes with être.

For feminine, add an extra E

For masculine plural, add an S

For feminine plural, add ES

Eg. Elle est allée

Nous sommes allé(e)s

Ils sont allés



# Controlled Assessments - Top Tips

**In order to extend your speaking and writing and gain the best marks possible, you should aim to include as many of the following as you can:**

1	Wide <b>range of verbs</b>	jouer au/à la/aux, faire du/de la/des, pratiquer, commencer, participer à, réussir à, marquer un but, garder la forme, apprendre, gagner, perdre etc
2	Use of different parts of the verb ( <b>talk about others</b> as well as yourself)	je/ j', tu, il/ elle/ on, nous, vous, ils/ elles
3	<b>Reflexive verbs</b> (remember to include the <b>reflexive pronoun</b> )	s'amuser, s'entraîner, s'inscrire à, s'améliorer, se blesser je <b>me</b> , tu <b>te</b> , il/ elle/ on <b>se</b> , nous <b>nous</b> , vous <b>vous</b> , ils <b>se</b>
4	<b>Negatives</b> (remember to put these <b>around the verb</b> )  NB: around the helping verb in the past/ future tense)	ne...pas/ ne...plus/ ne... jamais/ ne...rien/ ne...personne il <b>ne</b> joue <b>pas</b> il <b>n'a</b> <b>jamais</b> joué il <b>ne</b> va <b>plus</b> jouer
5	<b>Past tense</b> (make sure you <b>include the correct auxiliary/ helping verb</b> )	j'ai, tu <b>as</b> , il/ elle/ on <b>a</b> , nous <b>avons</b> , vous <b>avez</b> , ils/ elles <b>ont</b> <b>+ past participle</b> je <b>suis</b> , tu <b>es</b> , il/ elle/ on <b>est</b> , nous <b>sommes</b> , vous <b>êtes</b> , ils/ elles <b>sont</b> <b>+ past participle (+ feminine / plural agreement)</b>
6	<b>Future tense</b> (correct part of <b>aller + infinitive</b> )	je <b>vais</b> , tu <b>vas</b> , il/ elle/ on <b>va</b> , nous <b>allons</b> , vous <b>allez</b> , ils/ elles <b>vont + infinitive</b>
7	<b>Time phrases</b> (appropriate to tense)	le weekend dernier, l'année dernière, hier soir le weekend, le samedi matin, le dimanche après-midi, tous les soirs, trois fois par semaine L'été prochain, la semaine prochaine, ce soir
8	<b>Depuis (+ present tense</b> , even when referring to the past)	J'y joue depuis 5 ans J'en fais depuis 3 ans ...depuis l'âge de 10 ans/ ...depuis que j'ai 10 ans
9	<b>Connectives</b>	et, mais, ou, cependant, donc
10	<b>Subordinate clauses</b> (use <b>question words as connectives</b> to introduce these)	Je suis allé directement à la piscine, <b>où</b> j'ai fait de la natation pendant une heure Mon entraîneur, <b>qui</b> est extrêmement sympa mais très strict aussi, nous oblige de faire 20 pompes avant de commencer
11	<b>Adjectives</b> (with the appropriate <b>m/ f/ pl ending</b> )	content(e)(s) heureux/ heureuse(s)
12	<b>Qualifiers</b>	assez, très, vraiment, trop, un peu,
13	<b>Opinions...</b>	Je me passionne pour, J'adore, Je déteste, J'aime/ Je n'aime pas (beaucoup/ vraiment/ tellement) À mon avis, l'avantage c'est (que).../ l'inconvénient c'est (que)..
14	<b>... and justifications</b>	<b>...because</b> ...parce que/ ...car/ ...puisque <b>it is...</b> c'est... <b>it was...</b> c'était... <b>it will be...</b> ce sera...
15	<b>Comparatives</b>	<b>more/less... than...</b> plus/ moins ... que...

# GCSE French – 100 most frequent mis-spellings

## Look - Say - Cover - Write - Check

1.	la famille	family	52.	américain	American
2.	la mère	mother	53.	anglais	English
3.	la sœur	sister	54.	espagnol	Spanish
4.	le frère	brother	55.	français	French
5.	le père	father			
			56.	où	where
6.	l'alcool (m)	alcohol	57.	qu'est-ce que	what
7.	la carotte	carrot	58.	quel/quelle	which/what
8.	le chocolat	chocolate	59.	combien	how much
9.	le déjeuner	lunch	60.	pourquoi	why
10.	le gâteau	cake			
11.	les céréales (f)	cereal	61.	ça coûte	that costs
			62.	essayer de	to try to
12.	affreux / affreuse	awful	63.	je reçois / j'ai reçu	I receive / I received
13.	âgé	old	64.	j'espère	I hope
14.	agréable	pleasant	65.	j'étudie	I study
15.	aimable	friendly	66.	je gagne / j'ai gagné	I earn/win, I earned/won
16.	beau / belle	beautiful	67.	je m'appelle	My name is
17.	confortable	comfortable	68.	je préfère	I prefer
18.	favori / favorite	favourite			
19.	gratuit	free (no cost)	69.	l'anniversaire	birthday
20.	intéressant	interesting	70.	l'université	university
21.	mauvais	bad	71.	la bouteille	bottle
22.	meilleur	best	72.	la matière	subject
23.	nouveau / nouvelle	new	73.	le métier	job
24.	paresseux / ..euse	lazy	74.	la musique	music
25.	passionnant	exciting	75.	la terrasse	terrace
26.	plusieurs	several	76.	la vaisselle	washing up
27.	préféré / préférée	favourite	77.	le feuilleton	TV series
28.	vieux / vieille	old	78.	le problème	problem
			79.	le professeur	teacher
29.	mercredi	Wednesday	80.	le théâtre	theatre
30.	samedi	Saturday	81.	les bonbons	sweets
31.	juillet	July	82.	les cheveux (m)	hair
32.	août	August	83.	les vacances (f.pl)	holidays
33.	la semaine	week	84.	un appartement	flat
34.	une année	year	85.	une émission	programme
35.	aujourd'hui	today	86.	quelqu'un	someone
36.	bientôt	soon	87.	quelque chose	something
37.	maintenant	now			
38.	cependant	however	88.	jusqu'à	until
39.	malheureusement	unfortunately	89.	après	after
40.	quelquefois	sometimes	90.	pendant	during
41.	récemment	recently			
42.	tous les jours	every day	91.	amitiés	friendly letter ending
43.	vraiment	really	92.	au revoir	goodbye
			93.	beaucoup	lots
44.	à l'étranger	abroad	94.	ça	that
45.	Allemagne (f)	Germany	95.	ouest	west
46.	Angleterre (f)	England	96.	par exemple	for example
47.	Ecosse (f)	Scotland	97.	parce que	because
48.	Espagne (f)	Spain	98.	peut-être	perhaps
49.	Etats-Unis (m.pl)	USA	99.	s'il vous plaît	please
50.	Londres	London	100.	très	very
51.	Pays de Galles (m)	Wales			

# GCSE French – 100 most frequent mis-spellings

## Now test yourself!

1. family \_\_\_\_\_
2. mother \_\_\_\_\_
3. sister \_\_\_\_\_
4. brother \_\_\_\_\_
5. father \_\_\_\_\_
  
6. alcohol \_\_\_\_\_
7. carrot \_\_\_\_\_
8. chocolate \_\_\_\_\_
9. lunch \_\_\_\_\_
10. cake \_\_\_\_\_
11. cereal \_\_\_\_\_
  
12. awful \_\_\_\_\_
13. old \_\_\_\_\_
14. pleasant \_\_\_\_\_
15. friendly \_\_\_\_\_
16. beautiful \_\_\_\_\_
17. comfortable \_\_\_\_\_
18. favourite \_\_\_\_\_
19. free (no cost) \_\_\_\_\_
20. interesting \_\_\_\_\_
21. bad \_\_\_\_\_
22. best \_\_\_\_\_
23. new \_\_\_\_\_
24. lazy \_\_\_\_\_
25. exciting \_\_\_\_\_
26. several \_\_\_\_\_
27. favourite \_\_\_\_\_
28. old \_\_\_\_\_
  
29. Wednesday \_\_\_\_\_
30. Saturday \_\_\_\_\_
31. July \_\_\_\_\_
32. August \_\_\_\_\_
33. week \_\_\_\_\_
34. year \_\_\_\_\_
  
35. today \_\_\_\_\_
36. soon \_\_\_\_\_
37. now \_\_\_\_\_
38. however \_\_\_\_\_
39. unfortunately \_\_\_\_\_
40. sometimes \_\_\_\_\_
41. recently \_\_\_\_\_
42. every day \_\_\_\_\_
43. really \_\_\_\_\_
  
44. abroad \_\_\_\_\_
45. Germany \_\_\_\_\_
46. England \_\_\_\_\_
47. Scotland \_\_\_\_\_
48. Spain \_\_\_\_\_
49. USA \_\_\_\_\_
50. London \_\_\_\_\_
51. Wales \_\_\_\_\_

52. American \_\_\_\_\_
53. English \_\_\_\_\_
54. Spanish \_\_\_\_\_
55. French \_\_\_\_\_
  
56. where \_\_\_\_\_
57. what \_\_\_\_\_
58. which/what \_\_\_\_\_
59. how much \_\_\_\_\_
60. why \_\_\_\_\_
  
61. that costs \_\_\_\_\_
62. to try to \_\_\_\_\_
63. I receive / I received \_\_\_\_\_
64. I hope \_\_\_\_\_
65. I study \_\_\_\_\_
66. I earn/win I earned/won \_\_\_\_\_
67. My name is \_\_\_\_\_
68. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_
  
69. birthday \_\_\_\_\_
70. university \_\_\_\_\_
71. bottle \_\_\_\_\_
72. subject \_\_\_\_\_
73. job \_\_\_\_\_
74. music \_\_\_\_\_
75. terrace \_\_\_\_\_
76. washing up \_\_\_\_\_
77. TV series \_\_\_\_\_
78. problem \_\_\_\_\_
79. teacher \_\_\_\_\_
80. theatre \_\_\_\_\_
81. sweets \_\_\_\_\_
82. hair \_\_\_\_\_
83. holidays \_\_\_\_\_
84. flat \_\_\_\_\_
85. programme \_\_\_\_\_
  
86. someone \_\_\_\_\_
87. something \_\_\_\_\_
  
88. until \_\_\_\_\_
89. after \_\_\_\_\_
90. during \_\_\_\_\_
  
91. friendly letter ending \_\_\_\_\_
92. goodbye \_\_\_\_\_
93. lots \_\_\_\_\_
94. that \_\_\_\_\_
95. west \_\_\_\_\_
96. for example \_\_\_\_\_
97. because \_\_\_\_\_
98. perhaps \_\_\_\_\_
99. please \_\_\_\_\_
100. very \_\_\_\_\_

# How not to say 'intéressant'

surprenant	surprising
inutile	useless
prévisible	predictable
énervant	annoying
barbant	boring
malsain	unhealthy
propre	clean
frappant	striking
différent	different
mignon	sweet
rigolo	hilarious
parfait	perfect
agréable	nice, enjoyable
passionnant	exciting
d'un calme à mourir	deathly dull
vide	empty
populaire	popular
imposant	impressive
prétentieux	pretentious
sensationnel	stunning
effrayant	scary
dégoutant	disgusting
fort	loud
fou (folle)	mad
reposant	relaxing
paisible	peaceful

# How not to say 'intéressant'

utile	useful
décevant	disappointing
stressant	stressful
morne	dull (place)
sain	healthy
sale	dirty
étonnant	amazing
compliqué	complicated
charmant	charming
drole	funny
assommant	deadly dull
satisfaisant	satisfactory
frustrant	frustrating
lent	slow
bruyant	noisy
plein de monde	full of people
ringard	old fashioned
de luxe	luxurious
ordinaire	ordinary
choquant	shocking
horrifiant	horrifying
méchant	nasty (person or animal)
tranquille	quiet
bizarre	odd
divertissant	entertaining
instructif	educational

# FRENCH QUESTION WORDS



Est-ce que...?	=	Is...?
Qu'est-ce que?	=	What?
Combien?	=	How much?
Où?	=	Where?
Quand?	=	When?
Comment?	=	How?
Qui?	=	Who?
Quel(le)?	=	Which/What?
À quelle heure?	=	At what time?
Pourquoi?	=	Why?
Pour aller à ...?	=	How do I get to...?



Je voudrais...

I would like...

Tu voudrais...?

Would you like...?

Qu'est-ce que...?

What...?

Avez-vous?

Do you have...?  
(polite)

Combien?

How much/  
How many?

C'est combien?

How much is it?

Quelle heure est-il?

What time is it?



...commence à  
quelle heure?

...starts at what  
time?

...finit à quelle  
heure?

...finishes at what  
time?

Quand?

When?

...ouvre à quelle  
heure?

...opens at what  
time?

...ferme à quelle  
heure?

...closes at what  
time?

Est-ce que je  
peux...?

Can I...?

Tu aimes...?

Do you like...?

As-tu...?

Do you have...?  
(informal)

Pour aller à/au/à  
la...?

How do I get to...?

Est-ce que je peux  
avoir?

Can I have...?

Est-ce que je peux  
réserver?

Can I reserve...?

Est-ce que je peux  
essayer?

Can I try...?

## Top Tips for Listening and Reading

1. Read the question (including the introduction to the question which gives you the context and sets the scene).
2. Expect unfamiliar language – be ready to ‘de-code’ – don’t give up.
3. Use the pauses in the recording to ‘re-play’ in your mind the language you have just heard, slowing down it down as you do so.
4. Use sound – spelling patterns to help you ‘visualise’ the spelling of an unfamiliar word. It will often reveal itself as a cognate.
5. Look out for synonyms.
6. Look out for cognates and near-cognates.
7. Be aware / wary of negative structures.
8. Consider the type of word (verb / noun / adjective etc) you need for gap-fills – the finished (filled-in) text must make sense grammatically.
9. Make sure you give enough details in the written answers. It is fine to lift directly from the text (you do not need to paraphrase) but make sure what you have said makes sense.
10. Write in English. You will be awarded no marks if you write in French, even if you have understood everything perfectly.

# Learning by Heart



learn by heart

A) To learn the meaning of single words/ short phrases:

- match-up cards
- turn & learn cards

B) To learn the spelling of single words/ short phrases:

- Look-Say-Cover-Write-Check
- anagrams/ unjumbles

C) To learn longer phrases/ extended sentences by heart:

- initial letter strings
- cover up sections of the sentence, starting from the end

D) To learn a whole paragraph/ whole text by heart:

- symbols
- reduce text to series of initial letter strings/ key words on cue card & say aloud regularly

# Useful language websites for homework and revision

<http://www.linguascope.com/>



- Lots of great games and activities. To log on: username - millthorpe, password - check with your teacher

<http://www.zut.org.uk> - Available for free before 9am and after 4pm. Lots of good exercises for revising vocabulary and grammar.



[www.languagesonline.org.uk](http://www.languagesonline.org.uk) - Loads of very effective grammar exercises, good vocabulary revision.



[www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize](http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize) - Lots of revision units specifically tailored towards the exam, separated into Foundation and Higher tiers.

[www.s-cool.co.uk](http://www.s-cool.co.uk) - Revision activities specifically tailored towards the exams. Better for Foundation than Higher.

<http://revisioncentre.co.uk/> - topics, exam skills, example presentations.

[http://www.ashcombe.surrey.sch.uk/Curriculum/modlang/index\\_students.htm](http://www.ashcombe.surrey.sch.uk/Curriculum/modlang/index_students.htm) - videos, exercises, links to other websites.

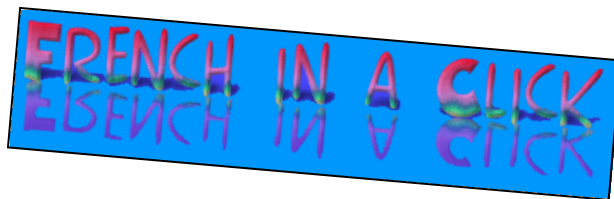
<http://www.gcse.com/>



[www.frenchrevision.co.uk](http://www.frenchrevision.co.uk) - Past papers and example exercises from exam papers.

<http://exercices.free.fr/francais/orth/index.htm> - Good exercises for practising accuracy in writing.

<http://www.wildfrench.co.uk/>



<http://www.frenchinaclick.com/> - Only free for the first 7 days, so use it wisely!

<http://www.digitaldialects.com/French.htm> - fun (if slightly odd) games to help you remember the basics.

Digital Dialects

French Language

<http://platea.pntic.mec.es/cvera/hotpot/chansons/> - French pop songs with exercises