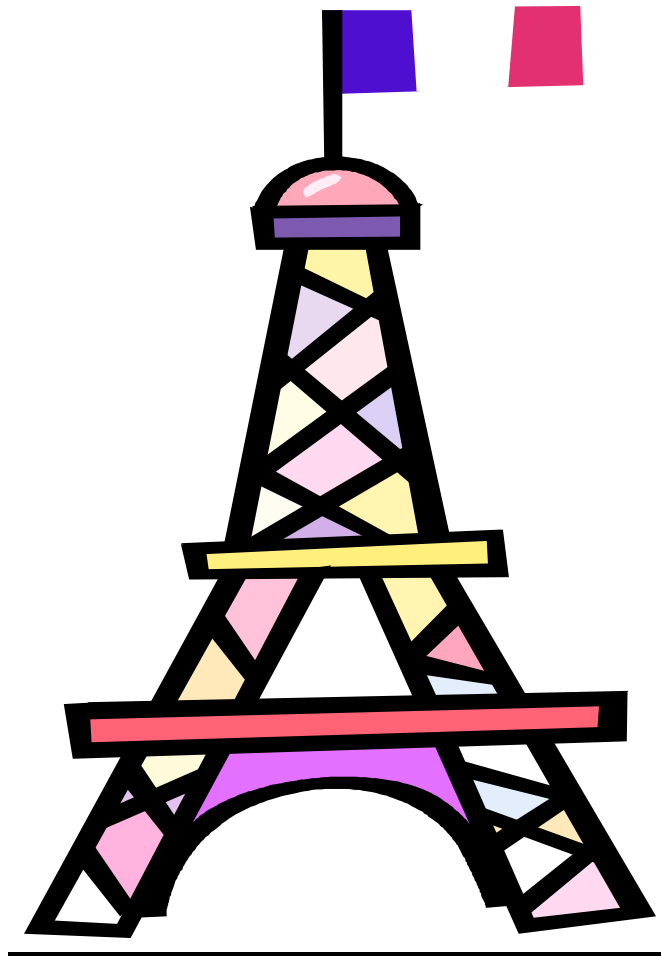


Name \_\_\_\_\_

# French GCSE Reading & Listening Revision Booklet







# **Get ready for your listening exam**

To help you prepare for the Listening Test in your French GCSE, follow these 10 top tips. They are grouped into 3 categories:

- A. Preparation
- B. Revising for the listening test
- C. During the listening test

There is also an 'On the day' checklist to help you not to forget the important tips for the day of your exam.

## **A. Preparation**

### **1. Use past exam papers**

Look back at any past examination papers or sample papers and make a list of key words that appear regularly as well as vocabulary you do not know. Examination boards often have their 'favourite' words they like to test. Keep a list of these words in a separate book or folder. In the days just before the listening test, look through and learn these lists. These items of vocabulary are very likely to appear again.

At foundation and higher tier, it is important to use the word lists in the exam specification and learn as many as you can.

### **2. Get used to hearing French people speaking**

You will always be asked to listen to real French speakers in listening examinations, so try not to base your practice only on listening to your teacher or other native English speakers who speak French. Your course book will help you to listen to appropriate voices at appropriate pace and degree of difficulty, but it might also be useful to find other commercially produced material to listen to, or simply to watch French films or listen to French radio. Try to listen to the recordings that go with past examination or sample papers, too.

## **B. Revising for the listening test**

### **3. Learn 'families' of words with related meanings**

Learn as many 'linked words' as you can manage. Some examples of the sorts of things often tested in French listening examinations include:

- a. piscine/natation/nager/lac
- b. cheval/équitation
- c. ski/sports d'hiver/neige/piste
- d. barbant/ennuyeux/pas intéressant
- e. cinéma/films
- f. heureux/content
- g. triste/malheureux/pas content

Make your own lists and keep them together so that you can revise them quickly and easily.

#### **4. Learn your negatives**

Listen very carefully for negatives. If you miss a negative, you will think a sentence means the exact opposite.

Learn the most commonly tested:

- ne ... pas (not)
- ne ... jamais (never)
- ne ... personne (nobody)
- ne ... rien (nothing)
- ne ... plus (no longer)
- ne ... ni ... ni (neither ... nor)

There are other words which express negatives indirectly, such as *sauf* (except).

Look at the following example:

A question in the exam paper asks "When is the market open?"

The answer to that question is contained in the sentence "Le marché est ouvert tous les jours sauf le mardi."

If you don't know the word "sauf" or don't listen carefully to all the words, you might think the answer was either "every day" (tous les jours) or "Tuesday" (mardi). However, if you catch the word "sauf" you will be able to give the correct answer of "every day *except* Tuesday".

### **5. Similar spelling, different pronunciation**

Cognates (words which are spelt the same in French and in English) are not tested very often in listening, except at the easiest level. However it is worth noting down words such as "théâtre" which means theatre but is pronounced so differently that you might have difficulty understanding it. You might find it helpful to note down roughly how the word is pronounced, too. E.g. tay-ah-tr.

### **6. Similar sound, different meaning**

Pay special attention to 'false friends' – words which sound like English words but actually have a completely different meaning. For example, if you hear, "j'ai les cheveux raides", you might think the speaker has red hair, as "raides" sounds like the English word "red". In fact, it means, "straight", so you'd have lost a mark. Make lists of as many words like this as you can and listen out for them in the exam.

## **C. During the listening test**

### **7. Use your preparation time well**

Make good and effective use of your preparation time immediately before the recording begins by reading through the question papers and thinking of the French for any pictures or icons there. For example, if there is a picture of a tree think of as many French words as possible associated with that picture e.g. arbre/bois/forêt and listen out for them during the recording.

In addition, it is a good idea to check at the start of the test what type of answers you are going to have to give for each question, so you don't waste time when you're listening, wondering exactly what you have to do. For example, decide whether you have to fill a gap with a word/letter or select an answer from a selection of pictures, etc.

### **8. Listen all the way through**

Be prepared for answers to come anywhere on the recording, so listen immediately and do not switch off, even if you think that you have heard the answer you are listening for. Sometimes additional or contradictory information may follow, which could be vital in getting the correct answer.

For example, if you are listening for a specific place that the speaker has visited and hear, “je suis allé à la piscine”, you might believe that you have found the correct answer and stop listening, only to miss the vital addition, “mais c’était fermé, alors je suis allé au cinéma.”

### **9. Watch out for twists and turns**

Some questions appear straightforward, but you might hear ‘extra’ information on the recording which could mislead you.

In listening for the speaker’s opinion about something you might hear other opinions too. Make sure you listen carefully to work out who is saying or thinks what.

For example, if you are asked what the speaker thinks about skiing and hear “Mon frère aime le ski, mais je déteste ça.” don’t just write down the first thing you hear. The speaker hates skiing, it’s his brother who likes it.

### **10. Listen for tone of voice**

Listen to the way things are said on the recording as this can often help with questions about opinions. If the speaker sounds negative or enthusiastic this can help you assess his or her opinion, even if you are unsure of the exact vocabulary they use

### **On the day**

In the tension of the exam it’s all too easy to forget some of the things you’ve practised so hard.

So learn this simple list and say it to yourself at the start of your exam to remind you what to listen out for and how to act.

1. Word families
2. Negatives
3. Cognates and false friends (sounds like ...)
4. Question types
5. Listen to *everything*
6. Twists and turns
7. Tone of voice

# **Get ready for your reading exam**

To help you prepare for the Reading Test in your French GCSE, follow these top tips. They are grouped into 3 categories:

- D. Preparation
- E. Revising for the reading test
- F. During the reading test

There is also an 'On the day' checklist to help you not to forget the important tips for the day of your exam.

## **A. Preparation**

### **1. Use past exam papers**

Look back at any past examination papers or sample papers and make a list of key words that appear regularly as well as vocabulary you do not know. Examination boards often have their 'favourite' words they like to test. Keep a list of these words in a separate book or folder. In the days just before the listening test, look through and learn these lists. These items of vocabulary are very likely to appear again.

At foundation and higher tier, it is important to use the word lists in the exam specification and learn as many as you can.

### **2. Become familiar with question types**

The more familiar you can become with question types the less there will be for you to panic about when you open your exam paper!

Here's a good example of how knowledge of a certain type of question can help you answer more questions correctly.

In some multiple choice questions you may be asked to indicate whether a piece of information is true, false or not mentioned in the text. It is unlikely that there will be more than two 'not mentioned' statements. The reason for this is that the examiner mainly wants to find out what you understand about the text. There wouldn't be much point in giving you lots of questions that had nothing at all to do with the text!

In such cases, statements which are not mentioned are often opinions or simple statements about topics not covered in the passage. If you are unsure of a response, it is probably better not to guess at "not mentioned" as there are usually fewer of these answers than true or false.



## B. Revising for the reading test

### 3. Spot references to the past and future

Look for ways of identifying whether an activity takes place in the past future.

a) You can tell that an event happened in the past

- by identifying the verb form e.g. an auxiliary verb and a past participle, such as in “je suis allé” (I went)
- from the use of a time phrase such as “l’année dernière” (last year).

b) You can tell that an event happened in the future by spotting

- a straight future tense e.g. j’irai (I will go)
- the near future using aller + infinitive e.g. je vais jouer (I’m going to play)
- other phrases which indicate the future e.g. avoir l’intention de (to intend), espérer (to hope), compter (to plan), etc.
- the use of a time phrases such as “la semaine prochaine”

### 4. Learn commonly recurring vocabulary

Make lists of different ways of saying that things are positive and negative as opinions play a vital part in many reading texts. Apart from the obvious ways of expressing likes/dislikes, remember vocabulary items such as

- “pour” (for/in favour of), “contre” (against)
- “plaire” (to please) as in “ce qui me plaît”(which pleases me/which I like), “ce qui me déplaît” (which displeases me/ which I don’t like).

### 5. Know your grammar

You will need to be able to cope with questions which test grammar and awareness of structure. Gap-fill tests are popular at GCSE as they enable students to show their grammatical knowledge in a specific context. Such questions give gaps in sentences which students must fill, selecting the correct answer from

a number of alternatives, usually given in a box. Here it is important to focus not solely on the whole sentence but on what comes immediately before and after the gap in the sentence, as this can give clues to the correct alternative to choose. For example, “Marc travaille à la \_\_\_\_\_ tous les vendredis,” tells you that the word in the gap is feminine. Similarly, “Il a reçu des \_\_\_\_\_ pour son anniversaire,” requires a plural word to fill the gap. Make your own list of eventualities by studying examples of this type of question.

## **6. Beware of ‘false friends’**

Take special care with words which look like English words but have a different meaning. For example, “travailler” is to work, not to travel. Similarly, don’t be tricked by “assister à” (to attend), “pays” (country/countries), “demander” (to ask), “journée” (day), “location” (rent/hire). Make lists of these words and revise them in the days before your exam.

## **7. Final revision**

In the days just before the listening test, look through and learn the list of words which you have made when you practised previous exam papers or exemplar GCSE papers. These items of vocabulary are very likely to appear again.

## **C. During the reading test**

### **8. Read questions carefully and don’t just pick the first word you recognise.**

Reading examinations often test your ability to differentiate between similar passages, written by different young people. The passages will usually be about similar topics, such as sport, so there will be some common ground within each passage. For example, one person may write, “Je ne fais jamais de natation.”, another might write, “Je suis allé à la piscine hier.” and the final one might add, “Je vais nager demain.” If the question asks, “Who has recently been swimming?” you will need to study each passage in depth and use your language skill to decide the correct answer, as all 3 mention the sport in their texts.

### **9. Give enough information to gain full marks**

Always read the questions thoroughly and give as much information in your answers as is necessary. You will always be told how many marks are available for every question (usually shown by a number in brackets). For example, if a question asks you where the writer lives and the answer can gain you 2 marks, you would need to include 2 pieces of information. If in the passage it says “J’habite une maison à la campagne” you need to write that he/she lives in a house (1) in the countryside (1).

## **10. Watch out for twists and turns**

Some questions appear straightforward, but passages often contain “extra” information that can mislead you.

If you are asked for the writer’s opinion about something, there will often be another person’s opinion, which will not be the correct response. “Mon père trouve le golf barbant, mais selon moi c’est génial!” is an example where the initial comment is negative but the writer’s opinion is positive.

Make sure you read carefully to work out who is saying or thinks what.

### **On the day**

In the tension of the exam it’s all too easy to forget some of the things you’ve practised so hard.

So learn this simple list and say it to yourself the start of your exam to remind you what to watch out for and how to act.

1. Past, present and future
2. Common vocabulary
3. False friends (looks like ...)
4. Read every single word
5. All marks for each question
6. Twists and turns

# Get ready for your speaking assessment

To help you prepare for your GCSE French speaking controlled assessment, follow these 10 top tips. They are grouped into 3 categories:

G. Preparation

H. Revising for the speaking assessment

I. During the speaking assessment

There is also an 'On the day' checklist to help you not to forget the important tips for the day of your assessment.

## A. Preparation

### 1. Know what's expected of you

Before you begin any speaking assessment, make sure that you are aware of the grade criteria and mark schemes for the GCSE which you are doing. These are all available on the internet or you could ask your teacher for help in finding them. They will let you know what you need to do to achieve the grade which you are targeting and will help your preparations for the speaking tasks.

### 2. Classwork and homework

Learning a language takes time. Do not neglect your classwork and homework. You need to learn vocabulary and practise skills constantly, so working hard in class all the way through your course is vital. Learning French is different from learning history or maths, for example. To learn to *speak* a language you have to practise *speaking* it. You can't catch up on work you've missed by reading through someone else's notes.

### 3. Predict the unexpected

During the course of your speaking tasks, there will be an unexpected element. You can prepare for this by drawing up lists of questions you think might be asked in the context of your interview. For example, it might be that the unexpected element covers an opinion or a different time frame. It is very likely that any such question will enable you to give a personal response or opinion. Look at exemplar materials written by the examining body and find the sort of things they are expecting to include.

### 4. Check your notes

Just before your assessment begins, make sure that any notes you are allowed on the day are helpful, accurate and legal. Check the things you are permitted to include and make sure that you keep to the rules. There is no point in including obvious things that you know, so use the notes to prompt you for things of which you are not so sure.

## **B. Revising for the speaking assessment**

### **5. Learn the French question forms**

You will be asked questions in your controlled assessment. This can be daunting. How do you know what's coming? You don't for certain, but you can limit the damage in advance:

- a) Look carefully at the task and predict what the teacher might ask you. Are there any obvious 'missing' pieces of information in the task? If there are, it's quite likely they'll come up as a question.
- b) Know the common French question words and learn how to recognise a question. Your course book will teach you them and there will be a reference list for you. However, here are the most common ones:

quand	when
qu'est-ce que	what
qui	who
où	where
comment	how
pourquoi	why
quel, quelle, quels, quelles	which

### **6. Know your past, present and future**

Try to include references to the past, present and future. This isn't absolutely essential (you can get a Grade C without necessarily using all three of these tenses), but it is something which is typical of work at a high standard and will impress the examiner. Present tenses are usually easy to include, but past and future references can sometimes be more complicated. As you will have a good idea as to what you are going to say or be asked, draw up a list of useful verbs in the appropriate tenses in preparation for the tasks.

### **7. Tell them what you think**

Remember to include regular opinions in your speaking assessments.

- These can be basic: j'aime – I like, je déteste – I hate, j'adore – I love, je n'aime pas – I don't like.

- You can also express an opinion with c'est and an adjective, for example, c'est genial (it's great) or c'est nul (it's rubbish).
- You might need an opinion in a different time frame, c'était barbant (it was boring) or ce sera intéressant (it will be interesting).
- Try to vary the way you express opinions, using je pense que/je crois que (I think that), on dit que (people say that), à mon avis/selon moi (in my opinion).

## **8. Tell them why**

To achieve the higher GCSE grades, you will need to give reasons and justifications for your opinions. Practise using as many as possible in classwork and homework.

This will normally involve using a connective such as parce que/car (because) or puisque (since). For example, je l'aime bien parce qu'il m'aide avec mes devoirs (I like him because he helps me with my homework) or il me déplaît car il m'énerve – I don't like him because he gets on my nerves.

Try to vary what you say. The complexity and range of your vocabulary will be vital if you are hoping for a high grade.

## **9. Practice makes perfect**

Practise your interview with a friend. This will give you greater confidence and help calm any nerves you might have. Practice in advance is also vital for you to check your timing as there will be a time limit for your task. If you speak for longer than the time allowed you won't gain any marks for the 'extra' things you say.

# **C. During the speaking assessment**

## **10. The calmer the better**

Stay calm and confident in the task itself. There will be few surprises, except for the unexpected questions, so don't try to change something you have prepared beforehand. If you are unsure, ask for a repetition or rephrasing of a question (make sure you know how to do this in French). Your teacher wants you to succeed too, so don't see him/her as the enemy!

## **On the day**

In the tension of the assessment it's all too easy to forget some of the things you've practised so hard.

So learn this simple list and say it to yourself or write it down at the start of your assessment to remind you what to include and how to act.

1. Past, present and future
2. Question forms
3. Opinions
4. Reasons
5. Keep calm

# Get ready for your writing assessment

To help you prepare for your GCSE French writing controlled assessment, follow these 10 top tips. They are grouped into 3 categories:

J. Preparation

K. Revising for the writing assessment

L. During the writing assessment

There is also an 'On the day' checklist to help you not to forget the important tips for the day of your assessment.

## A. Preparation

### 1. Know what's expected of you

Before you begin a controlled assessment writing task, look carefully at the grade criteria for GCSE to ensure that you are going to cover the things you have to in order to obtain a certain grade at GCSE. This information is usually available on the internet in the specifications for GCSE. If you cannot find this information, ask your teacher.

### 2. Learn how to use a dictionary

In your preparation for controlled assessments, make sure that you use a dictionary correctly. Remember that dictionaries are most useful for looking up unknown or forgotten nouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions, but not always so good for verbs, apart from the infinitive. Check the French word you have found by looking it up in the French–English half of the dictionary to ensure that it has the right meaning.

If you don't know how to use a dictionary properly you can end up writing gibberish. Imagine you wanted to say "I saw a cricket match" and you looked up every word individually. It's possible you could end up with the sentence "Je scie un grillon allumette" instead of "J'ai regardé un match de cricket", which is the correct translation.

How could that come about? The reason is that "scie" is a saw (a tool used for cutting wood), "grillon" a cricket (an insect) and "allumette" a match (used to light a cigarette).

You would have found words with those meanings but not the right ones for this sentence!

## B. Revising for the writing assessment



### 3. Know your past, present and future

Try to include references to the past, present and future. This isn't absolutely essential (you can get a Grade C without necessarily using all three of these tenses), but it is something which is typical of work at a high standard and will impress the examiner. Present tenses are usually easy to include, but past and future references can sometimes be more complicated.

To help with past tense, it might be useful to learn some of the most commonly occurring verbs in the first person (I). For example, it is usually quite easy to include "je suis allé(e) – I went, j'ai visité – I visited, j'ai vu – I saw, je suis arrivé(e) – I arrived." Similarly, for the future time frames, it might be worth trying to learn, "je vais aller – I'm going to go, je voudrais visiter – I'd like to visit, j'aimerais être – I'd like to be."

### 4. Tell them what you think

Remember to include regular opinions in your pieces of written French.

- These can be basic: j'aime – I like, je déteste – I hate, j'adore – I love, Je n'aime pas – I don't like.
- You can also express an opinion with c'est and an adjective, for example, c'est genial (it's great) or c'est nul (it's rubbish).
- You might need an opinion in a different time frame, c'était barbant (it was boring) or ce sera intéressant (it will be interesting).
- Try to vary the way you express opinions, using je pense que/je crois que (I think that), on dit que (people say that), à mon avis/selon moi (in my opinion).

### 5. Tell them why

To achieve the higher GCSE grades, you will need to give reasons and justifications for your opinions. Practise using as many as possible in classwork and homework.

This will normally involve using a connective such as parce que/ car (because) or puisque (since). For example, je l'aime bien parce qu'il m'aide avec mes devoirs (I like him because he helps me with my homework) or il me déplaît car il m'énerve – I don't like him because he gets on my nerves.

Try to vary what you write, as the complexity and range of your vocabulary will be vital if you are hoping for a high grade.

### 6. Show off your skills and knowledge

Make sure that you plan to write more complex sentences. This can be done by using a variety of

- connectives (e.g. mais – but, quand – when, où – where, ou – or, pourtant/cependant – however, néanmoins – nevertheless, etc.)
- adverbs (e.g. parfois/quelquefois – sometimes, seulement – only, également – equally, etc.)
- adjectives (making sure they agree with the noun they describe)
- expressions using verbs (e.g. avant de+infinitive, après avoir/être+past participle).

## **7. Practise by doing**

In the immediate run up to the time of your controlled writing task, try to test yourself by writing out phrases, then sentences, then paragraphs from memory. Remember that you have a set period of time in which to write the assessment tasks and that you will not have access to your preparatory work at this time.

You might be able to write a very good piece of French ‘off the cuff’ using your knowledge of language and active vocabulary, but your final product is much more likely to be better if you’ve drafted it several times and practised writing it out under timed conditions.

It is also good practice for timing of assessment tasks.

## **8. Know your own weaknesses**

When you are in lessons, prior to beginning your own versions of tasks, try to anticipate problems that you might encounter by writing sentences and paragraphs in all 3 time frames, using more complex sentences. Discover what your most common errors are and make sure that you rectify them before they become bad habits. Work with a partner or friend so that they can check your work and you can check theirs before the serious business of preparing a specific task starts. Give each other support and advice.

# **C. During the writing assessment**

## **9. Know your limits**

Use what you know is correct and don’t start to over elaborate. Remember that your English vocabulary is likely to be far wider than your French, so you will not be able to write to a similar degree of complexity and accuracy in the target language. You must therefore avoid writing ideas in English, then trying to translate them word for word into French as this will almost certainly lead to problems!

## **10. No last-minute changes of mind**

Don't try to change too much from your initial plans in the actual assessment time. However tempting it may be, particularly if there is time left, don't start to add information or opinions unless you are sure that what you are writing is both correct and relevant. Otherwise you are more likely to decrease than increase your final mark.

### **On the day**

In the tension of the assessment it's all too easy to forget some of the things you've practised so hard.

So learn this simple list and say it to yourself or write it down at the start of your assessment to remind you what to include and how to act.

1. Past, present and future
2. Opinions
3. Reasons
4. Show off
5. Stick to what you've prepared

## Tips for success in the reading and listening exams.

Learn key vocabulary for each unit.

Use your vocabulary booklets in your file, and match up vocab in this book.

<http://revisionworld.co.uk/gcse-revision/french>

Make flashcards for each unit and learn words in groups.

Make a mind map or revision poster of the key vocabulary (this website helps you to make an online revision map:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/maps/index.shtml>).

Put vocabulary to music - record yourself on your phone.

Stick Post-Its around your bedroom until you have learnt that set of words.

Get someone at school or home to give you vocab tests.

Do lots of reading comprehensions. This booklet will help, but see your teacher if you need even more materials.

Look online for listening materials:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/audio/french/> This one has listening questions for you to answer.

Do some AQA past listening and reading papers

<http://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/french/gcse/french-4655/past-papers-and-mark-schemes>

# Bonne chance!



## 24 Must-Know Nouns 1

	French	English
1	argent	
2	billet	
3	jeudi	
4	chez moi	
5	enfant	
6	coiffeur	
7	jupe	
8	montagne	
9	chauffeur	
10	nourriture	
11	fille	
12	yeux	

	French	English
13	magasins	
14	cuisine	
15	chanteuse	
16	pantalon	
17	garçon	
18	chemise	
19	lundi	
20	chien	
21	jouet	
22	bijouterie	
23	journaux	
24	casquette	

my house	shirt	food	jewellery shop
hairdresser	girl	singer	cap
eyes	skirt	driver	mountain
boy	Monday	Thursday	dog
newspapers	money	toy	ticket
child	kitchen	trousers	shops

## 24 Must-Know Nouns 2

	French	English
1	rivière	
2	vache	
3	bijoux	
4	maillot de bain	
5	champignon	
6	frites	
7	jambon	
8	poulet	
9	ferme	
10	lapin	
11	gens	
12	glace	

	French	English
13	fromage	
14	cravate	
15	facteur	
16	chaussures	
17	bibliothèque	
18	saucisson	
19	viande	
20	fête	
21	poisson	
22	repas	
23	piscine	
24	cheval	

swimming pool	fish	chicken	party
people	rabbit	chips	shoes
farm	ham	river	cheese
horse	swimsuit	cow	meal
library	postman	ice cream	mushroom
tie	meat	jewellery	sausage

## 24 Must-Know Nouns 3

	French	English
1	chambre	
2	odeur	
3	santé	
4	lunettes de soleil	
5	élèves	
6	matin	
7	armoire	
8	emploi	
9	salaire	
10	vendredi	
11	choses	
12	lecture	

	French	English
13	matière	
14	soir	
15	randonnée	
16	barbe	
17	planche à voile	
18	château	
19	verre	
20	étage	
21	conseil	
22	petit déjeuner	
23	cour	
24	marché	

breakfast	pupils	sailing	Friday
health	evening	subject	advice
smell	morning	market	beard
wardrobe	yard	castle	storey
things	glass	reading	hiking
salary	bedroom	job	sunglasses

## 24 Must-Know Nouns 4

	French	English
1	dessin	
2	voiture	
3	mal à la tête	
4	peur	
5	plage	
6	boulangerie	
7	boîtes	
8	été	
9	au chômage	
10	bras	
11	chaussettes	
12	savon	

	French	English
13	légumes	
14	bureau	
15	déjeuner	
16	rue	
17	vêtements	
18	pomme	
19	confiserie	
20	fraise	
21	timbre	
22	mercredi	
23	lit	
24	récré	

clothes	headache	socks	cans
Wednesday	beach	break time	summer
summer	arm	fear	vegetables
unemployed	street	baker's	stamp
soap	office	bed	lunch
sweet shop	strawberry	art	car



## 24 Must-Know Nouns 5

	French	English
1	pain	
2	voisins	
3	vendeur	
4	pomme de terre	
5	patinoire	
6	chat	
7	hiver	
8	midi	
9	usine	
10	patron	
11	bouteilles	
12	bonbons	

	French	English
13	boucherie	
14	jambe	
15	travail	
16	raisin	
17	hier	
18	mardi	
19	écran	
20	livre	
21	médecin	
22	oeuf	
23	librairie	
24	poubelle	

leg	bread	potatoes	book store
boss	ice rink	egg	factory
work	neighbours	rubbish	midday
screen	bottles	winter	sweets
cat	doctor	Tuesday	book
shop assistant	grape	butcher's	yesterday

## 24 Must-Know Nouns 6

	French	English
1	déchets	
2	douche	
3	à pied	
4	pelouse	
5	mal au dos	
6	sèche-cheveux	
7	à l'étranger	
8	devoirs	
9	bâtiment	
10	ordinateur	
11	anniversaire	
12	banlieue	

	French	English
13	serveur	
14	dimanche	
15	bois	
16	chimie	
17	rêve	
18	cours	
19	VTT	
20	caissier	
21	jardin public	
22	vaisselle	
23	courses	
24	salle de bain	

lawn	waiter	mountain biking	abroad
building	cashier	dream	washing up
homework	backache	shower	Sunday
birthday	bathroom	on foot	lessons
suburb	chemistry	hair	shopping
computer	litter	wood	park

## 24 Must-Know Nouns 7

	French	English
1	mal aux dents	
2	comprimés	
3	voyage	
4	veste	
5	demain	
6	ville	
7	répasse	
8	herbe	
9	rez-de-chaussée	
10	souris	
11	colère	
12	haricots verts	

	French	English
13	samedi	
14	route	
15	prix	
16	eau	
17	grippe	
18	lessive	
19	pauvreté	
20	août	
21	pays	
22	bruit	
23	meubles	
24	infirmière	

town	price	tomorrow	jacket
furniture	anger	Saturday	grass
water	ironing	noise	poverty
road	green beans	journey	mouse
ground floor	nurse	toothache	tablets
washing	August	flu	country

## 24 Must-Know Nouns 8

	French	English
1	à la campagne	
2	brouillard	
3	mal aux oreilles	
4	pain	
5	aspirateur	
6	auberge	
7	cadeaux	
8	casse-croûte	
9	circulation	
10	mal à la gorge	
11	les infos	
12	gare	

	French	English
13	maçon	
14	mairie	
15	manteau	
16	oiseau	
17	lait	
18	dessin animé	
19	mal au ventre	
20	un rhume	
21	pâtisserie	
22	framboises	
23	épicerie	
24	maquillage	

a cold	hoovering	raspberries	bird
the news	town hall	traffic	milk
fog	stomach ache	make-up	present
railway station	coat	hostel/inn	grocer's
cartoon	builder	sore throat	cake shop
countryside	ear ache	snack	bread

## 24 Must-Know Adjectives 1

	French	English
1	nouveau	
2	malade	
3	vieux	
4	gros	
5	propre	
6	noir	
7	tranquille	
8	utile	
9	cher	
10	démodé	
11	seul	
12	gentil	

	French	English
13	casse-pieds	
14	moche	
15	drôle	
16	sympa	
17	fatigant	
18	âgé	
19	jaune	
20	bien connu	
21	gratuit	
22	jeune	
23	mince	
24	sale	

yellow	kind	clean	funny
fat	young	alone	old
useful	black	slim	quiet
dirty	well known	older/aged	lousy
friendly	free	new	old fashioned
tiring	irritating	ill	expensive

## 24 Must-Know Adjectives 2

	French	English
1	impoli	
2	sain	
3	fort	
4	bon marché	
5	chouette	
6	content	
7	cadet/cadette	
8	court	
9	marrant	
10	bavard	
11	paresseux	
12	joli	

	French	English
13	belle / beau	
14	bruyant	
15	triste	
16	bête	
17	ennuyeux	
18	petit	
19	faible	
20	méchant	
21	travailleur	
22	mignon	
23	ivre	
24	passionnant	

short	cute	pretty	cheap
silly	chatty	funny	strong
weak	healthy	drunk	rude
lazy	small	hardworking	mean
happy	boring	younger	exciting
weak	goodlooking	noisy	great

### Same Meanings

	French	French	English
1	natation		swimming / to swim
2	on doit		you must
3	belle/beau		goodlooking
4	on peut		you can/it's possible
5	équitation		horseriding / horse
6	sports nautiques		water sports/sailing
7	vélo		cycling
8	emploi		job
9	un autre pays		abroad/another country
10	aimable		nice / pleasant
11	vieux		old
12	ordinateur		computer / IT
13	lecture		reading/to read
14	au chômage		unemployed
15	défense		prohibited / banned
16	peur		fear / nervous
17	il pleut / la pluie		rain / water
18	langues étrangères		languages / German

cyclisme	c'est possible	planche à voile	sympa
interdit	ancien	nerveux	lire
étranger	il faut	c'est permis	informatique
travail	allemand	eau	nager
		joli(e)	sans emploi

## 24 Useful Words/Expressions

	French	English
1	bonne chance	
2	à côté de	
3	sur	
4	après	
5	là-bas	
6	tout/tous	
7	pire	
8	bonne année	
9	à gauche	
10	quand	
11	derrière	
12	plein	
13	tout droit	

	French	English
13	avant	
14	sauf	
15	en face	
16	joyeux Noël	
17	devant	
18	moins	
19	rien	
20	où	
21	sous	
22	mieux	
23	sans	
24	à droite	
16	plus	

(over) there	when	Happy Christmas	in front	
straight on	never	next to	less	allowed
worse	approximately	under	Happy New Year	
full	on the left	better	except	all/every
when	without	before	more	
good luck	opposite	on the right	on	behind



## 24 Must-Know Verbs

	French	English
1	<b>gagner</b>	
2	<b>arrêter</b>	
3	<b>ouvrir</b>	
4	<b>commencer</b>	
5	<b>quitter</b>	
6	<b>recevoir</b>	
7	<b>perdre</b>	
8	<b>trouver</b>	
9	<b>être</b>	
10	<b>payer</b>	
11	<b>garder</b>	
12	<b>ranger</b>	
13	<b>prendre</b>	

	French	English
14	<b>faire</b>	
15	<b>partager</b>	
16	<b>laver</b>	
17	<b>apprendre</b>	
18	<b>fermer</b>	
19	<b>nettoyer</b>	
20	<b>oublier</b>	
21	<b>chercher</b>	
22	<b>porter</b>	
23	<b>acheter</b>	
24	<b>terminer</b>	
25	<b>travailler</b>	
26	<b>aider</b>	

<b>finish</b>	<b>open</b>	<b>look for</b>	<b>buy</b>	<b>lose</b>
<b>tidy up</b>	<b>leave/quit</b>	<b>work</b>	<b>clean</b>	
<b>pay</b>	<b>start</b>	<b>help</b>	<b>learn</b>	<b>wear</b>
<b>take</b>	<b>find</b>	<b>get/receive</b>	<b>be</b>	
<b>keep</b>	<b>do</b>	<b>share</b>	<b>finish</b>	
<b>stop</b>	<b>forget</b>	<b>earn/win</b>	<b>forget</b>	

## Carls' house

Je suis né à Marseille, mais quand j'avais cinq ans mes parents ont acheté un appartement à Nantes et j'habite ici depuis douze ans. J'habite dans une immeuble modern en banlieue. Mes sœurs cadettes partagent une chambre mais j'ai ma propre chambre. J'ai de la chance. N'est-ce pas?

Mon quartier est très tranquille parce qu'il y a peu de circulation, mais il y a du bruit quand il y a un match de foot au stade.

### Answer the following questions:

1. Where was Carl born? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How long has he lived in Nantes? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Where in Nantes does he live? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who share a bedroom? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Why is he happy with his bedroom? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Why is his neighbourhood quiet? \_\_\_\_\_
7. When is his neighbourhood noisy? \_\_\_\_\_

### Find the following words/phrases in the passage:

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. when _____               | 11. quiet _____            |
| 2. they bought _____        | 12. I am lucky _____       |
| 3. I was born _____         | 13. I've my own room _____ |
| 4. my own bedroom _____     | 14. block _____            |
| 5. my neighbourhood _____   | 15. younger _____          |
| 6. noise _____              | 16. there are _____        |
| 7. a flat / apartment _____ | 17. matches / games _____  |
| 8. for twelve years _____   | 18. they share _____       |
| 9. suburb _____             | 19. here _____             |
| 10. share _____             | 20. traffic _____          |

## Sandrine talks about healthy living

J'essaie de mener une vie saine. Je ne fume pas et je ne prends pas de drogues. En outre j'aime dormir huit heures par nuit parce que le sommeil est bon pour la concentration. Je sais que garder la forme est important pour la santé aussi. Je voudrais faire plus de sport, mais je n'ai pas assez de temps. Je dois étudier beaucoup parce que j'ai l'intention d'aller à l'université.

### Answer the following questions:

1. What three things does Sandrine do to lead a healthy lifestyle?

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_ iii) \_\_\_\_\_

2. What does she say about the benefits of sleep?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What would she like to do more of? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What reasons does she give for this situation?

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

### Find the following words/phrases:

1. I try \_\_\_\_\_ 8. sleep \_\_\_\_\_

2. to lead \_\_\_\_\_ 9. I don't take \_\_\_\_\_

3. a healthy life \_\_\_\_\_ 10. I must \_\_\_\_\_

4. to sleep \_\_\_\_\_ 11. I know \_\_\_\_\_

5. the time \_\_\_\_\_ 12. health \_\_\_\_\_

6. keeping fit \_\_\_\_\_ 13. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_

7. I intend \_\_\_\_\_ 14. enough time \_\_\_\_\_

**You are staying at a boarding house in France. An email is sent to you confirming your reservation.**

Nous confirmons la réservation pour la deuxième semaine de juillet: Six adultes pour trois nuits, le petit déjeuner est inclus dans le prix. Les chiens sont permis. Je suis désolé, mais c'est interdit de fumer. Vous arriverez à quelle heure?

Pension La Campagne

**Answer the following questions:**

1. When in July are you staying? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many nights are you staying? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many people are in your group? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is included in the price? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is said about dogs? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is not allowed? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What question are you asked? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What is the pension called? \_\_\_\_\_

**Find the following words/phrases in the passage:**

1. the reservation \_\_\_\_\_
2. week \_\_\_\_\_
3. dogs \_\_\_\_\_
4. allowed \_\_\_\_\_
5. I am sorry \_\_\_\_\_
6. it is banned \_\_\_\_\_
7. at what time? \_\_\_\_\_
8. to smoke \_\_\_\_\_
9. you will arrive \_\_\_\_\_
10. countryside \_\_\_\_\_

## An email from Paul

Mon frère aime faire du skate, mais je n'aime pas faire ça. J'aime beaucoup faire du patin à glace. Le problème c'est qu'il n'y a pas de patinoire dans la ville où j'habite. Quel dommage! Cela m'énerve beaucoup. J'ai envoyé un message un message à l'hôtel de ville, mais on dit qu'il n'y a pas assez d'argent pour la construire.

### Answer the following questions:

1. What sport does Paul like to do? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What sport does he dislike? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Why is there a problem? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What did Paul do about this issue? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What was the response? \_\_\_\_\_

### Find the following words/phrases in the passage:

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. what a shame! _____ | 8. ice rink _____       |
| 2. fan _____           | 9. where _____          |
| 3. ice skating _____   | 10. town hall _____     |
| 4. they say _____      | 11. skateboarding _____ |
| 5. they have _____     | 12. that bugs me _____  |
| 6. I sent _____        | 13. enough money _____  |
| 7. town _____          | 14. to build _____      |

## Information about a campsite

Salut,

Ici l'environnement est très important. Votre aide est nécessaire.

Il y a un conteneur pour séparer les ordures

- On vend des produits biologiques
- On ne donne pas des sacs en plastique
- On recommande recycler des piles
- On recommande aller à pied autant que possible

Write four ways that you can be environmentally friendly on this campsite:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

Find the following words/phrases in the passage:

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. here _____          | 7. containers _____      |
| 2. we sell _____       | 8. the environment _____ |
| 3. we don't give _____ | 9. plastic bags _____    |
| 4. batteries _____     | 10. go on foot _____     |
| 5. your help _____     | 11. separate _____       |
| 6. rubbish _____       | 12. shop _____           |

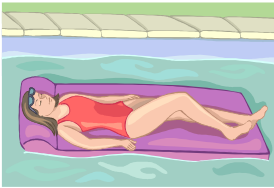







## Gabriele puts up a notice

Salut

Je suis en vacances avec mes grands-parents. Ils aiment bronzer, se baigner dans la mer et faire du tourisme. Ces activités ne m'intéressent pas. Je veux faire du canoë et aller à la pêche. Je cherche des filles d'environ dix-sept ans pour m'accompagner.

Samedi mes grands-parents vont faire une excursion au musée et à l'église. Ce que m'intéresse plus c'est aller à la plage pour faire de la plongée ou faire de la voile.

What four activities does Gabriela suggest doing?

<p>A</p> 	<p>B</p> 	<p>C</p> 	<p>D</p> 
<p>E</p> 	<p>F</p> 	<p>G</p> 	<p>H</p> 

Write the correct letters in the boxes

--	--	--	--

Find the following words/phrases:

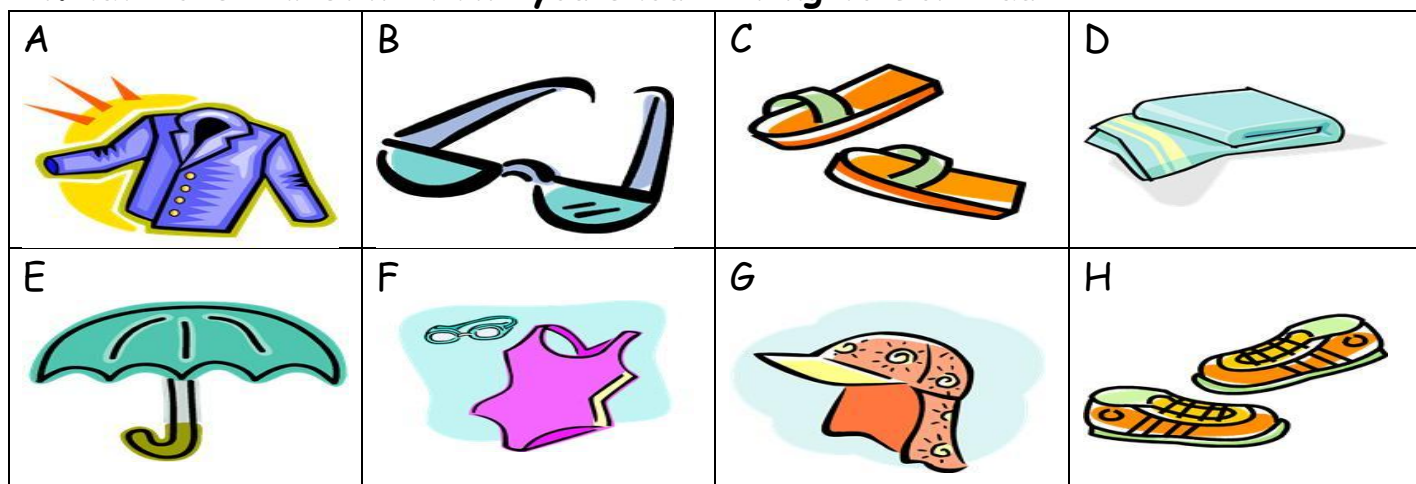
- |                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. canoeing _____   | 7. diving _____           |
| 2. trip _____       | 8. I am looking for _____ |
| 3. sailing _____    | 9. more or less _____     |
| 4. church _____     | 10. the sea _____         |
| 5. fishing _____    | 11. bathing _____         |
| 6. sunbathing _____ | 12. the beach _____       |

## Christine sends you an email about clothing for your trip to Bordeaux

Salut! En janvier à Bordeaux il pleut souvent et il fait froid. Il ne faut pas porter des lunettes de soleil ou un chapeau, mais il faut porter un manteau et avoir un parapluie. C'est important de porter des chaussures d'hiver quand on sort, mais des sandales ne sont pas nécessaires.

Aussi il faut apporter un maillot de bain si nous allons à la piscine, mais ce n'est pas nécessaire d'apporter une serviette, parce que tu peux utiliser les serviettes chez moi.

What does Christine think you should bring to Bordeaux?



Write the correct letters in the boxes

--	--	--	--

Find the following words/phrases:

1.coat \_\_\_\_\_

2.sunglasses \_\_\_\_\_

3.you can \_\_\_\_\_

4.shoes \_\_\_\_\_

5.towel \_\_\_\_\_

6.you don't need \_\_\_\_\_

7.swimsuit \_\_\_\_\_

8.hat \_\_\_\_\_

9.you don't need \_\_\_\_\_

10.umbrella \_\_\_\_\_

11.rain \_\_\_\_\_

12.cold \_\_\_\_\_



## An email from Adèle

Hier je suis revenue de mes vacances avec mes parents.

Comme je t'ai dit, je n'aime pas envoyer des e-mails. Je n'utilise pas Facebook. Je préfère envoyer des textos par portable. C'est plus facile et plus pratique.

Je vais passer deux semaines à visiter mon oncle et ma tante à Nantes. Je n'ai aucune envie d'y aller parce que à Nantes il y a beaucoup de contamination et beaucoup de bruit. Mais j'aime les magasins là-bas. On peut acheter tous.

Aussi ma cousine va célébrer son anniversaire. Ce sera vraiment amusant!

Answer the following questions.

1. Adèle returned from holiday

A	yesterday	
B	last week	
C	Today	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. She likes to communicate via:

A	Facebook	
B	her mobile	
C	Email	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. She is going to stay with her:

A	aunt & uncle	
B	grandparents	
C	friends	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. She doesn't like some aspects of Nantes. What is not mentioned?

A	the traffic	
B	the litter	
C	the noise	<input type="checkbox"/>

**5. What does she particularly like?**

A	Swimming pool
B	Park
C	Shops

**6. Who will celebrate a birthday?**

A	Female cousin
B	Male cousin
C	Uncle

**Find the following words/phrases in the passage:**

1. I returned \_\_\_\_\_

11. yesterday \_\_\_\_\_

2. shops \_\_\_\_\_

12. I don't feel like it \_\_\_\_\_

3. uncle & aunt \_\_\_\_\_

13. pollution \_\_\_\_\_

4. grandparents \_\_\_\_\_

14. there (location) \_\_\_\_\_

5. noise \_\_\_\_\_

15. cousin \_\_\_\_\_

6. you can \_\_\_\_\_

16. weeks \_\_\_\_\_

7. I don't use \_\_\_\_\_

17. easy \_\_\_\_\_

8. buy everything \_\_\_\_\_

18. really fun \_\_\_\_\_

9. send \_\_\_\_\_

19. birthday \_\_\_\_\_

10. it will be \_\_\_\_\_

20. celebrate \_\_\_\_\_

## At school in Rouen with Marthe

Le mardi la première classe c'est le dessin. Je n'aime pas le dessin. La deuxième classe c'est l'informatique. Je ne l'aime pas. La troisième classe c'est l'allemand. J'adore les langues. L'allemand est ma matière préférée.

Pendant la récréation je bavarde avec mes amis ou je fais du sport.

La quatrième classe c'est l'EPS. La dernière classe de la journée c'est la chimie avec un prof très sympa.

### Fill in the timetable for Tuesday

1	Period 1	
2	Period 2	
3	Period 3	
4	Period 4	
5	Period 5	

6. What is Laura's overall opinion of Tuesday's school?

Write **P** (positive), **N** (negative), **P+N** (positive + negative)

7. What does Laura do at break?

A Play       B Chat       C Eat

### find the following words:

1. first \_\_\_\_\_

8. last \_\_\_\_\_

2. Art \_\_\_\_\_

9. Chemistry \_\_\_\_\_

3. IT \_\_\_\_\_

10. favourite \_\_\_\_\_

4. third \_\_\_\_\_

11. Tuesday \_\_\_\_\_

5. German \_\_\_\_\_

12. Languages \_\_\_\_\_

6. PE \_\_\_\_\_

13. subject \_\_\_\_\_

7. break \_\_\_\_\_

14. I chat \_\_\_\_\_

## You go online to read some reviews about a campsite in France

- À mon avis la piscine est trop sale. Aussi le soir c'est très bruyant. **Henri**
- Les aménagements sont bonnes. Par exemple les toilettes sont très propres. Ici c'est très tranquille aussi. Mais il y a peu d'ombre. Quel dommage! **Inès**
- La plage est très proche. Si on aime des activités, il y a beaucoup à faire aussi. Il n'y a rien de mal. On va revenir l'année prochaine **Serge**
- Pour moi, c'est trop cher. Aussi il n'y a rien à faire. Je ne reviens pas. **Olivie**

What kind of review do these people give of the campsite?

Write P (positive), N (negative), P+N (positive + negative)

1	Henri	
2	Inès	
3	Serge	
4	Olivie	

Find the following words:

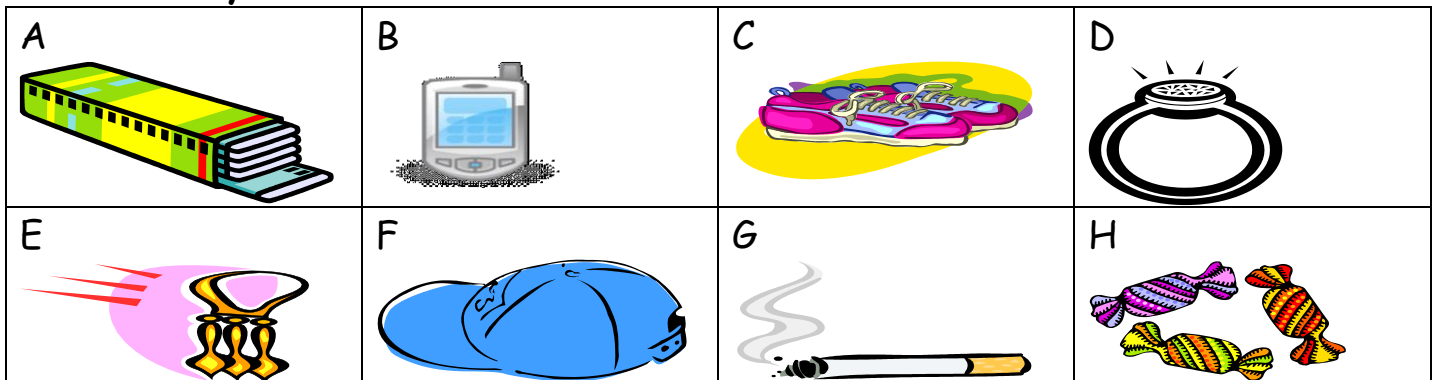
1. dirty \_\_\_\_\_
2. clean \_\_\_\_\_
3. noisy \_\_\_\_\_
4. quiet \_\_\_\_\_
5. facilities \_\_\_\_\_
6. What a shame! \_\_\_\_\_
7. we'll return \_\_\_\_\_
8. there is \_\_\_\_\_
9. nothing bad \_\_\_\_\_
10. expensive \_\_\_\_\_
11. I'm not returning \_\_\_\_\_
12. little shade \_\_\_\_\_
13. nothing to do \_\_\_\_\_
14. lots to do \_\_\_\_\_

## School Rules

### Un Avertissement

Au collège les articles suivants sont interdits: des portables, du chewing-gum et des casquettes. Aussi c'est interdit de fumer. Mais des bonbons, des bijoux (des bagues et des boucles d'oreille) et des baskets sont permis. En outre il faut porter une veste et une cravate.

### What are you allowed & not allowed in school?



Allowed

--	--	--	--

Not allowed

--	--	--	--

What must you wear? \_\_\_\_\_

### Find the following words/phrases:

1.rings \_\_\_\_\_

8.jewellery \_\_\_\_\_

2.sweets \_\_\_\_\_

9.smoking \_\_\_\_\_

3.earrings \_\_\_\_\_

10.are not allowed \_\_\_\_\_

4.mobiles \_\_\_\_\_

11.cap \_\_\_\_\_

5.trainers \_\_\_\_\_

12.notice \_\_\_\_\_

6.are permitted \_\_\_\_\_

13.tie \_\_\_\_\_

7.jacket \_\_\_\_\_

14. you must wear \_\_\_\_\_

## Relationships between brothers & sisters

- Je m'entends bien avec ma sœur cadette. Je suis la plus âgée et par conséquent il faut donner un bon exemple. **Alain**
- J'ai un frère aîné. Il me critique tout le temps et ça m'énerve beaucoup. J'en ai marre de lui. **Lauren**
- En général je m'entends bien avec ma sœur. Cependant de temps en temps on se chamaille beaucoup. **Amélie**
- J'en ai marre de mon frère cadet. Je m'entends mal avec lui parce que il veut me insulter tout le temps. **Michel**

How do these people describe their relationships?

Write P (positive), N (negative), P+N (positive + negative)

1	Alejandro	
2	Luisa	
3	Francesca	
4	Miguel	

Find the following words:

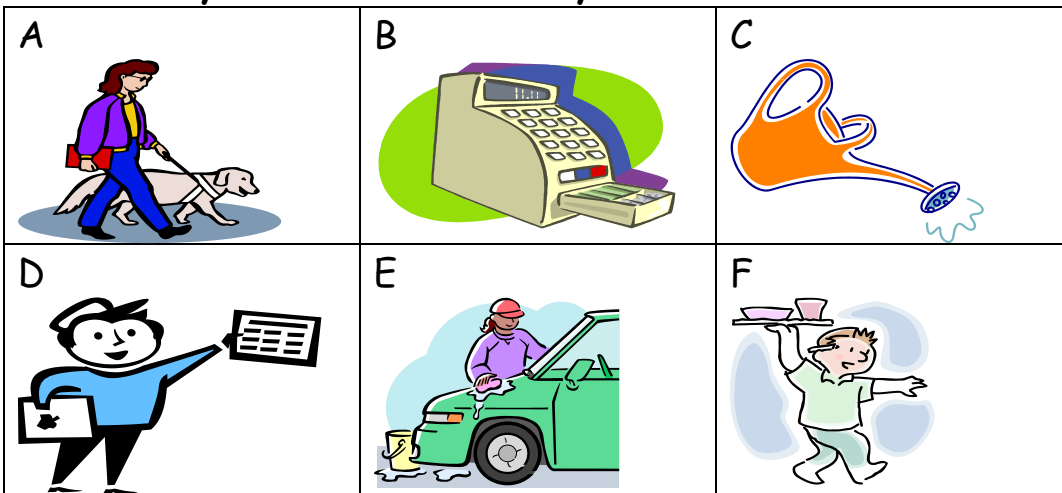
1. I get on well with \_\_\_\_\_
2. little sister \_\_\_\_\_
3. give a good example \_\_\_\_\_
4. older brother \_\_\_\_\_
5. you must \_\_\_\_\_
6. all the time \_\_\_\_\_
7. I am fed up with \_\_\_\_\_
8. we bicker \_\_\_\_\_
9. that bugs me \_\_\_\_\_
10. I get on badly with \_\_\_\_\_
11. he wants \_\_\_\_\_
12. younger sister \_\_\_\_\_
13. he criticizes me \_\_\_\_\_
14. I am the eldest \_\_\_\_\_

## Advert for earning extra money

Si on a besoin d'argent, nous vous offrons des opportunités pour le gagner.

- Si tu aimes livrer des journaux tu peux gagner 4 euros par heure
- Il n'y a pas d'opportunités pour laver des voitures ou faire du jardinage
- Si tu aimes être caissier dans un magasin tu peux gagner 6 euros
- Si tu préfères être serveur tu peux gagner 8 euros par heure
- Il n'y a pas d'opportunités pour promener des chiens

How can you earn extra money? Write in the correct letters in the boxes.



--	--	--

Find the following words/phrases:

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. if you need _____ | 8. shop assistant _____ |
| 2. earn _____        | 9. waiter _____         |
| 3. money _____       | 10. shop _____          |
| 4. deliver _____     | 11. you can _____       |
| 5. newspapers _____  | 12. if you prefer _____ |
| 6. if you want _____ | 13. wash cars _____     |
| 7. to be _____       | 14. walk dogs _____     |

## Marc talks about his girlfriend Anna

Il y a trois mois j'ai connu une fille dans un site de socialisation. Elle s'appelle Anna et elle habite à Montpellier. Maintenant Anna est ma petite amie. Mes parents croient que les sites de socialisation, comme Facebook, sont bons pour la communication avec d'autres personnes, surtout si on veut entrer en contact avec des jeunes de l'étranger. Mais ils croient qu'il y a beaucoup de dangers. Ils disent que je ne peux pas connaître bien Anna sans la voir en personne. J'ai une photo, mais mes parents disent que ça n'importe pas. Ils disent que nous sommes trop jeunes aussi. Mais je ne suis pas d'accord avec eux.

### Are the statements true (T), false (F) or not in text (NT)

1	Anna is Marc's girlfriend	
2	Marc's parents believe Facebook is bad for communicating	
3	They believe that it is good for getting in touch with other young people from abroad	
4	They think it doesn't matter that Marc has not met Anna	
5	Marc likes to talk about music with Anna	
6	Marc's parents think that they're too young	
7	Marc agrees with his parents	

Write the letters in the correct boxes

### Find the following words:

- I got to know \_\_\_\_\_
- three months ago \_\_\_\_\_
- girlfriend \_\_\_\_\_
- now \_\_\_\_\_
- they think \_\_\_\_\_
- with others \_\_\_\_\_
- without seeing her \_\_\_\_\_
- people \_\_\_\_\_
- abroad \_\_\_\_\_
- it doesn't matter \_\_\_\_\_
- dangers \_\_\_\_\_
- they say \_\_\_\_\_
- we are young \_\_\_\_\_
- I don't agree \_\_\_\_\_



## Alisha talks about life as an immigrant

Salut! Ça va?

Je m'appelle Alisha. Je suis de l'Iran et j'ai dix-sept ans. J'habite en France depuis trois ans. Ma famille est venue habiter ici pour chercher du travail et expérimenter une autre culture. J'ai appris bien le français. Dans tous les pays il y a des gens racistes qui n'aident jamais les immigrés, mais généralement les français sont très sympathiques et ils respectent les religions différentes.

### Which 3 of the following statements are true?

A	Alisha has been living in France for 17 years
B	Her family came looking for work
C	She does not like French culture
C	She has learnt French well
D	She has encountered lots of racism
E	French people have generally been very nice

### Write the letters in the correct boxes

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

### Find the following words:

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. work _____            | 7. I have learnt _____     |
| 2. for three years _____ | 8. help _____              |
| 3. came here _____       | 9. another culture _____   |
| 4. look for _____        | 10. experience _____       |
| 5. people _____          | 11. in all countries _____ |
| 6. friendly _____        | 12. they respect _____     |

## Un match de foot

Je suis Jacques et je suis fan d'Olympique Marseille. Samedi dernier j'ai vu un match entre OM et Paris Saint Germain ici en Marseille. On s'est amusé bien. L'atmosphère était électrisante. Je préfère regarder le foot en direct.

Pendant la première moitié OM a marqué un but et pendant la deuxième moitié a marqué deux de plus, mais il y a eu un incident tout désagréable entre notre gardien de but et un joueur de PSG. Notre gardien de but a reçu une carte rouge. C'était affreux! Ce n'a pas été juste. On était un peu vexé avec l'arbitre.

Le match a été formidable mais la carte rouge était un désastre pour le gardien de mon équipe. Est-ce que tu as envie de regarder le prochain match avec moi?

**Are the following statements true (T), false (F) or not in the text (NT)**

1	Jacques went the match on Sunday	
2	The match was played in Marseille	
3	Jacques prefers watching football on television	
4	Olympic Marseille scored two goals in total	
5	The OM goalkeeper received a yellow card	
6	The two players were fighting on the pitch	
7	Jacques thought the referee did a poor job	

**Find the following words.**

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. upset _____      | 7. here _____        |
| 2. goalkeeper _____ | 8. unpleasant _____  |
| 3. received _____   | 9. referee _____     |
| 4. fair _____       | 10. atmosphere _____ |
| 5. after _____      | 11. scored _____     |
| 6. great _____      | 12 team _____        |

## Sabrina's friends talk about themselves

### Quelle type de personne?

Jacques



Je suis très timide et sensible. Quelquefois je suis un peu sérieux. Mais surtout je suis sympa.

Agathe



Je suis extravertie. J'aime beaucoup bavarder avec mes amis. Je suis très aimable, mais je ne suis pas du tout sensée.

### Quelles sont tes loisirs?

Jacques



Mon sport préféré est l'équitation. Mais je n'aime pas ni la natation ni la voile.

Agathe



J'adore les sports nautiques comme el canoë et la plongée. Mais je n'aime pas le basket.

### Est-ce que tu t'inquiètes pour l'environnement?

Jacques



Je sais que les ordures sont un problème très grave. Je voudrais recycler du papier et du verre, mais je n'ai pas le temps.

Agathe



Je fais ce que je peux. Je recycle du papier, des bouteilles et des boîtes, je vais de pied au lycée et j'éteins la lumière.

### Tu voudrais habiter dans un autre pays?

Jacques



L'année dernière je suis allé au Pays de Galles, mais il pleuvait tous les jours. Je n'ai pas aimé ça. Je préfère le chaleur.

Agathe



En été je suis allée en Grèce. Il a fait beaucoup de soleil tous les jours. Donc j'aimerais habiter là.

**Identify the people.**

Write **J** (Jacques); **A** (Agathe); **J+A** (Jacques & Agathe)

**Example: Who is talkative? A**

1. Who is considered to be nice?
2. Who does not like swimming?
3. Who likes water sports?
4. Who does not really help the environment?
5. Who would like to live abroad?
6. Who likes warm sunny weather?


**Find the following words/phrases:**

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. it worries you _____ | 14. horseriding _____  |
| 2. hobbies _____        | 15. swimming _____     |
| 3. friendly _____       | 16. rubbish _____      |
| 4. bottles _____        | 17. I switch off _____ |
| 5. above all _____      | 18. the light _____    |
| 6. sensitive _____      | 19. glass _____        |
| 7. on foot _____        | 20. paper _____        |
| 8. sensible _____       | 21. cans _____         |
| 9. nice / kind _____    | 22. the time _____     |
| 10. sailing _____       | 23. what I can _____   |
| 11. the weather _____   | 24. it rained _____    |
| 12. I know _____        | 25. it was sunny _____ |
| 13. it rained _____     | 26. the heat _____     |

## Claudine's friends talk about themselves on the internet

### Tu est de quelle nationalité?

Nathalie



Je suis née en Allemagne, donc je suis allemande. Mais mes parents sont français.

Paulo



J'ai un prénom espagnol car ma mère vient de Valencia. Mais je suis français et j'habite à La Rochelle.

### Est-ce que le salaire est important?

Nathalie



Je veux un travail bien payée. J'aime acquérir de l'expérience et par la suite gagner beaucoup d'argent.

Paulo



Le plus important pour moi c'est le bonheur. Je veux un emploi intéressant. C'est plus important qu'un salaire très haut.

### Il y a des problèmes au lycée?

Nathalie



Beaucoup d'élèves prennent de l'alcool pour s'amuser. On a besoin de plus d'information auprès les dangers.

Paulo



On est bien informé sur les dangers de l'alcool. Mais on a besoin de plus d'information sur les drogues.

### Tu voudrais te marier?

Nathalie



Je veux me marier avant d'avoir des enfants. La tradition m'importe beaucoup.

Paulo



J'aimerais fonder une famille. Mais à mon avis ce n'est pas nécessaire se marier. À cet égard je ne suis pas traditionaliste.

**Identify the people.**

Write **N** (Nathalie); **P** (Paolo); **N+P** (Nathalie & Paolo)

Example: Who has a Spanish name? **P**

1. Who is French?
2. Who wants a job with a high salary?
3. Who lacks information about alcohol?
4. Who needs information about drugs?
5. Who wants to have children?
6. Who is a traditionalist?


**Find the following words/phrases:**

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I was born _____ | 11. pupils _____        |
| 2. German _____     | 12. have fun _____      |
| 3. therefore _____  | 13. take _____          |
| 4. job _____        | 14. we need _____       |
| 5. well paid _____  | 15. well informed _____ |
| 6. earn money _____ | 16. job _____           |
| 7. after _____      | 17. we need _____       |
| 8. happiness _____  | 18. get married _____   |
| 9. I want _____     | 19. have children _____ |
| 10. high _____      | 20. before _____        |

## Ana's father's birthday

Pendant sa visite à Orléans, mon père va célébrer son anniversaire. Je vais préparer le petit déjeuner pour lui, et ensuite on va aller au match de foot. L'année dernière je l'ai emmené au cinéma et ensuite nous sommes allés au restaurant pour le dîner. Il a reçu une chemise de mon frère aîné. On s'est bien amusés.

1. What two things did Ana & her dad do last year for his birthday?

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

2. What have they got planned for this year?

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

3. What present did he receive last year & from whom?

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

**Find the following words/phrases:**

1. celebrate \_\_\_\_\_

7. lunch \_\_\_\_\_

2. during \_\_\_\_\_

8. he received \_\_\_\_\_

3. attend \_\_\_\_\_

9. older \_\_\_\_\_

4. I took him \_\_\_\_\_

10. a shirt \_\_\_\_\_

5. for dinner \_\_\_\_\_

11. birthday \_\_\_\_\_

6. afterwards \_\_\_\_\_

12. from \_\_\_\_\_

## Michel talks about his grandparents

Mes grands-parents habitent dans une ville assez près de ma maison. Le samedi je leur rends visite. Ce que j'aime le plus c'est qu'ils sont tout généreux et sympathiques. Cependant, de temps en temps mon grand-père fume. Je n'aime pas ça du tout parce que c'est mauvais pour la santé. Heureusement ma grand-mère ne fume jamais. Est-ce que tes grands-parents fument?

1. Where do Miguel's grandparents live?

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

2. What does Miguel particularly like about his grandparents?

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

3. When does he visit them?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What does he not like about his grandfather & why?

\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

5. What does he say about his grandmother? (1)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What question does he ask you? (1)

\_\_\_\_\_

### Find the following words/phrases:

1. a town \_\_\_\_\_

6. happily \_\_\_\_\_

2. very close \_\_\_\_\_

7. smokes \_\_\_\_\_

3. every \_\_\_\_\_

8. I don't like it at all \_\_\_\_\_

4. what I like most \_\_\_\_\_

9. however \_\_\_\_\_

5. from time to time \_\_\_\_\_

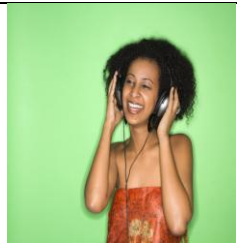
10. health \_\_\_\_\_



## Future Plans



J'ai une petite amie et on va se marier. Le problème est que ma petite amie est très religieuse et elle veut une cérémonie catholique à l'église. Alors que je préfère une cérémonie civile. La religion ne m'importe pas. **Eduard**



J'habite dans un appartement avec mes parents. Je veux avoir mon propre appartement et être plus indépendante. Après de me marier je veux avoir des enfants, mais je veux habiter seule quelques années. **Émilie**



Il y a deux ans j'ai divorcé de ma femme. En ce moment j'ai une petite amie, mais je n'ai pas de plans pour me marier. J'aime beaucoup vivre sans responsabilités. **Julian**



Je suis mariée depuis cinq ans. Avant nous ne voulions pas avoir d'enfants, mais j'ai change d'avis. Maintenant j'ai envie d'avoir un enfant. Mon mari est en colère contre moi. Cela ne m'importe rien. Le plus important pour moi est fonder une famille. **Marine**

Complete the sentences. Write the correct letter in the boxes.

1. Eduard wants...

A	to get married in a church
B	to have a civil ceremony
C	to remain single

## 2. Émilie wants...

A	to stay with her parents
B	to have children very soon
C	to remain single a few years

## 3. Julian wants...

A	to get divorced
B	to get married again
C	to live without responsibilities

## 4. Marine wants...

A	to start a family
B	to leave her husband
C	to get divorced

Find the following words/phrases in the passage:

1. we're going to get married

2. I've got a girlfriend

3. she wants

4. while I prefer

5. ...doesn't matter to me

6. I want my own flat

7. before getting married

8. my husband got angry with me

9. I want to live alone

10. two years ago

11. I got divorced from my wife

12. at the moment

13. I've got no plans to marry again

14. I've been married for five years

15. we didn't want to have children

16. I changed my mind

17. I really want to have children

18. start a family

## Future plans

- J'ai une petite fille et à l'avenir on va se marier. Je veux avoir beaucoup d'enfants. Je crois que le bonheur est le plus important. **Rémy**
- Pour moi le plus important est sans doute la carrière. Je vais continuer mes études et après ça je vais aller à l'université. Je ne veux pas me marier ou avoir des enfants. Vivre ensemble est bien. Mais surtout j'ai envie d'un emploi bien payé. **Lucie**
- Je vais continuer mes études au lycée. En ce moment je n'ai pas de petit ami, mais à l'avenir j'ai l'intention de me marier et fonder une famille. **Sabine**
- Je ne vais pas me marier. Aussi je ne veux pas fonder une famille. Je vais rester célibataire. Je préfère vivre sans responsabilités. **Marcel**

### Answer the following questions with a name:

1. Who wants to get married in the future? (2)

---

2. Who does not want any children? (2)

---

3. Who thinks that a well-paid job is the most important thing? (1)

---

4. Who does not like commitments? (1)

---

5. Who has a partner at the moment? (1)

---

6. Who wants to carry on studying? (2)

---

7. Who thinks happiness is the most important thing? (1)

---

8. Who thinks living together unmarried is okay? (1)

---

**Find the following phrases:**

1. We are going to get married

---

2. I want to have lots of children

---

3. I think that

---

4. happiness is the most important  
thing \_\_\_\_\_

5. For me the most important thing is

---

6. I am going to carry on my studies

---

7. I am going to go to university

---

8. I do not want to get married

---

9. to have children

---

10. I want to remain single

---

11. I want a well-paid job

---

12. I intend to get married

---

13. to start a family

---

14. Living together

---

15. I prefer to live

---

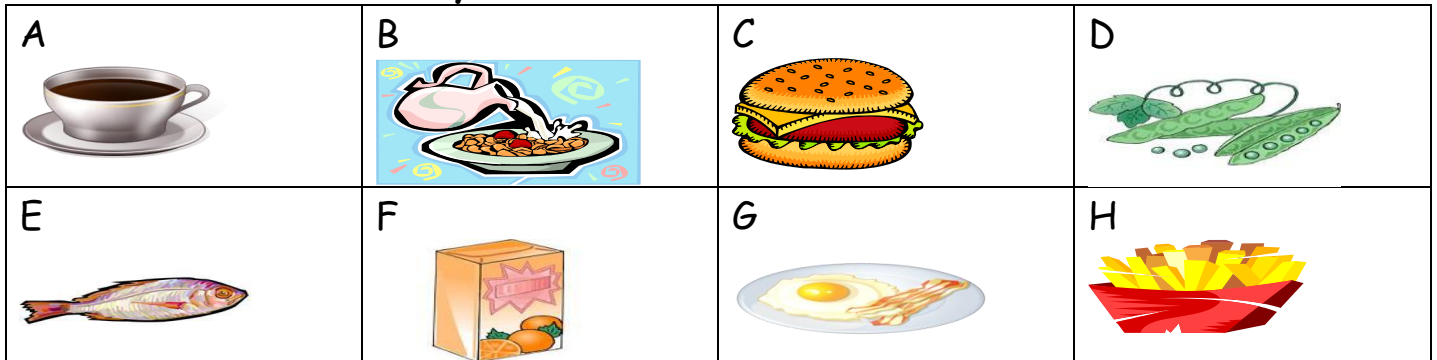
16. Without responsibilities

---

## Paula tweets about her eating habits

Je voudrais perdre du poids. Mais la vérité c'est que je ne mène pas une vie très saine. Pour le petit déjeuner je ne mange jamais des fruits ou des céréales. Je mange toujours un oeuf sur le plat et je bois beaucoup de café. Aussi, j'adore le fast-food. Normalement pour le déjeuner je mange un hamburger avec des frites et je bois un coca. C'est délicieux! Cependant, hier j'ai mangé sain. Pour le dîner j'ai pris du poisson avec du riz et des légumes et j'ai bu un jus d'orange. C'était dégoûtant!

## What does Paula usually eat & drink?



## Write the correct letters in the boxes

--	--	--	--

## Find the following words/phrases:

1. Lunch \_\_\_\_\_
2. fish \_\_\_\_\_
3. How tasty! \_\_\_\_\_
4. orange juice \_\_\_\_\_
5. never \_\_\_\_\_
6. breakfast \_\_\_\_\_
7. I ate \_\_\_\_\_
8. yesterday \_\_\_\_\_
9. a healthy life \_\_\_\_\_
10. I take/have \_\_\_\_\_

11. I drink \_\_\_\_\_
12. lose weight \_\_\_\_\_
13. supper/tea \_\_\_\_\_
14. chips \_\_\_\_\_
15. How disgusting! \_\_\_\_\_
16. I lead \_\_\_\_\_
17. vegetables \_\_\_\_\_
18. I took/had \_\_\_\_\_
19. healthily \_\_\_\_\_
20. the truth is \_\_\_\_\_

## You read some blogs about sport

- Je fais du sport de temps en temps. Samedi je ferai de la natation et je jouerai au basket. Mais le foot ne m'intéresse pas du tout. **Benoît**
- Garder la forme me préoccupe beaucoup. Je fais beaucoup de sport. Ce que j'aime surtout c'est faire du vélo. Je suis très sportive. **Lucie**
- Ma soeur est très sportive. Elle fait du jogging et du patin à roulette tous les jours. Je ne fais rien. **Gabriel**
- Ce que j'aime le moins c'est faire du canoë-kayak. Je n'aime pas faire de la voile non plus. Cependant, faire de l'équitation, ça m'intéresse. **Marthe**

What kind of opinions does these people have about sports?

Write P (positive), N (negative), P+N (positive + negative)

1	Benoît	
2	Lucie	
3	Gabriel	
4	Marthe	

Find the following words/phrases:

1. I am interested in keeping fit

\_\_\_\_\_

2. she does jogging

\_\_\_\_\_

3. what I like most

\_\_\_\_\_

4. roller skating

\_\_\_\_\_

5. to do horseriding

\_\_\_\_\_

6. what I like least

\_\_\_\_\_

7. to do canoeing

\_\_\_\_\_

8. I don't like sailing either

\_\_\_\_\_

9. I am very sporty

\_\_\_\_\_

10. I don't do anything

\_\_\_\_\_

## Monsieur Giraud enquires about a room

- Je peux vous aider?
- **Je veux réserver une chambre double**
- Avec salle de bain?
- **Oui, avec salle de bain, mais sans balcon**
- Vous voulez une vue sur la mer?
- **Cela ne m'importe pas tellement**
- Quel est votre nom de famille?
- **Mon nom de famille est Giraud. Est-ce que les chiens sont permis?**
- Non. Je suis désolé. Vous restez combien de nuits?
- **Sept nuits**
- Date d'arrivée?
- **Je resterai du quinze au vingt-deux juillet? Ça fait combien?**
- **Ça fait trois cents soixante-seize euros.**

Are the following statements true (T), false (F) or not in text (NT)

1	Monsieur Giraud wants a room with a sea view	
2	He wants breakfast	
3	He will be staying from the 14 to 22 July	
4	The room will cost 366 euros	
5	Dogs are allowed	


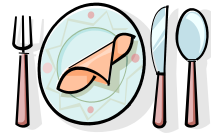






Find the following words:

- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. room _____             | 7. date of arrival _____     |
| 2. bathroom _____         | 8. I am staying _____        |
| 3. surname _____          | 9. How much is it? _____     |
| 4. balcony _____          | 10. how many? _____          |
| 5. sea view _____         | 11. with _____ without _____ |
| 6. I'm not bothered _____ | 12. are allowed _____        |

## Ma maison

1. C'est la pièce où je dors et où j'écoute de la musique
2. C'est la pièce où on prépare la nourriture
3. C'est la pièce où je prends ma douche et je me brosse les dents
4. Dans cet endroit on plante des fleurs et on coupe l'herbe
5. C'est la pièce où on regarde la télé et on bavarde
6. C'est la pièce où je fais mes devoirs à l'ordinateur
7. C'est la pièce où nous avons une table de ping-pong au lieu d'une voiture
8. C'est la pièce où on mange le dîner

### Match the numbers with the correct letters

<p>A - cuisine</p> 	<p>B - salle à manger</p> 	<p>C - chambre</p> 	<p>D - bureau</p> 
<p>E - salle de bains</p> 	<p>F - salon</p> 	<p>G - jardin</p> 	<p>H - garage</p> 

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

### Find the following words:









- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. the food _____         | 7. we watch _____            |
| 2. I sleep _____          | 8. we chat _____             |
| 3. I brush my teeth _____ | 9. in this place _____       |
| 4. we cut the grass _____ | 10. we eat dinner _____      |
| 5. I do my homework _____ | 11. instead of the car _____ |
| 6. the room where _____   | 12. we cut the grass _____   |



## La personnalité

1. Ma soeur ne pense jamais aux autres personnes
2. Ma meilleure copine fait toujours des achats et donne des cadeaux à tous
3. Mon copain parle tout le temps. Il aime être avec ses amis
4. Ma femme est positive et voit toujours le bon côté des choses
5. Mes enfants se comportent mal. Ils ont souvent des ennuis
6. Mon frère n'a jamais peur. Il n'est jamais nerveux
7. Mon oncle n'est jamais positif. Généralement il s'attend au pire
8. Ma cousine ne fait pas ses devoirs. Elle ne fait rien chez soi pour aider

### Match the numbers with the correct letters

A - vaillant 	B - optimiste 	C - égoïste 	D -généreuse 
E - pessimiste 	F - paresseuse 	G - impoli 	H - bavard 

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

### Find the following words:

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. never thinks _____          | 7. behave badly _____         |
| 2. other people _____          | 8. be in trouble _____        |
| 3. goes shopping _____         | 9. is never scared _____      |
| 4. give presents _____         | 10. expects the worst _____   |
| 5. to everyone _____           | 11. doesn't do anything _____ |
| 6. bright side of things _____ | 12. to help _____             |

**Complete the sentences using the correct letters.**

Salut je m'appelle **B** Poitiers avec ma famille. Normalement pour le déjeuner je mange une pizza avec des frites et je bois  fast-food. Je sais que c'est mauvais pour la santé parce qu'il contient  mener une vie plus saine et perdre  avec du riz et des  de faire plus  jogging parce que c'est  à la piscine avec mes amis et je vais faire de la natation.

- A. de sport comme faire du
- B. Miguel. J'habite à
- C. beaucoup de graisse. Mais je voudrais
- D. amusant. Aussi le weekend je vais aller
- E. légumes. J'ai l'intention
- F. importante. J'ai une régime
- G. du poids. Hier pour le dîner j'ai mangé du poisson
- H. un coca. J'adore le

**Find the following words/phrases**

- |                                   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. for lunch _____                | 7. lead a more healthy life _____ |
| 2. I drink _____                  | _____                             |
| 3. I know _____                   | 8. lose weight _____              |
| 4. it's bad for your health _____ | 9. vegetables _____               |
| _____                             | 10. I intend _____                |
| 6. it contains lots of fat _____  | 11. But would like _____          |
| _____                             | 12. rice _____                    |

## Complete the sentences using the correct letters

Je suis Christine. Demain je vais faire des achats avec mes  des achats, mais j'ai un problème en ce moment parce que je n'ai  dommage! Le soir nous allons au cinéma et ensuite nous allons au  aiment beaucoup manger de la pizza, mais  rarement. Je préfère manger quelque chose  va manger du gâteau parce que c'est vraiment  allée au centre sportif avec ma soeur aînée où nous avons joué au  génial. Généralement on fait du sport deux ou trois fois par semaine car on adore garder  a la cafétéria où on a pris un sandwich au jambon et on a bu  boissons gazeuses car elles contiennent beaucoup  pas prendre du poids.

- A. de sucre. Aussi je ne veux
- B. de différente. Pour le dessert on
- C. restaurant italien. Mes amies
- D. de l'eau. On ne boit jamais des
- E. la forme. Après ça on est allé

- F. délicieux là-bas. Hier je suis
- G. pas d'argent. Quelle
- H. je n'aime pas la pizza. Je la mange
- I. badminton. C'était vraiment
- J. amies. J'adore faire

## Find the following words/phrases

- |                                 |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. go shopping _____            | 7. older sister _____     |
| 2. money _____                  | 8. water _____ cake _____ |
| 3. shame _____                  | 9. never _____            |
| 4. in the evening _____         | 10. three times _____     |
| 5. something different<br>_____ | 11. week _____            |
|                                 | 12. ham _____ sugar _____ |
| 6. keep fit _____               | 13. put on weight _____   |

## Young people talk about social issues

- Le problème le plus grave de nos jours c'est le chômage. **Alain**
- Pour moi le problème le plus grave c'est la pauvreté. **Claudine**
- La question la plus importante de notre époque c'est sans doute l'environnement. **François**
- Ma soeur aînée me traite comme un enfant. J'en ai marre. **Angélique**

Link the names above with the sentences below.

1	Je m'entends mal avec elle	
2	Il faut recycler du verre, des bouteilles et des boîtes	
3	Beaucoup de personnes vivent dans la misère	
4	Beaucoup de jeunes cherchent un emploi sans succès	

Find the following words:

- |                          |                               |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. nowadays _____        | 8. glass _____ cans _____     |
| 2. unemployment _____    | 9. bottles _____              |
| 3. poverty _____         | 10. abject poverty _____      |
| 4. without a doubt _____ | 11. lots of people _____      |
| 5. young people _____    | 12. treats me _____           |
| 6. a job _____           | 13. in our time _____         |
| 7. I am fed up _____     | 14. I get on badly with _____ |

## Sabrina's friends talk about themselves

### Tu es comment?

Guillaume



Je suis timide et sage. De temps en temps, je suis un peu sérieux. Cependant, la majorité de temps je suis sympa.

Fabienne



Je suis très extravertie. J'aime beaucoup parler avec mes amis. Je suis très gentille, mais je ne suis jamais sage.

### Quels sont tes passe-temps préférés ?

Guillaume



Mon sport préféré, c'est l'équitation. Pourtant, je n'aime pas du tout ni la natation ni la voile.

Fabienne



J'adore la natation et du canoë-kayak. Cependant, je déteste le basket.

### L'environnement t'intéresse ?

Guillaume



Je sais que les ordures sont un grand problème. J'aimerais recycler du papier et des bouteilles. Cependant, je n'ai pas de temps pour le faire!

Fabienne



Je fais ce que je peux. Je recycle du papier, des bouteilles et des boîtes. En plus, je vais à l'école à pied et j'éteins les lumières.

### Aimerais-tu habiter dans un autre pays ?

Guillaume



L'année dernière je suis allé au Pays de Galles mais il pleuvait tous les jours. Je n'ai pas aimé le climat. Je préfère lorsqu'il fait chaud!

Fabienne



L'été dernier je suis allée en Grèce. Il y a du soleil. Je voudrais y habiter.

**Identify the people.**

Write **G** (Guillaume); **F** (Fabienne); **G+F** (Guillaume & Fabienne)

**Example: Who is talkative? F**

1. Who is considered to be nice?
2. Who does not like swimming?
3. Who likes water sports?
4. Who does not really help the environment?
5. Who would like to live abroad?
6. Who likes warm sunny weather?


**Find the following words/phrases:**

- |                                   |                           |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Does it interest you? _____    | 16. I know _____          |
| 2. hobbies _____                  | 17. horseriding _____     |
| 3. which/what _____               | 18. swimming _____        |
| 4. nice _____                     | 19. rubbish _____         |
| 5. I am _____                     | 20. recycle _____         |
| 6. the majority of the time _____ | 21. to live there _____   |
| 7. sensitive _____                | 22. the environment _____ |
| 8. chat _____                     | 23. bottles / paper _____ |
| 9. sensible/wise _____            | 24. cans _____            |
| 10. nice / kind _____             | 25. time _____            |
| 11. sailing _____                 | 26. I do what i can _____ |
| 12. canoeing _____                | _____                     |
| 13. the weather _____             | 27. wales _____           |
| 14. to live there _____           | 28. it rained _____       |
| 15. I switch of the light _____   | 29. it was sunny _____    |
| _____                             | 30. it's warm _____       |

## Maria's friends talk about themselves on the internet

### Quelle nationalité es-tu?

Natalie



Je suis née en Allemagne, donc je suis allemande. Cependant, mes parents sont français.

Pedro



J'ai un nom espagnol parce que ma mère est de Madrid. Pourtant, je suis français et j'habite à Paris.

### Quelle est l'importance de ton salaire?

Natalie



Je veux un travail bien payé. J'aime avoir de l'expérience et après gagner beaucoup d'argent.

Pedro



Ce que c'est important pour moi, c'est être content. Je veux un travail intéressant. Pour moi, c'est plus important qu'un salaire très élevé.

### Y a-t-il des problèmes dans ton collège?

Natalie



Beaucoup de jeunes prennent d'alcool pour s'amuser. On a besoin de plus d'information des risques!

Pedro



On est déjà conscient des risques d'alcool. Cependant, il faut nous donner plus d'information sur les drogues.

### Veux-tu te marier?

Natalie



Je veux me marier avant d'avoir des enfants. La tradition, c'est très importante pour moi.

Pedro



Je voudrais avoir des enfants. Portant, à mon avis ce n'est pas important de se marier. Donc, je ne suis pas très traditionnel.

**Identify the people.**

Write **N** (Natalie); **P** (Pedro); **N+P** (Natalie & Pedro)

Example: Who has a Spanish name? **P**

1. Who is French?
2. Who wants a job with a high salary?
3. Who lacks information about alcohol?
4. Who wants to have children?
5. Who has traditional views?


**Find the following words/phrases:**

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I was born _____  | 11. young people _____  |
| 2. German _____      | 12. have fun _____      |
| 3. therefore _____   | 13. take _____          |
| 4. job _____         | 14. you must _____      |
| 5. well paid _____   | 15. well informed _____ |
| 6. earn money _____  | 16. the dangers _____   |
| 7. after _____       | 17. we need _____       |
| 8. to be happy _____ | 18. get married _____   |
| 9. i want _____      | 19. have children _____ |
| 10. high _____       | 20. before _____        |



## Claudia's father's birthday

Pendant sa visite à Marseille, mon père va fêter son anniversaire. Je vais le préparer le déjeuner et après on va aller au match de foot. L'année dernière je l'ai emmené au cinéma et ensuite, nous sommes allés au restaurant pour manger. Il a reçu une chemise de mon frère aîné. C'était formidable !

1. What two things did Claudia & her dad do last year for his birthday?

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

2. What have they got planned for this year?

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

3. What present did he receive last year & from whom?

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

**Find the following words/phrases:**

1.celebrate \_\_\_\_\_ 7.great \_\_\_\_\_

2.during \_\_\_\_\_ 8.he received \_\_\_\_\_

3.attend \_\_\_\_\_ 9.older \_\_\_\_\_

4.I took him \_\_\_\_\_ 10.a shirt \_\_\_\_\_

5. lunch \_\_\_\_\_ 11.birthday \_\_\_\_\_

6.a match \_\_\_\_\_ 12.from \_\_\_\_\_

## Pierre talks about his grandparents

Mes grands-parents habitent dans une ville près de chez moi. Je leur rends visite chaque weekend. Ce que j'aime, c'est qu'ils sont très généreux et sympas. Cependant, de temps en temps mon grand-père fume. Je déteste parce que c'est très mauvais pour la santé. Ma grand-mère ne fume pas. Fument-t-ils tes grands-parents?

1. Where do Pierre's grandparents live?

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

2. What does Pierre particularly like about his grandparents?

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

3. When does he visit them?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What does he not like about his grandfather & why?

\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

5. What does he say about his grandmother?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What question does he ask you?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Find the following words/phrases:**

1.a town \_\_\_\_\_

6.weekend \_\_\_\_\_

2.close \_\_\_\_\_

7.smokes \_\_\_\_\_

3.every \_\_\_\_\_

8.I hate it \_\_\_\_\_

4.what I like \_\_\_\_\_

9.however \_\_\_\_\_

5.from time to time \_\_\_\_\_

10. bad for health \_\_\_\_\_

## Future Plans



J'ai une petite copine et nous allons nous marier. Le problème c'est que ma petite copine est très religieuse et elle veut avoir un mariage catholique à l'église. Pourtant, je préfère avoir une cérémonie civile. Pour moi, la religion n'est pas importante!

**Guillaume**



J'habite dans un appartement avec mes parents. Je veux mon propre appartement et être plus indépendante. Avant de me marier et avoir les enfants, je veux habiter seule pendant quelques années. **Marie**



Il y a deux ans j'ai divorcé de ma femme. En ce moment, j'ai une petite copine, mais je n'ai pas l'intention de me marier encore une fois. J'aime vivre sans responsabilités. **Jean**



Ça fait cinq ans que je me suis mariée. Avant nous n'avions pas envie d'avoir des enfants, mais j'ai changé d'avis. Maintenant, je veux vraiment avoir des enfants. Mon mari était en colère avec moi. Ça ne me dérange pas. Ce que c'est important pour moi est d'avoir une famille. **Caroline**

Complete the sentences. Write the correct letter in the boxes.

**5. Guillaume wants...**

A	to get married in a church	
B	to have a civil ceremony	
C	to remain single	<input type="checkbox"/>

**6. Marie wants...**

A	to stay with her parents	
B	to have children very soon	
C	to remain single a few years	<input type="checkbox"/>

**7. Jean wants...**

A	to get divorced	
B	to get married again	
C	to live without responsibilities	<input type="checkbox"/>

**8. Caroline wants...**

A	to start a family	
B	to leave her husband	
C	to get divorced	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Find the following words/phrases in the passage:**

1. We're going to get married

\_\_\_\_\_

2. I've got a girlfriend

\_\_\_\_\_

3. She wants

\_\_\_\_\_

5. However, I prefer

\_\_\_\_\_

5. ...isn't important for me

\_\_\_\_\_

6. I want my own flat

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Before getting married

\_\_\_\_\_

8. My husband got angry with me

\_\_\_\_\_

9. I want to live alone

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Two years ago

\_\_\_\_\_

11. I got divorced from my wife

\_\_\_\_\_

12. At the moment

\_\_\_\_\_

13. I've got no intention to marry again

\_\_\_\_\_

14. I've been married for five years

\_\_\_\_\_

15. We didn't want to have children

\_\_\_\_\_

16. I changed my mind

\_\_\_\_\_

17. I really want to have children

\_\_\_\_\_

18. have a family

\_\_\_\_\_

## Future plans

- J'ai une petite copine et à l'avenir nous allons nous marier. Je veux avoir des enfants. Je crois que le Bonheur est la chose la plus importante. **Alexandre**
- Pour moi, ce que c'est le plu important est la carrière. Je vais continuer mes études et après je vais aller à l'université. Je ne veux pas me marier ou avoir des enfants. Habiter ensemble c'est bien. Surtout je veux un travail bien payé. **Lisa**
- Je vais continuer mes études à l'école. En ce moment je n'ai pas de petit copain mais à l'avenir j'ai l'intention de me marier et d'avoir une famille. **Sabrine**
- Je ne vais pas me marier. Je ne veux pas fonder une famille. Je préfère rester célibataire et vivre sans responsabilités. **Michel**

Answer the following questions with a name:

1. Who wants to get married in the future? (2)

---

2. Who does not want any children? (2)

---

3. Who thinks that a well-paid job is the most important thing? (1)

---

4. Who does not like commitments? (1)

---

5. Who has a partner at the moment? (1)

---

6. Who want to carry on studying? (2)

---

7. Who thinks happiness is important? (1)

---

8. Who thinks living together unmarried is okay? (1)

---

**Find the following phrases:**

1. We are going to get married

---

2. I want to have lots of children

---

3. I think that

---

4. happiness is the most important

thing \_\_\_\_\_

---

5. For me the most important thing is

---

6. I am going to carry on my studies

---

7. I am going to go to university

---

8. I do not want to get married

---

9. to have children

---

10. I want to remain single

---

11. I want a well-paid job

---

12. I intend to get married

---

13. to start a family

---

14. Living together

---

15. I prefer to live

---

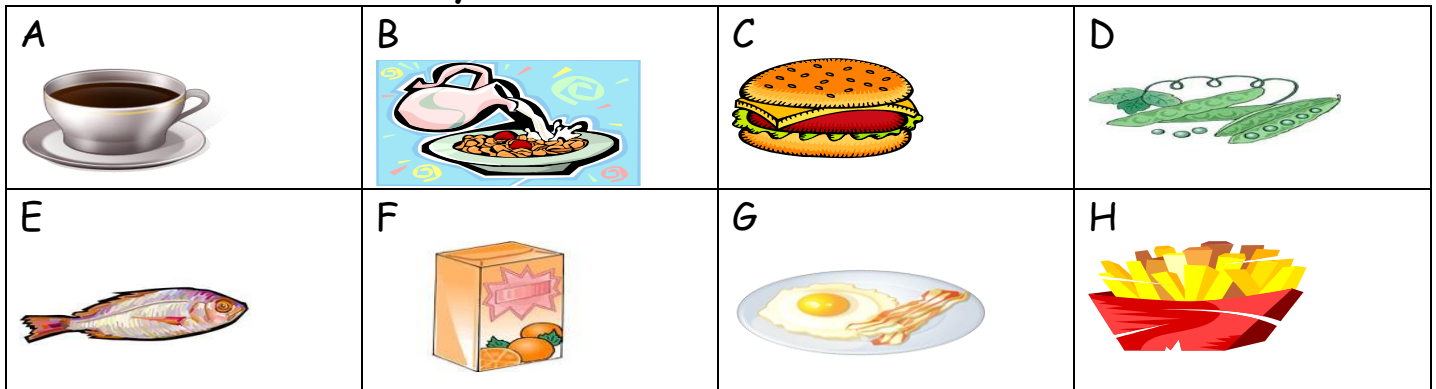
16. Without responsibilities

---

## Paula tweets about her eating habits

Je voudrais perdre du poids. Cependant la vérité c'est que je ne mène pas une vie très saine. Pour le petit déjeuner je ne prends jamais de fruits ou de céréales. Je mange toujours des œufs au plat et je bois beaucoup de café. En plus, j'adore le fast-food. Normalement pour le déjeuner je mange un hamburger avec des frites et je bois du coca. C'est délicieux! Non? Pourtant hier j'ai mangé très sainement. Pour le dîner j'ai mangé du poisson avec du riz et des légumes et j'ai bu un jus d'orange. C'est affreux! Non?

## What does Paula usually eat & drink?



## Write the correct letters in the boxes

--	--	--	--

## Find the following words/phrases:

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Lunch _____          | 11. I drink _____         |
| 2. Fish _____           | 12. Lose weight _____     |
| 3. How delicious! _____ | 13. Supper/tea _____      |
| 4. Orange juice _____   | 14. Chips _____           |
| 5. Never _____          | 15. How disgusting! _____ |
| 6. Breakfast _____      | 16. I lead _____          |
| 7. I ate _____          | 17. Vegetables _____      |
| 8. Yesterday _____      | 18. I took/had _____      |
| 9. A healthy life _____ | 19. Healthily _____       |
| 10. I take/have _____   | 20. The truth is _____    |



## You read some blogs about sport

- Je fais du sport de temps en temps. Samedi je ferai de la natation et je jouerai au basket. Cependant le foot ne m'intéresse pas! **Antoine**
- Garder la forme m'intéresse beaucoup. Je fais beaucoup de sports. Ce que j'aime le plus c'est faire du vélo. Je suis très sportive. **Lucie**
- Ma soeur est très sportive. Elle fait du jogging et du patinage chaque jour. Moi, je ne fais rien! **Gabriel**
- Ce que j'aime le moins c'est faire du kayak. Je n'aime pas faire de la voile non plus. Cependant, l'équitation m'intéresse. **Marc**

**What kind of opinions does these people have about sports?**

Write **P** (positive), **N** (negative), **P+N** (positive + negative)

1	Antoine	
2	Lucie	
3	Gabriel	
4	Marc	

**Find the following words/phrases:**

1. I am interested in keeping fit

---

2. She does jogging

---

3. What I like most

---

4. Skating

---

5. To do horseriding

---

6. What I like least

---

7. To do canoeing

---

8. I don't like sailing either

---

9. I am very sporty

---

10. I don't do anything

---

## Monsieur Vu enquires about a room

- Puis-je vous aider?
- **Je veux réserver une chambre double**
- Une chambre avec douche ou bain?
- **Avec bain et un balcon**
- Avec vue sur la mer?
- **Ça m'est égal**
- Comment vous appelez-vous?
- **Mon nom est Vu. Les chiens, sont-ils permis?**
- Non. Pour combien de nuits Monsieur Vu?
- **Pour sept nuits**
- Pour quelle date?
- **Je me reste du seize au vingt-deux juin. Ça coûte combien?**
- Ça coûte trois cents soixante euros.

Are the following statements true (T), false (F) or not in text (NT)

1	Monsieur Vu wants a room with a sea view	
2	He wants breakfast	
3	He will be staying from the 14 to 22 July	
4	The room will cost 360 euros	
5	Dogs are allowed	

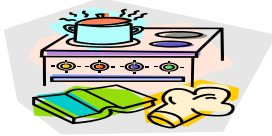





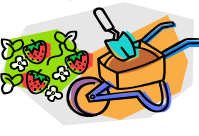

Find the following words:

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. room _____             | 7. Which date? _____     |
| 2. bath _____             | 8. I am staying _____    |
| 3. surname _____          | 9. How much is it? _____ |
| 4. balcony _____          | 10. How many? _____      |
| 5. sea view _____         | 11. with _____           |
| 6. I'm not bothered _____ | 12. are allowed _____    |

## Ma Maison

1. C'est la salle où je dors et j'écoute de la musique
2. C'est la salle où mes parents préparent le déjeuner
3. C'est la salle où je me douche et je me brosse les dents.
4. Ici on plante des fleurs et on tend la pelouse.
5. C'est la salle où nous regardons la télé et nous parlons un peu.
6. C'est la salle où je fais mes devoirs à l'ordinateur
7. Ici on a une table de ping-pong au lieu de la voiture.
8. C'est la salle où on dîne, cependant normalement on mange dans la cuisine.

### Match the numbers with the correct letters

<p>A - cuisine</p> 	<p>B - salle à manger</p> 	<p>C - chambre</p> 	<p>D - bureau</p> 				
<p>E - salle de bains</p> 	<p>F - salon</p> 	<p>G - jardin</p> 	<p>H - garage</p> 				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8









### Find the following words:

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. room _____               | 6. we watch _____            |
| 2. I sleep _____            | 7. we talk _____             |
| 3. I brush my teeth _____   | 8. here _____                |
| 4. one cuts the grass _____ | 9. we have dinner _____      |
| 5. I do my homework _____   | 10. instead of the car _____ |

## La personnalité

1. Ma sœur ne pense jamais aux autres gens
2. Ma meilleure amie m'achète toujours des choses. Elle donne beaucoup de cadeaux à tout le monde
3. Mon amie parle tout le temps. Elle aime se mettre en contact avec ses amis.
4. Ma femme est positive et croise les doigts dans toutes les situations
5. Mes enfants se comportent mal. Ils causent toujours des problèmes
6. Mon ami n'a jamais peur. Il n'est jamais nerveux
7. Ma tante n'est jamais positive.
8. Mon frère ne fait jamais ses devoirs. Il ne fait rien pour aider à la maison

### Match the numbers with the correct letters

A - courageux 	B - optimiste 	C - égoïste 	D - aimable 
E - pessimiste 	F - paresseux 	G - méchant 	H - bavarde 

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

### Find the following words:

1. never thinks about \_\_\_\_\_
2. buys things \_\_\_\_\_
3. gives presents \_\_\_\_\_
4. to everyone \_\_\_\_\_
5. to be in touch with \_\_\_\_\_
6. cross one's fingers \_\_\_\_\_
7. behave badly \_\_\_\_\_
8. cause problems \_\_\_\_\_
9. never have fear \_\_\_\_\_
10. doesn't do anything \_\_\_\_\_
11. to help \_\_\_\_\_

## Complete the sentences using the correct letters

Salut je m'appelle **J** Paris avec ma famille. Normalement pour le déjeuner je mange un hamburger avec des frites et je bois  le fast-food. Je sais qu'il est très malsain parce qu'il contient  mener une vie plus saine et perdre  avec du riz et des légumes et  pratiquer plus de  footing parce que c'est  à la piscine avec mes amis et j'ai fait de la natation.

I. J'ai bu de l'eau. J'aimerais aussi

J. Pierre. J'habite à

K. amusant. Cependant, samedi je suis allé

L. sport. Je préfère faire du

M. importante. J'ai un régime

N. du poids. Hier pour le dîner j'ai mangé du poisson

O. beaucoup de gras. Cependant j'aimerais

P. un coca. J'adore

## Fabienne talks about life as an immigrant

Salut! Ça va?

Je m'appelle Fabienne. Je suis de Maroc et j'ai seize ans. J'habite en France depuis trois ans. Ma famille est venue ici pour trouver des boulots et pour découvrir une autre culture. J'ai appris bien parler le français. Dans tous les pays, il y a les gens racistes qui n'aident jamais aux immigrants, mais généralement les français sont très sympas et respectent les religions différentes.

### Which 3 of the following statements are true?

A	Fabienne has been living in France for 17 years
B	Her family came looking for work
C	She does not like French culture
C	She has learnt French well
D	She has encountered lots of racism
E	French people have generally been very nice

Write the letters in the correct boxes

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

### Find the following words:

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. work _____            | 7. i have learnt _____     |
| 2. for three years _____ | 8. help _____              |
| 3. came here _____       | 9. French _____            |
| 4. look for _____        | 10. experience _____       |
| 5. people _____          | 11. in all countries _____ |
| 6. never _____           | 12. they respect _____     |

## Complete the sentences using the correct letters

Salut je suis Julie. Demain je vais faire du shopping avec mes  faire du shopping, mais le problème c'est qu'en ce moment je n'ai pas d' dommage! Le soir nous allons aller au cinéma et après nous allons aller au  Paul adore la pizza, cependant  souvent. Je préfère manger quelque chose  manger des gâteaux parce qu'ils y sont  au centre sportif avec mon frère aîné où nous avons joué au  génial. Normalement nous faisons du sport deux ou trois fois chaque semaine parce que nous aimons beaucoup garder  à la cantine où nous avons mangé un sandwich au jambon et nous avons bu  coca parce qu'il contient beaucoup de  prendre du poids. Qu'est-ce qu'il est malsain!

K. différente. Pourtant nous allons

L. sucre. En plus, je ne veux pas

M. pas moi. Je ne la mange pas

N. de l'eau - pas de

O. la forme. Après nous sommes

allés

P. délicieux. Hier je suis allée

Q. restaurant italien.

R. basket. C'était

S. argent. Quel

T. amis. J'adore

## Advantages & disadvantages of new technology

Mon nouveau portable est vraiment chouette. Il n'est pas un modèle très moderne, donc je suis sûr qu'il n'y aura pas de problèmes. Je fais toutes sortes de choses avec. Évidemment j'aime bavarder avec mes copines mais je ne prends jamais de photos. J'adore surfer sur internet et télécharger d'information. Et le mieux c'est que je peux comparer les prix quand je fais des achats. Cependant l'inconvénient c'est que ça coûte chère. Aussi j'ai peur de le perdre. C'est le pire.

Answer the following statements true (T) false (F) or not in text (NT):

1. Sandrine's mobile phone is old fashioned	
2. She often uses her phone as a camera	
3. Her favourite facility is being able to download information	
4. She finds advertisements an inconvenience	
5. She's scared of losing it	

Find the following words/phrases:

1. choses \_\_\_\_\_
2. jamais \_\_\_\_\_
3. pas \_\_\_\_\_
4. le mieux \_\_\_\_\_
5. inconvénient \_\_\_\_\_
7. le pire \_\_\_\_\_
8. tout/tous/toutes \_\_\_\_\_



