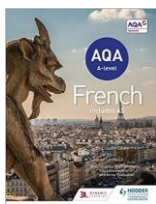




A level French

Google classroom: k739xoa

Textbook: AQA A-level French
Hodder Education
ISBN: 978-1-4718—5795-9



A bilingual dictionary : eg. Oxford-Hachette Dictionary
Oxford · Hardback · 1945 pages · ISBN 0198614225 ca £22

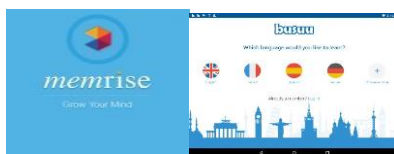
Online dictionary: Word Reference
<http://www.wordreference.com>

A French grammar book: e.g.

Practice Makes Perfect Complete French Grammar (Practice Makes Perfect Series) Paperback – 1 May 2012

French Grammar Drills, Third Edition Paperback – Student Edition, 2 May 2018 by [Eliane Kurbegov](#) (Author)

Ring binders and dividers



Useful apps:

French news and cultural websites:

<http://www.tv5monde.com> (Francophones news and culture)

<https://www.bfmtv.com/> (French news channel)

<http://www.parismatch.com/> (French magazine)

<https://www.newsinslowfrench.com/> (Good to practise listening)

Film, series and documentaries:

Netflix/ Amazon

Learning sites:

<https://www.memrise.com/course/1194303/aqa-a-level-french-year-1-as-2016/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z9dqxn>

<http://mfl.jimdo.com/resources/french-as-level>



SUBJECT CONTENT AREAS

Students study the following themes/sub-themes linked to at least one French-speaking country.

Aspects of French-speaking society: current trends

The changing nature of family
The 'cyber-society'
The place of voluntary work

Aspects of French-speaking society: current issues

Positive features of a diverse society
Life for the marginalised
How criminals are treated

Artistic culture in the French-speaking world

A culture proud of its heritage
Contemporary francophone music (La musique francophone contemporaine)
Cinema: the 7th art form

Aspects of political life in the French-speaking world

Teenagers, the right to vote and political commitment
Demonstrations, strikes – who holds the power?
Politics and immigration

FILM (study in 2021-22)	BOOK (study in 2020-21)
Au Revoir Les Enfants (François Truffaut)	No et moi (Delphine de Vigan)



A LEVEL

Paper 1: Listening, reading and writing

What's assessed

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

How it's assessed

Written exam: 2 hours 30 minutes
100 marks
50% of A-level

Questions

- Listening and responding to spoken passages from a range of contexts and sources covering different registers and adapted as necessary. (30 marks)
- Reading and responding to a variety of texts written for different purposes, drawn from a range of authentic sources and adapted as necessary. (50 marks)
- Translation into English; a passage of minimum 100 words (10 marks) □ Translation into French; a passage of minimum 100 words (10 marks).

Paper 2: Writing

What's assessed

One text and one film or two texts from the list set in the specification
Grammar

How it's assessed

Written exam: 2 hours
80 marks in total
20% of A-level

Questions

- **Either** one question in French on a set text from and one question in French on a set film **Or** two questions in French on set texts*.
- No access to a dictionary during the assessment.
- Approximately 300 words per essay.

Paper 3: Speaking

How it's assessed

Oral exam: 21–23 minutes (including 5 minutes preparation time)
60 marks in total
30% of A-level

Questions

- Discussion of a sub-theme with the discussion based on a stimulus card (5–6 minutes). The student studies the card for 5 minutes at the start of the test (25 marks).
- Presentation (2 minutes) and discussion (9–10 minutes) of individual research project (35 marks).



A LEVEL FRENCH TRANSITION PLC

Grammar	Weak	Partial	Secure
Nouns: link between spellings and gender			
Nouns: singular and plural forms			
Use of au / à la / à l' /aux			
Use of du / de la / de l' / des			
Adjectives : masculine, feminine, plural endings			
Adjectives : word order			
Adjectives : comparatives			
Possessive adjectives (mon, ma, mes etc)			
Indefinite adjectives (eg : <i>autre, chaque, même, quelque</i>)			
Numbers			
Date and Time			
Adverbs : spelling			
Quantifiers (eg : <i>assez, beaucoup, moins, plus, la plupart, plusieurs, presque, tant, très, trop</i>)			
Indirect and direct objects of sentences (concept)			
Present tense (regular verbs)			
Present tense (key irregulars)			
Imperfect tense (regular verbs)			
Imperfect tense (key irregulars)			
Future tense (regular verbs)			
Future tense (key irregulars)			
Conditional tense (regular verbs)			
Conditional tense (key irregulars)			
Perfect tense (regular avoir verbs)			
Perfect tense (irregular avoir verbs)			
Perfect tense (être irregulars)			
Reflexive verbs in present tense			
Reflexive verbs in perfect tense			
Reflexive verbs in imperfect tense			
Reflexive verbs in future tense			
Use of ne ... pas			
Use of ne ... jamais / ne ... plus / ne ... rien			
Prepositions : <i>derrière / devant / sur / sous / entre / près de / loin de / à côté de / au bout de</i>			
Conjunctions : <i>et, mis, aussi, également, mais, cependant, parce que, car, ou, où, puis, ensuite</i>			
Time expressions : <i>depuis, il y a + time, pendant, pour, demain, hier, aujourd'hui, maintenant</i>			
Forming questions through inversion of verb and subject			

Key Irregular Verbs

avoir	to have	être	to be	prendre	to take
aller	to go	faire	to do / make	mettre	to put (on)
venir	to come	devoir	to have to (must)	vouloir	to wish/want
devenir	to become	pouvoir	to be able to (can)	voir	to see



Skills	Weak	Partial	Secure
Using a bilingual dictionary			
Proof reading written work			
Learning off by heart (eg: 40-50 items so that all spellings and meanings are correct)			
Speaking spontaneously (not having prepared it in advance)			
Writing spontaneously (not having prepared it in advance)			
Hearing the gist when listening to longer extracts of French			
Hearing details when listening to longer extracts of French			
Understanding the gist when reading longer extracts of French			
Understanding details when reading longer extracts of French			
Summarising information you have heard or read			
Expressing and justifying points or opinions			
Translating into English			
Translating into French			



SUMMER WORK

1. Go through the PLC and rated yourself honestly against each element then achieve one of the following goals:

→ In the grammar section your minimum goal is to eliminate all reds.

2. Watch as much French films/ news as you can. Explore!

3. Write an essay of about 200 words on the following:

“Famille ou amis: qui sont les plus importants?”.

4. Translate the following into good English:

La francophonie, c'est une communauté de pays où les gens parlent le français. Dans le monde entier il y a en total 57 pays francophones. Certains sont près de la France, comme la Suisse ou la Belgique. D'autres sont à des milliers de kilomètres comme la province du Québec au Canada ou la Guadeloupe.

Dans 30 pays ou régions, le français est la seule langue officielle. Elle est utilisée par les hommes politiques, dans les médias, et on l'apprend dans les écoles. C'est le cas en France, bien sûr, mais aussi dans des pays d'Afrique comme le Bénin ou la Côte d'Ivoire.

Dans 26 pays, le français est l'une des langues officielles, mais ce n'est pas la seule. Alors, en Suisse, on parle le français et l'allemand. Au Canada, c'est la langue officielle avec l'anglais.

Il existe aussi des pays où le français n'est pas la langue officielle, mais elle est utilisée par ses habitants. Si on va au Maroc ou en Algérie, on trouve que les gens parlent très bien le français.

La plupart des pays ou régions francophones sont des anciennes colonies françaises. Mais il existe aussi des pays francophones qui ne le sont pas. La Belgique, par exemple. En fait, les frontières de la France n'ont pas toujours été les mêmes qu'aujourd'hui. Les frontières de la France s'étendaient au sud de la Belgique et le nord appartenait aux Pays-Bas. C'est pour cette raison que les langues officielles de la Belgique sont le français au sud, et le néerlandais au nord.