



FRENCH A LEVEL – Year 12

THEMES

A well organised file is the key to success at A Level. If you keep to these guidelines you will have no difficulty in keeping yourself prepared for lessons and keeping up with what is expected of you. Please label your file dividers as follows:

1.Aspects of French-speaking society: current trends

- **The changing nature of family (La famille en voie de changement)**
 - Grands-parents, parents et enfants – soucis et problèmes
 - Monoparentalité, homoparentalité, familles recomposées
 - La vie de couple – nouvelles tendances
- **The 'cyber-society' (La « cyber-société »)**
 - Qui sont les cybernautes ?
 - Comment la technologie facilite la vie quotidienne
 - Quels dangers la « cyber-société » pose-t-elle ?
- **The place of voluntary work (Le rôle du bénévolat)**
 - Qui sont et que font les bénévoles ?
 - Le bénévolat – quelle valeur pour ceux qui sont aidés ?
 - Le bénévolat – quelle valeur pour ceux qui aident ?

2.Artistic culture in the French-speaking world

- **A culture proud of its heritage (Une culture fière de son patrimoine)**
 - Le patrimoine sur le plan national, régional et local
 - Comment le patrimoine reflète la culture
 - Le patrimoine et le tourisme
- **Contemporary francophone music (La musique francophone contemporaine)**
 - La diversité de la musique francophone contemporaine
 - Qui écoute et apprécie cette musique ?
 - Comment sauvegarder cette musique ?
- **Cinema: the 7th art form (Cinéma : le septième art)**
 - Pourquoi le septième art ?
 - Le cinéma – une passion nationale ?
 - Evolution du cinéma – les grandes lignes

3. Works

Film

- *La Haine* (Mathieu Kassovitz 1995)

Book

- *No et Moi* (Delphine de Vigan)

4. Grammar

When you are given handouts, please ensure that they are filed in the appropriate section of your folder. **If you miss a lesson for any reason, it is your responsibility to get a copy of anything handed out, we will have your copy so come and see us before the next lesson.**

It is essential that you bring your file to every lesson.

TEXTBOOKS/ON LINE LEARNING SUBSCRIPTIONS

We primarily use the on line learning platform Kerboodle. Kerboodle is an interactive website which encourages students to develop into fully engaged and independent learners. Resources such as animations, case-studies and simulations help support different types of learning styles and abilities, with many activities containing instant and detailed feedback to reinforce what they have covered in the lesson. The subscription also allows them access to an online version of the A'level text book that we use therefore students are not required to purchase a textbook.

Other text books that we use are:

- 🍎 AQA A-level French includes AS (d'Angelo, Gilles, Hares, Léchelle, Chevrier-Clarke, Littlewood, Thathapudi) published by Hoddder Education

However it is not compulsory to buy this since the Oxford book is available on line with your Kerboodle subscription. We do however ask for a contribution of £10 towards the Kerboodle subscriptions in year 12 and in year 13

FRENCH ASSISTANT/PRIVATE STUDY

You will see the Language Assistant once a week. **This is a compulsory lesson** and if you know that you are going to be away you must inform him or her. Attendance at these sessions will be closely monitored

Use your private study time to develop your independent study skills (not just to complete homework!). Use online resources such as Kerboodle for explicit exam practice, or for more general information read French newspapers or blogs as you will be expected to know about current affairs in France. Look at the tips below for more advice. Remember for every hour lesson you should do **at least** one hour private study (**that's 4 hours a week!!!!!!**)

Kerboodle Log-in: _____ Kerboodle Password: _____

REALLY USEFUL FRENCH WEBSITES



TO WORK ON YOUR LISTENING



You should select a short audio or video clip from the Internet. Play the clip at least three times and write a brief summary in French (it needn't be any longer than 50 words) with a vocabulary list of at

least 10 words. These could be key words or they could be words that are new to you and had to be looked up.

It is easier to start with short news bulletins. Video clips are ideal as they are easier to understand. Start with shorter clips and then when you feel ready, you could choose a radio programme from the Radio station websites listed below.

French News

www.euronews.net

Select language 'français' and then choose from a wide variety of News videos.

<https://fr.news.yahoo.com/monde/>

Follow the link to **Video Actualites** for three-minute news clips.

French TV channel websites:

<http://www.tf1.fr/tf1>

Choose a programme you are interested in or browse for video clips:

For celebrity gossip....

<https://fr.news.yahoo.com/people/>

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

www.bbc.co.uk/languages/french/news

Follow this link for French articles, tv programmes and news

TO WORK ON YOUR READING



The above websites will also have reading articles. Select an article which interests you, read it carefully and select at least 10 new pieces of vocabulary to look up. The choice of topic area is limitless. It is a good idea to vary the topic area and to choose articles related to the syllabus topics so that you encounter a variety of vocabulary.

EXAM INFORMATION

Assessments:

You will sit 2 separate papers for your year 12 exams as well as the speaking exam..

Paper 1: Listening, reading and writing

What's assessed:

- Aspects of French-speaking society: current trends
- Artistic culture in the French-speaking world
- Grammar

How it's assessed:

- Written exam: 1 hour 45 minutes
- 90 marks

Questions

- Listening and responding to spoken passages from a range of contexts and sources. Studio recordings will be used and you will have individual control of the recording.(35 marks).
- Reading and responding to a variety of texts. Questions will target main points, gist and detail.(45 marks).
- Questions for listening and reading will be in French and require answers in French/non verbal responses (tick boxes/multi choice etc..)
- Translation into English; a passage of minimum 70 words (10 marks).

No access to a dictionary during the assessment.

Paper 2: Writing

What's assessed:

- The film we have studied
- Grammar

How it's assessed:

- Written exam: 1 hour 30 minutes
- 50 marks

Questions:

- Translation into French; a passage of minimum 70 words (15 marks).
- One question in French on the set film from a choice of two questions (35 marks).
- All questions will require a critical and analytical response to aspects such as plot, characterisation, imagery or other stylistic features as appropriate to the work studied.
- Bullet points will be provided to steer content however these are optional and intended for support

*AQA advise to write approximately 250 words for the essay however in reality you will need to write at least double this to access the higher grades. Excessively long essays however may be self penalising if you do not achieve a balanced response.

Make sure you answer the question given, or both parts of the question if there are 2 parts. Focus on using a wide variety of vocabulary, with good structures that make your work 'flow' nicely. Accuracy is also important so make sure that you leave enough time to check through your work at the end. Use your **imagination** & make sure you address the task. **Check verbs-** tense & person + endings, **check adjectival agreements** and remember you want to try to include a **variety of structures and tenses**

Check spellings and remember you are in control – it's your opportunity to shine and show the progress you've made since GCSE– if you know something is incorrect –do not use it!

Paper 3: Speaking :

What's assessed:

One sub-theme from Aspects of French-speaking society: current trends and one sub-theme from Artistic culture in the French-speaking world.

How it's assessed:

- Oral exam: 12–14 minutes
- 60 marks

Questions:

Discussion of two sub-themes (6–7 minutes on each) with the discussion based on a stimulus card for each sub-theme. You get to study the cards for 15 minutes before the test begins.

Each card will have visual stimulus and 3 printed questions

One of the questions will be designed for you to show your knowledge of the French speaking society but you will also demonstrate your knowledge throughout the discussion.

You will also need to ask a question to show your understanding of the stimulus material

No access to a dictionary during the assessment or during the preparation time.

WHAT CAN I DO TO REVISE?

- 🕒 Go back through everything in your file. Re read articles and revise key vocabulary from the topics covered throughout the year. It is also a good idea to look over GCSE vocabulary too.
- 🕒 Revise verbs, tenses and grammar points covered this year (see list below)
- 🕒 Look through previous Listening, Reading and Writing practice, especially past papers.
- 🕒 Use useful revision sites including past paper practice on Kerboodle

GRAMMAR CHECKLIST

Nouns

Gender

Singular and plural forms

Articles

Definite, indefinite and partitive

Adjectives

Agreement

Position

Comparative and superlative

Use of adjectives as nouns (eg *le vieux, les Anglais*)

Demonstrative (*ce, cet, cette, ces*)

Indefinite (including *autre, chaque, même, quelque*)

Possessive (*mon, ma, mes, etc*)

Interrogative and exclamatory (*quel, quelle, quels, quelles*)

Numerals

Cardinal (eg *un, deux*)

Ordinal (eg *premier, deuxième*)

Expression of time and date

Adverbs

Formation of adverbs in *-ment*

Comparative and superlative

Interrogative (including *combien (de), comment, où, pourquoi, quand*)

Quantifiers/intensifiers

(including *assez, beaucoup, moins, plus, la plupart, plusieurs, presque, tant, très, trop*)

Pronouns

Personal: subject, including *on*

Object: direct and indirect

Disjunctive/emphatic personal, as subject and object: *moi/moi-même*, etc

Position and order

Reflexive

Relative (including *qui, que, dont, le quel etc, auquel etc, ce qui, ce que*)

Demonstrative (*celui, celle, ceux, celles*; and *celui-ci/celui-là* etc)

Indefinite (including *quelqu'un, quelque chose*)

Possessive (*le mien* etc)

Interrogative (including *qui, que, quoi*)

Use of *y, en*

Verbs

Conjugation of regular *-er, -ir, -re* verbs, modal verbs, principal irregular verbs, including reflexive verbs

Agreement of verb and subject

Use of *il y a*

Modes of address (*tu, vous*)

Impersonal verbs

Constructions with verbs

Verbs followed by an infinitive (with or without a preposition)

Dependent infinitives (*faire réparer*) (recognition only)

Perfect infinitive

Negative forms

Interrogative forms

Use of tenses:

- present
- perfect (including agreement of past participle)
- imperfect
- future
- conditional
- future perfect
- conditional perfect
- pluperfect
- past historic (recognition only).

Use of the infinitive, present participle (eg *en arrivant*) and past participle

Verbal paraphrases and their uses (including *aller + infinitive, venir de + infinitive*)

Passive voice:

- present tense
- other (recognition only)

Subjunctive mood: present (common uses, for example, after expressions of possibility, necessity,

obligation and after conjunctions such as *bien que*)

Prepositions

All prepositions, both simple (eg *sous*) and complex (eg *au-delà de*)

Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions (eg *et, ou, mais*)

Subordinating conjunctions

Negation

Use of negative particles (eg *ne...pas, ne...personne, ne...que*)

Use of *ne* with negative subjects (eg *Personne n'est venu*)

Questions

Commands

Word order

Inversion after speech

Other constructions

Time expressions with *depuis* and *il y a*

Comparative constructions

Indirect speech

Discourse markers

(eg *Au contraire, En fait*)

Fillers

(eg *alors, bon*)