

En classe

LEARNING OUTCOME: To understand how to revise in Languages

- 1 Identify what we need to revise for
- 2 Revise the list of topics we need to revise for
- 3 Explore how to learn vocabulary, grammar and the different papers
- 4 Explore how to apply these techniques to exam-style questions

LESSON DESTINATIONS



You need to find time to:

1. **Learn vocabulary**
2. **Memorise your model answers.**
3. **Practise grammar: especially the tenses.**

(But also working on accuracy of use of language for your writing and speaking: connectives, opinions, adjectives, time expressions, verbs followed by infinitive, negative words, etc.)

4. **Practise for your speaking exam:** it's your first exam.

Mock W.B. 17th March

GCSE exam W.B. 5th May

- practise role play tasks
- practise photo -based tasks
- learn well your model answers so you can practise the general conversation task

5. **Do past papers: listening, reading and writing.**

- Listening papers:
- Reading papers:
 - Remember to practise translations from French to English
- Writing papers:
 - Practise how to recognise which tense you need to use in each bullet point
 - Practise how adapt the bullet points of the different tasks
 - Practise How to use tenses well
 - Practise How to avoid repetitions
 - Practise how to adapt the model answers to the different bullet points
 - Learn key sentences you can adapt and use in every writing and speaking.
 - Learn WOW sentences to spice up your writing and get those extra mark
 - Practise translations from English to French.

1. Identify what we need to revise for

Topics in the exam: tick off the ones you learnt/ revised/ revisited/ checked

Theme 1: Identity and culture

- Me, my family and friends
 - Relationships with family and friends
 - Marriage/partnership
- Technology in everyday life
 - Social media
 - Mobile technology
- Free-time activities
 - Music
 - Cinema and TV
 - Food: meals of the day and eating habits
 - eating out : going to a restaurant/ ordering food
 - Sport and sports events
- Customs and festivals in French-speaking countries/communities

Theme 2: Local, national, international and global areas of interest

- Home, town, neighbourhood and region
 - Your house: rooms and furniture
 - Places in town
 - Shops
 - Problems in the town
 - What it's there to do
 - How you would improve your town
 - What it's your neighbourhood like
 - Your region
 - Advantages and disadvantages of living in the city or countryside
 - Where you would like to live
- Social issues
 - Charity/voluntary work
 - Healthy/unhealthy living
 - Daily routine
- Global issues
 - The environment
 - Poverty/homelessness
- Travel and tourism
 - What you do on holidays
 - Where you stay/ stayed
 - Problems when staying on holidays
 - Places where you would like to go

Theme 3: Current and future study and employment

- My studies
 - Subjects
 - Teachers
 - Exams: pressure, grades
 - What I want to study
- Life at school/college
 - School facilities
 - School rules
 - Uniform
 - After school activities
 - School trips & exchanges
 - Bullying
- Education post-16
 - University
 - Going to college: doing an apprenticeship
 - Gap year
- Jobs, career choices and ambitions
 - Jobs
 - Part time jobs
 - Places of work
 - Work experience
 - Job interviews
 - curriculum

Topics in the exam: tick off the ones you learn/ revised/ revisited/ Rechecked

Theme 1: Identity and culture	Learnt	Revised	Revisited	Re-checked
➤ Me, my family and friends				
▪ Family members vocab				
• Relationships with family and friends				
•Marriage/partnership				
➤Technology in everyday life				
• Social media				
• Mobile technology				
➤Free-time activities				
▪Music				
▪Cinema and TV				
▪Food: meals of the day and eating habits				
▪eating out : going to a restaurant/ ordering food				
▪Sport and sports events				
➤ Customs and festivals in French-speaking countries/communities				

Topics in the exam: tick off the ones you learn/ revise/ revisit

Theme 2: Local, national, international and global areas of interest	learnt	Revised	Revisited	Re-checked
<p>➤ Home, town, neighbourhood and region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Your house: rooms and furniture▪ Places in town▪ Shops▪ Problems in the town▪ What it's there to do▪ How you would improve your town▪ What it's your neighbourhood like▪ Your region▪ Advantages and disadvantages of living in the city or countryside▪ Where you would like to live				

2. Revise the list of topics we need to revise for

Topics in the exam: tick off the ones you learn/ revise/ revisit

Theme 2: Local, national, international and global areas of interest	learnt	Revised	Revisited	Re-checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Social issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Charity/voluntary work ▪ Healthy/unhealthy living ▪ Daily routine ➤ Global issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environment • Poverty/homelessness ➤ Travel and tourism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What you do on holidays ▪ Where you stay/ stayed ▪ Problems when staying on holidays ▪ Places where you would like to go 				

2. Revise the list of topics we need to revise for

Topics in the exam: tick off the ones you learn/ revise/ revisit

Theme 3: Current and future study and employment	learnt	Revised	Revisited	Re-checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ My studies<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Subjects▪ Teachers▪ Exams: pressure, grades▪ What I want to study ➤ Life at school/college<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ School facilities▪ School rules▪ Uniform▪ After school activities▪ School trips & exchanges▪ Bullying				

2. Revise the list of topics we need to revise for

Topics in the exam: tick off the ones you learn/ revise/ revisit

Theme 3: Current and future study and employment	learnt	Revised	Revisited	Re-checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Education post-16<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ University➤ Going to college: doing an apprenticeship➤ Gap year ➤ Jobs, career choices and ambitions<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Jobs▪ Part time jobs▪ Places of work▪ Work experience▪ Job interviews▪ curriculum				

2.Revise the list of topics we need to revise for

Topics in the exam: tick off the ones you learn/ revise/ revisit

My areas of Strength	learnt	Revised	Revisited	Re-checked

2.Revise the list of topics we need to revise for

Topics in the exam: tick off the ones you learn/ revise/ revisit

My Areas for Development	Learnt	Revised	Revisited	Re-checked

2.Revise the list of topics we need to revise for

1. LEARN VOCABULARY

Knowledge of vocabulary is the key to your success.

The more words and phrases you know, the more understanding you will have and the more successful you will be!

This sounds great, but when you have limited time, how can you take on-board what can feel like an endless stream of new words? Don't worry. In the next slides there are some tricks and techniques that can help you learn, and crucially retain, that all important vocabulary.

3. Explore how to learn vocabulary, grammar and the different papers

- Make **Vocabulary Themes**: Memorising vocabulary out of context can be an inefficient way of studying. Instead, try to group the vocabulary that you are learning into themes. For instance, consider learning the words you would need to describe your evening meal – the food items, the utensils and the experience. The human brain functions by making connections. If you study vocabulary in a way that you can associate with a real lived experience, you will find it easier to remember more words.
- **Learn words in phrases**: Instead of looking at single words in isolation, memorising set phrases can really boost your vocabulary and confidence. (you can use the model answers or simple sentences we have seen in class or you find in a past paper) Like this, when you write or speak, instead of struggling to construct a sentence from scratch you will have a bank of common phrases on the tip of your tongue.

- **Flashcards and Post-Its**

Flashcards are a tried and tested technique for language learning. Make them, create a flashcard with a group of words based on a topic: e.g. holidays, hotel, school rules, uniform, shops, problems in the city, etc. You will learn the vocabulary whilst making them, as well as whilst using them. Another option is labelling objects, such as those around your house, with their name in Spanish using post-its. You can also do post-its with short sentences and have them in your room where you see them every day and can revise them quickly.

3. Explore how to learn vocabulary, grammar and the different papers

- **Practice Little and Often**

The goal with vocabulary is to transfer the knowledge from short term memory into long term memory. Regular repetition of words and phrases really help with this. Revising vocabulary in short bursts can reinforce your knowledge.

Apps & websites can be useful in this regard:

duolingo/

quizlet: [AQA GCSE French Revision | Quizlet](#)

BBC Bitesize: [GCSE French - AQA \(for exams until 2025\) - BBC Bitesize](#) the first part has vocabulary organised by topics, which is super useful (below you have some screen shots of the topics you can find

Free time activities



Music, cinema and TV in French

Can you talk about music, cinema and TV shows in French? Learn vocabulary and develop your listening, speaking and reading skills with practice exercises.



Sport in French

Can you understand people talk about sport in French? Learn vocabulary about different types of sport and sports personalities and test your knowledge with a quiz.

3. Explore how to learn vocabulary, grammar and the different papers

- Use your knowledge organiser: you will receive a copy.



A great tool which contains not only vocabulary organised by themes (with short sentences you can learn and use in one of the techniques seen above), but also grammar. AND for every theme and grammar point you have a QR code with a link to a Quizzlet quiz to practise.

6 curly	frisé	6 curly	frisé	7. kind, nice	gentil / gentille	10 ugly	laide	11 long	long/longue	12 glasses	les lunettes (f)	13 medium	mi-long	14 length	longueur	15 medium	de taille moyenne	16 old	vieux/vieille	17 ages	les yeux (m)	18 spot, pimple	le bouton	19 amazing	étonnant	20 wavy	ondulé	21	0	22	0	23	0	24	0	25	0	26	0	27	0	28	0	29	0	30	0	31	0	32	0																																																																																				
half-brother	le demi-frère	half-sister	la demi-sœur	wife/woman	la femme	daughter/girl	la fille	son	le fils	grandmother	la grand-mère	grandfather	le grand-père	grandparents	les grands-parents (m)	husband	le mari	birth	la naissance	born on the ...	né(e) le ...	name	le nom	granddaughter	la petite-fille	grandson	le petit-fils	first name	le prénom	uncle	le oncle	twin	le jumeau / la jumeau	to be born	naître	nephew	le neveu	generous	généreux / généreuse	kind, nice	gentil / gentille	happy	heureux / heureuse	ugly	laide	long	long/longue	glasses	les lunettes (f)	medium	mi-long	length	longueur	medium	de taille moyenne	old	vieux/vieille	ages	les yeux (m)	spot, pimple	le bouton	amazing	étonnant	wavy	ondulé	understanding	compréhensif/compréhensive	trust	de confiance	bad tempered	de mauvaise humeur	strange	étrange	proud	fier/fière	mad, crazy	folle/folle	lucky	chanceux/chanceuse	together	ensemble	to get on (with)	s'entendre (avec)	to make friends	se faire des amis	dead	mort	partner	le/la partenaire	boyfriend	le petit ami	girlfriend	la petite amie	straight	raide	relationships	les rapports (m)	separated	séparé	to argue	se disputer	to get married	se marier	to know (a person)	connaître	mind	l'esprit (m)	to spell	écrire	to annoy	gêner	jealous	jalous/jalouse	gosh	oh là là	to be fed up	(en avoir) marre	to disagree	se désaccorder	to get angry	se mettre en colère	to die	mourir	to realise	se rendre compte	to separate	se séparer	ring	le bague	to marry	épouser	engagement	les fiançailles	wedding	les noces (f)

3. Explore how to learn vocabulary, grammar and the different papers

Set a Goal: a realistic number of words you can learn every day/ every other day

Set yourself an achievable target for the words and phrases you want to learn each week. You all have lots of other commitments and goals. Set a pace that suits you and your life. If you have a French exam coming up, then you have a deadline set for you. In this case, try to start studying early and spread out your vocabulary learning across the time you have rather than cramming at the end!

When you are taking a break, watch a French film with subtitles, even if it's in the background, it will be useful, and your ear will get used to recognising words.

3. Explore how to learn vocabulary, grammar and the different papers

Learn Model Answers

- You have a copy of all model answers. We have learnt them little by little, now you have to revisit them and make sure you know them.
- You have to be able to answer all the questions for each topic (not all the answers have to be long)
- REMEMBER: giving extended answers will improve your grade.

3. Practise grammar









Knowledge of grammar and using it correctly is another key to your success.

➤ Use the grammar part of the knowledge organiser to learn and the QR codes to practise it.

➤ use BBC Bitesize

Scroll down to get to the grammar part

Grammar

 <p>French nouns and articles A noun is a naming word used for a person, thing, place or idea. The word for 'the' or 'a' changes depending on the gender of the noun and whether it is singular or plural.</p>	 <p>French prepositions Prepositions describe where and when something is in relation to something else. Get to grips with some commonly used French prepositions and check your understanding with activities and a quiz.</p>	 <p>French adjectives In French most adjectives come after the noun. Get to grips with constructing sentences containing adjectives and how to 'agree' them with the nouns they describe.</p>	 <p>French adverbs Adverbs add meaning to a verb and describe actions. They usually describe the 'where', 'when' or 'how'. Practise using them in French sentences.</p>
 <p>French pronouns Pronouns replace nouns in a sentence. They are usually quicker ways to refer to a noun and reduce repetition. Types of pronoun include subject pronouns, direct and indirect object pronouns.</p>	 <p>The French present tense Use the present tense to describe what happens regularly and what is happening now. Get to grips with regular and irregular verbs and check your understanding with activities and a quiz.</p>	 <p>The French perfect and pluperfect tenses The perfect tense describes an action in the past that has finished. The pluperfect is used to talk about actions far back in the past such as events that have</p>	 <p>The French imperfect tense The imperfect tense describes an ongoing action in the past or something that used to happen. Get to grips with using the imperfect tense and check your understanding with a quiz.</p>

3. Explore how to learn vocabulary, grammar and the different papers

Topics in the exam: tick off the ones you learn/ revise/ revisit

Grammar topics	learnt	Revised	Revisited	Re-checked
➤ Present regular verbs				
➤ Present irregular verbs				
➤ Preterito regular verbs				
➤ Preterito irregular verbs				
➤ Imperfect regular verbs				
➤ Imperfect irregular verbs				
➤ Simple future: ir + a + infinitive				
➤ Future 2: (will...) infinitive + é/ ás/ á/ emos/éis/án				
➤ Conditional: (would) infinitive + ía/ías/ía/íamos/íais/ían				
➤ Opinions + infinitive: me gusta/ me encanta..+ infinitive				
➤ Me gustaría/ me encantaría +infinitive				
➤ Verbs + infinitive: querer+ infin./ poder+infinitive/				
➤ Tener que + infinitive/ deber + infinitive				
➤ Negative words				
➤ Connectives				

2.Revise the list of topics we need to revise for

4. Practise for your speaking exam: it's your first exam.

- Mock W.B. 17th March
- GCSE exam W.B. 5th May

- practise role play tasks
- practise photo- based tasks
- learn well your model answers so you can practise the general conversation task

Download past papers from AQA or Ask your teacher for role play and photo card tasks so you can prepare.

5. DO AQA PAST PAPERS -

This is a great way to get familiar with the layout of the exams and the types of questions that could come up. You will also be able to practise exam skills.

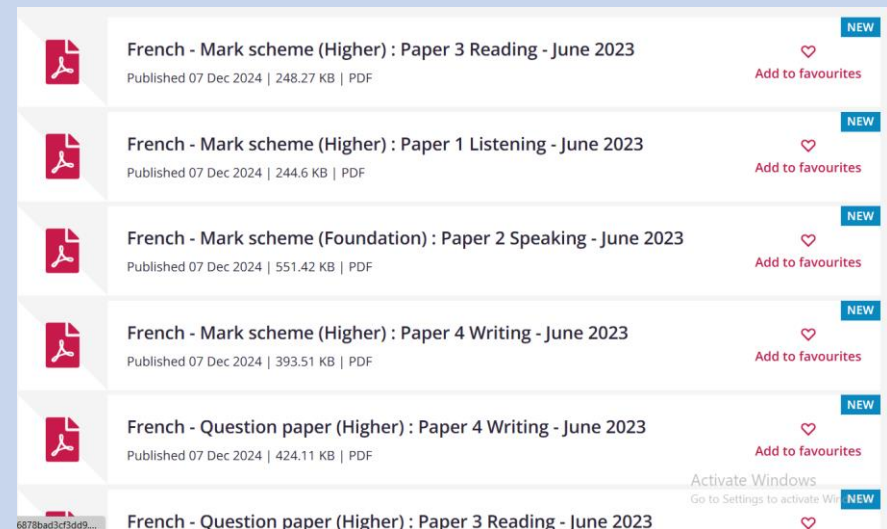
It will also be a good way of identifying which areas of grammar or vocabulary you find the most difficult and where you should focus your revision time.

Download the papers yourself and/ or ask your teacher for copies of the past papers. No need to print the papers if you do not wish to, write the answers in a book and see your teacher for the mark scheme or download the mark scheme yourself.

[AQA | French | GCSE | GCSE French](#)

Also BBC Bitesize

[GCSE French - AQA \(for exams until 2025\) - BBC Bitesize](#)



A screenshot of a document list interface showing five entries for French GCSE past papers. Each entry includes a PDF icon, the document title, the publication date, the file size, and a 'NEW' badge. There is also an 'Add to favourites' option with a heart icon for each item.

Document Title	Published	Size	Format	Badge	Action
French - Mark scheme (Higher) : Paper 3 Reading - June 2023	07 Dec 2024	248.27 KB	PDF	NEW	Add to favourites
French - Mark scheme (Higher) : Paper 1 Listening - June 2023	07 Dec 2024	244.6 KB	PDF	NEW	Add to favourites
French - Mark scheme (Foundation) : Paper 2 Speaking - June 2023	07 Dec 2024	551.42 KB	PDF	NEW	Add to favourites
French - Mark scheme (Higher) : Paper 4 Writing - June 2023	07 Dec 2024	393.51 KB	PDF	NEW	Add to favourites
French - Question paper (Higher) : Paper 4 Writing - June 2023	07 Dec 2024	424.11 KB	PDF	NEW	Add to favourites
French - Question paper (Higher) : Paper 3 Reading - June 2023				NEW	Add to favourites

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows

What to do after you do the papers the papers

- Download the mark scheme or ask your teacher for them, and mark the papers.
- Make a list of the main words you did not recognise, and learn them.
- It is important also to analyse why you made the mistakes:
 - Did you read the question fully and properly?
 - Did you understand what the question was asking? (did you re-read to check?)
 - Did you answer in the correct language?
 - Did you check your answers after writing them to make sure it makes sense and you did not write something silly?
 - Did you listen/ read carefully to make sure you did not miss any key words that change the meaning of the sentences: e.g. however; although; normally... but last week....; never; nobody, etc.
 - In the listening paper, did you use the 5 minutes reading time smartly: familiarising yourself with the topics, did you check all the options so you knew what was coming, did you annotate the paper,

3. Explore how to learn vocabulary, grammar and the different papers

Listening papers

- Download the mark scheme AND the transcripts, or ask your teacher for them, and mark the papers.
- Like previously, it is important also to analyse why you made the mistakes:
 - Did you read the question fully and properly?
 - Did you understand what the question was asking? (did you re-read to check?)
 - Did you answer in the correct language?
 - Did you check your answers after writing them to make sure it makes sense and you did not write something silly?
 - Did you listen carefully to make sure you did not miss any key words that change the meaning of the sentences: e.g. however; although; normally... but last week....; never; nobody, etc.
 - In the listening paper, **did you use the 5 minutes reading time smartly:** familiarising yourself with the topics, did you check all the options so you knew what was coming, did you annotate the paper,

Specific advice for Listening papers

- The listening exam is well known for being difficult, so you have to get used to it and PREPARE for it.
- The papers are challenging, so do the papers once, then use the transcripts while listening to the most difficult questions, like that you will SEE the words and LISTEN to how they sound. This technique will help you get used to the speed (how the words/ sentences sound when pronounced fast).
- Ideally, after using the transcripts, you should do the difficult questions once more without the transcripts to see if you understand better.
- Re-do the paper after a couple of weeks to see how much more you understand, to check you remember the words you learn. This is the way to train your memory.
- BE AWARE that AQA re-uses the vocabulary and key words, so the more you listen/ read / see them, the better. Repetition is the one of keys to improve memory

3. Explore how to learn vocabulary, grammar and the different papers