

GCSE French

Speaking Test

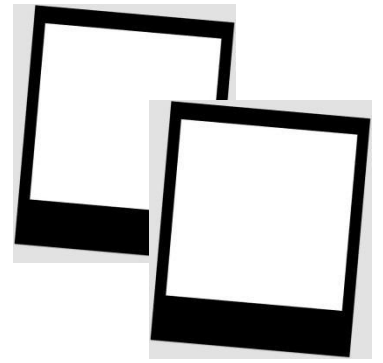


Photo Card description guidance: Higher level

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What is the Photo Card Task?

The speaking test has three elements which are tested in this order:

1. Role Play (any theme)
2. Photo card (one theme, not the one you have nominated for the conversation))
3. Conversation (remaining two themes, starting with the theme you have nominated)

You will be given the role play card and photo card in your 12-minute preparation time immediately before the test, and you can prepare as much as you can by writing down phrases you may want to use / read aloud.

How am I asked questions on the photo card?

You see three questions written down in advance of the test. You can prepare these on an answer sheet and you will have this sheet with you during the test. (You can read them aloud if you wish)

The examiner then asks you two 'unseen' questions.

What are questions like?

They follow a standard format in order to give you an opportunity to demonstrate the criteria

Why is there a photo card in the speaking test?

The photo card task gives you a chance to demonstrate the following skills:

- you can give information clearly in three tenses (present, past + future/conditional)
- you can develop answers
- you can give opinions and justifications

What does the photo card task look like?

HIGHER TIER

Card N Candidate's Photo card

- Look at the photo during the preparation period.
- Make any notes you wish to on an Additional Answer Sheet.
- Your teacher will then ask you questions about the photo and about topics related to **life at school/college**.

Sample task:



Your teacher will ask you the following 3 questions	
1	Qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur la photo ?
2	Tu préfères les sciences ou les langues ? ... Pourquoi ?
3	Tu voudrais continuer tes études ? ... Pourquoi/pourquoi pas ?
These are the unseen questions	
4	Que penses-tu du règlement scolaire ?
5	Comment était ton école primaire ?

How is it marked?

(Broken down into strands by H Myers)

[C]: Communication

[Guide: award highest in band if all three satisfied]

	[R]: Response to 5 questions	[D]: Development of answers to 5 questions	[O]: Opinions
13-15	replies to all (5) questions clearly	develops most (4/5) answers.	Gives and explains an opinion.
10-12	replies to all or nearly all (4-5) questions clearly	develops some (2/3) answers.	Gives and explains an opinion.
7-9	gives understandable replies to most (3-5) questions	develops at least one answer.	Gives an opinion
4-6	gives understandable replies to most (3-5) questions	short and/or repetitive.	No opinion
1-3	replies to some (1/2) questions	short and/or repetitive.	No opinion

5 questions - 3 known in advance (Q1-Q3) , 2 unpredictable (Q4-Q5)

Use the grid below to tally response, then use this to inform the communication mark below.

	[R]: Response		[D]: Development		[O]: Opinion	
Question	Understandable?	Clear?	Short/ repetitive	Developed?	Opinion?	Justification?
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
TOTAL						

My advice:

Make sure that THE MEANING of whatever you say is CLEAR.

- Use language you KNOW is correct (simplify if necessary).
- Do not sacrifice clarity by using over-sophisticated vocabulary (there are no marks for this - just for communication)
- Prepare development, opinion and justification for each of the first three questions if at all possible to relieve pressure on answering the unseen questions.

Marked sample from the exam board:



1	Qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur la photo ?
2	Tu préfères les sciences ou les langues ? ... Pourquoi ?
3	Tu voudrais continuer tes études ? ... Pourquoi/pourquoi pas ?
4	Que penses-tu du règlement scolaire ?
5	Comment était ton école primaire ?

Student 7 transcript (Higher Photo card N) [*I have underlined and italicised errors including mispronunciation*]

1.	Il y a quatre élèves dans un college.
2.	Je préfère les sciences parce que c'est plus utiles que les langues.
3.	Je voudrais continuer <u>mon</u> études, par exemple je vais aller au lycée pour étudier la biologie.
4.	L'uniforme scolaire c'est démodé et inconfortable.
5.	L'école primaire était grande et moderne.

(37 sec).

Examination board commentary and mark:

Response	The candidate is able to respond to all questions, although the responses are brief.
Development	There is little evidence of development. A development should be a clause. The only response which contains a clause is the response to Q3.
Opinion	There are several examples of opinions.
Overall	The definition of the 7-9 band states "The speaker gives understandable replies to most questions and develops at least one answer. He/she gives an opinion." This is a fair reflection of the overall performance and a mark of 9 is awarded. Communication : 9

ADVICE we can glean from this commentary ...

	<i>To improve</i>
1. Il y a quatre élèves dans un college.	<i>Develop + opinion</i>
2. Je préfère les sciences parce que c'est plus utiles que les langues.	<i>Develop</i>
3. Je voudrais continuer <u>mon</u> études, par exemple je vais aller au lycée pour étudier la biologie.	
4. L'uniforme scolaire c'est démodé et inconfortable.	<i>Develop</i>
5. L'école primaire était grande et moderne.	<i>Develop using more verbs in past tense</i>

Marked sample from the exam board:



1	Qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur la photo ?
2	Tu préfères les sciences ou les langues ? ... Pourquoi ?
3	Tu voudrais continuer tes études ? ... Pourquoi/pourquoi pas ?
4	Que penses-tu du règlement scolaire ?
5	Comment était ton école primaire ?

STUDENT 8 transcript (Higher Photo card N) [*I have underlined errors including mispronunciation*]

1. Sur la photo il y a des gens qu'ils font une expérience de kemi en classe.
2. Je dirais que je préfère les langues sans aucun doute parce que je le trouve vraiment amusant et utile dans la vie, mais je dirais que les sciences sont plus ennuyeux et pas amusant.
3. Je voudrais continuer mes études en première parce que je veux étudier les langues à l'université.
4. Je pense que le règle au collège sont généralement juste mais je suis contre la consigne de pas porter des bijoux parce que les bijoux sont normalement très jolis et élégants.
5. L'école primaire était vraiment amusant parce que je n'ai pas beaucoup de devoirs et je n'ai pas beaucoup d'examens importants.

(2m 33 sec).

Examination board commentary and mark:

Response	The candidate gives an assured performance, producing accurate and detailed responses.
Development	Throughout the test there is, with the exception of the response to Q3, a lot of development
Opinion	and a range of valid opinions.
Additional	Additionally, the candidate produces a confident and largely accurate use of language with a good variety of vocabulary. There is, however, an issue of tense usage in the response to question 5, which leads to a lack of clarity as well as some minor errors in other responses, although they do not prohibit communication.
Mark	The 13-15 band states, "the speaker replies to all questions clearly and develops most answers. He/she gives and explains an opinion". This performance just fits this descriptor and is given a mark of 13. Communication 13

ADVICE we can glean from this commentary...

L'école primaire était vraiment amusant parce que je n' <u>ai</u> pas beaucoup de devoirs et je n' <u>ai</u> pas beaucoup d'examens importants.	Improve accuracy of tenses used in the development
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How can I prepare for the test?

You know what the criteria are for the test, so you can **work out the types of questions** and what the examiners are looking for you to demonstrate.

You know the range of topics involved, so you can **prepare the topic-specific vocabulary** you need (nouns , verbs).

You can prepare by learning the generic functional vocabulary needed to answer certain question 'types' . You can then **combine these functions** with topic-specific vocabulary.

Types of questions

The questions are designed to prompt you to demonstrate the skills.

You will have to:

	Function	Tense	Trigger words - summary
1	Describe a picture / typical behaviour	present	qu'est-ce qu'il y a - normalement
2	Describe a past experience	past	Récent - récemment - dernier - hier
3	Describe a future intention / wish	future and conditional	idéal - voudrais - à l'avenir - prochain
4	Give opinions	present usually (examples can be in any tense)	Comment - tu trouves - tu Que penses-tu de X ? Quelle est votre opinion de X ? Comment est / était / sera Tu préfères - aimes Il faut ..? quelle est l'importance X est/sont important(e) (s) quels sont les avantages / désavantages c'est + adjective ? c'est intéressant/ nécessaire/important? Il est préférable de x ou de Y
5	Give justifications		pourquoi . pourquoi pas

In addition, you will get more marks if you **develop** your answers.

The following sections help you to prepare for each question type by outlining an approach and some reference vocabulary and phrases.

QUESTION 1: Describing a picture

The first question is ALWAYS the same .. qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur la photo?

Approach.

- Describe or mention things which are actually in the picture.
- Don't use this as a chance to show off all the structures you know.. there is a great danger of compromising clarity

Here's a possible approach to show that you can use the third person to describe people + what they are doing, and a scene in general.

	<i>Element</i>	<i>Model phrase</i>
1	People	Sur la photo il y a deux garçons et deux filles
2	Action (verb)	qui font une expérience de chimie / qui étudient la chimie. Un garçon fait l'expérience et les autres regardent .
3	Location	Ils sont dans un laboratoire / une salle de classe au lycée.
4	Mood/Weather	Ils sont sérieux. / Ils ont l'air sérieux
5	Opinion Justification if you really want to ...!	A mon avis c'est un collègue en Angleterre car ils portent tous une cravate rouge - je pense que c'est un uniforme.

Clarification

People

Make sure that you can identify people (man, woman, boy, girl - singular and plural)

- il y a un homme / une femme / un garçon / une fille / un enfant
- il y a des hommes / des femmes / des garçons / des filles / des enfants

Action

Make sure that you can describe what people 'are doing'.

- The test has been designed as a way of ensuring that you are forced to use the 'third person' of the verb in singular (he/she/it) and/or plural (they).
- Remember not to pronounce the end of the plural verb ending -ent. Il regarde + ils regardent sound exactly the same!!!
- Know the common irregular verbs: aller, avoir, faire, être (see grid below)
- Remember that in French, there is one word for the present tense. 'He is playing' = Il joue. She is talking = Elle parle. They are eating = Ils mangent.

Avoid using first person statements about the picture. (The other questions will give you a chance to demonstrate you can use the first person)

Location

Make sure you use the correct preposition e.g. in / at e.g. dans une maison / à la piscine

Mood/Weather -

Make sure this is actually in the picture.

Opinion Justification if you really want to ...!

OPTIONAL: You could also use this question to help towards the requirement to include development and opinion + justification... but this may be a bit contrived. You only need to give and explain ONE opinion for the entire test, and this will be done naturally in the two other 'seen' questions you have. Spend longer on them and on preparing for the likely questions which will be on the same subtopic. (Know your sub-topics!!!!)

Detailed Reference vocabulary and phrases for question 1

People

	English	French
1	a man / some men	<i>un homme / des hommes</i>
2	a boy / some boys	<i>un garçon / des garçons</i>
3	a woman / some women	<i>une femme / des femmes</i>
4	a girl / some girls	<i>une fille / des filles</i>
5	a child / some children	<i>un enfant / des enfants</i>
6	an adult / some adults	<i>un adulte / des adultes</i>
7	a family	<i>une famille</i>
8	a group of people / of friends / of six people	<i>un groupe de personnes / d'amis / de six personnes</i>
9	a couple	<i>un couple</i>
10	a person	<i>une personne</i>
11	a crowd of people	<i>une foule</i>
12	a teacher	<i>un professeur</i>
13	a pupil	<i>un élève , une élève, des élèves</i>
14	a tourist	<i>un touriste / des touristes</i>
15	a student	<i>un étudiant / une étudiante</i>
16	a teacher	<i>un professeur</i>
17	a fireman	<i>un sapeur-pompier</i>
18	a worker	<i>un ouvrier / une ouvrière</i>
19	a waiter / waitress	<i>un serveur / une serveuse</i>
20	a salesperson	<i>un vendeur / une vendeuse</i>
21	an employee	<i>un employé / une employée</i>

JOBS

C'est quelqu'un qui travaille dans	<i>It's someone who works in ...</i>
une usine	<i>a factory</i>
un lycée	<i>a school</i>
un hôpital	<i>a hospital</i>
un garage	<i>a garage</i>
une ferme	<i>a farm</i>
un magasin	<i>a shop</i>
un commissariat	<i>a police station</i>

	English	French
1	accountant	<i>un(e) comptable</i>
2	baker	<i>un(e) boulanger (ère)</i>
3	boss	<i>un(e) patron(ne)</i>
4	builder	<i>un(e) maçon(ne)</i>
5	butcher	<i>un(e) boucher (ère)</i>
6	detective	<i>un(e) policier(ière)</i>
7	doctor	<i>un(e) médecin(e)</i>
8	employee	<i>un(e) employé(e)</i>
9	employer	<i>un(e) employeur(euse)</i>
10	engineer	<i>un(e) ingénieur(e) (m)</i>
11	farmer	<i>un(e) fermier (ière)</i>
12	fashion designer	<i>un(e) dessinateur (trice) de mode</i>
13	hairstylist	<i>un(e) coiffeur (euse)</i>
14	interpreter	<i>un(e) interprète (m)</i>
15	IT worker	<i>un(e) informaticien(ne)</i>
16	lawyer	<i>un(e) avocat(e)</i>
17	mechanic	<i>un(e) mécanicien(ne)</i>
18	nurse	<i>un(e) infirmier (ière)</i>
19	plumber	<i>un(e) plombier(ière)</i>
20	policeman	<i>un(e) agent de police (m)</i>
21	postman	<i>un(e) facteur (euse)</i>
22	vet	<i>un(e) vétérinaire</i>

Action

Key verbs to know for describing actions in photos: If you forget how to conjugate and know the infinitive, use 'est en train de' / 'sont en train de'.. is in the middle of / are in the middle of ...

	infinitive (il / elle est en train de/d'... Ils / elles sont en train de/d' ..	il / elle / on / noun	ils / elles / subjects / nouns
<i>POSITION</i>			
<i>to be standing</i>	être debout	est debout	sont debout
<i>to be laid down</i>	être allongé	est allongé(e)	sont allongé(e)s
<i>to be seated</i>	être assis (par terre / sur une chaise / sur un banc)	est assis(e)	sont assis(es)
<i>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION</i>			
<i>to be tall / small</i>	être grand / petit	est grand(e)	sont grand(e)s
<i>to have</i>	avoir les cheveux longs / courts / bouclés	a	ont
<i>to wear</i>	porter [un jean, un pantalon, une chemise, une robe, un uniforme, des lunettes]	porte	portent
<i>to smile</i>	sourire	sourit	sourient
<i>INTERACTION</i>			
<i>to argue</i>	se disputer	se dispute avec	se disputent avec
<i>to discuss</i>	discuter	discute	discutent
<i>to talk</i>	parler	parle	parlent
<i>to have a laugh</i>	rigoler	rigole	rigolent
<i>ACTION</i>			
<i>to do/ to make</i>	faire [de la gymnastique / des devoirs]	fait	font
<i>to drink</i>	boire	boit	boivent
<i>to eat</i>	manger	mange	mangent
<i>to go</i>	aller	va (goes)	vont (go)
<i>to laugh</i>	rire	rit	rient
<i>to lunch</i>	déjeuner au restaurant	déjeune	déjeunent au
<i>to play</i>	jouer [au football / du piano]	joue	jouent
<i>to read</i>	lire [un livre]	lit	lisent
<i>to run</i>	courir	court	courent
<i>to study</i>	étudier	étudie	étudient
<i>to walk</i>	se promener	se promène	se promènent
<i>to watch</i>	regarder	regarde	regardent
<i>to work</i>	travailler	travaille	travaillent

Location

	English	French
1	it's	<i>c'est...</i>
2	he / she is in	<i>il / elle est dans</i>
3	they are in	<i>ils/elles sont dans</i>

	English	French
a	a garden	<i>un jardin</i>
b	an office	<i>un bureau</i>
c	a school	<i>un collège</i>
d	a hotel	<i>un hôtel</i>
e	a garden	<i>un jardin</i>
f	a park	<i>un parc</i>

	English	French
g	at the beach	<i>à la plage</i>
h	in the countryside	<i>à la campagne</i>
i	in town	<i>en ville</i>
j	in the mountains	<i>à la montagne</i>
k	at the seaside	<i>au bord de la mer</i>

Key adjectives to describe the people's appearance / mood

il/elle a l'air.. ils/elles ont l'air ... il/elle est .. ils/.elles sont ...

	<i>il a / elle a / ils ont / elles ont l' air .. il est ..</i>	Ils sont	elle est	elles sont
annoyed	énervé	énervés	énervée	énervées
bored	ennuyé	ennuyés	ennuyée	ennuyées
content / happy	content	contents	contente	contentes
enthusiastic	enthousiaste	enthousias- tes	enthousiaste	enthousiastes
happy	heureux	heureux	heureuse	heureuses
lively	vivant	vivants	vivante	vivantes
sad	triste	tristes	triste	tristes
serious	sérieux	sérieux	sérieuse	sérieuses
tired	fatigué	fatigués	fatiguée	fatiguées

Weather

	English	French
1	it's sunny	<i>il fait du soleil</i>
2	it's nice weather	<i>il fait beau</i>
3	it's bad weather	<i>il fait mauvais</i>
4	it's raining	<i>il pleut</i>
5	it's snowing	<i>il neige</i>

Opinions and justifications if you have to ...!

OPINION			JUSTIFICATION	
A mon avis (à mon avis is the safest!)	il est	heureux pompier	car parce qu'	il sourit il porte un uniforme il est devant un camion de pompiers
	elle est	heureuse pompière		elle sourit elle porte un uniforme elle est devant un camion de pompiers
	ils sont	heureux		ils sourient
	elles sont	heureuses		elles sourient
	on a pris cette photo	en juillet ou en été		il fait du soleil ils portent des vêtements d'été
		en Angleterre		ils portent un uniforme

What are the questions like?

You are asked three questions in advance (you can prepare them in the preparation time - approx. 6 minutes for this task and 6 mins for role play) and two will be 'unseen' questions.

Here is a list of typical 'trigger' questions for each skill. **Key trigger words are in bold.**

If you are not asked a question in the future or past tense in the prepared questions, it will be in the unseen questions. Try to anticipate what it might be.

Descriptive - present tense

	Trigger		Answer	
1	Qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur la photo?	<i>What is on the photo</i>	Sur la photo il y a + noun (une femme)	<i>On the photo there is + noun (a woman)</i>
2	Que fais-tu normalement pendant la récréation?	<i>What do you normally do during break?</i>	Normalement, je mange dans la cantine	<i>Normally, I eat in the canteen</i>
3	Décris ton meilleur ami	<i>Describe your best friend</i>	Mon meilleur ami est grand et patient	<i>My best friend is tall and patient</i>
4	Fais-moi une description de ton collègue	<i>Give me a description of your college</i>	Mon collègue est grand et bien équipé	<i>My college is big and well equipped</i>

Learn to modify 'tu'/'vous' ☐ je in (1) regular (2) irregular (3) reflexive (4) negative verbs

1	Où regardes-tu la télé vision?	<i>Where do you watch TV?</i>	Je regarde la télé dans le salon	<i>I watch TV in the lounge</i>
2a	Comment êtes-vous (es-tu comme personnalité ?	<i>What are you like as for personality ?</i>	Comme personnalité je suis timide	<i>As for personality I am shy</i>

2b	Avez-vous (As-tu) des animaux ?	<i>Do you have pets?</i>	J'ai deux chiens	<i>I have 2 dogs</i>
2c	Où allez-vous (vas-tu) le weekend?	<i>Where do you go at the weekend?</i>	Le soir, je vais en ville	<i>At the weekend I go to town</i>
2d	Faites-vous (fais-tu) souvent du shopping ?	<i>Do you often do shopping</i>	Je fais souvent du shopping	<i>I often do shopping</i>
3	Avec qui t'entends-tu bien dans ta famille ?	<i>With whom do you get on well in your family ?</i>	Je m'entends très bien avec mon frère	<i>I get on very well with my brother</i>
4	Joues-tu d'un instrument de musique?	<i>Do you play a musical instrument ?</i>	Je joue pas d'instrument de musique	<i>I don ;t play any musical instrument</i>

Past tense

	Trigger		Answer	
1	Comment as-tu utilisé la technologie pendant un récent voyage	<i>How did you use technology during a recent trip</i>	Pendant un récent voyage, j'ai surfé sur Internet	<i>During a recent trip, I surfed the Internet</i>
2	Qu'est-ce que tu as fait récemment pour rester en forme?	<i>What did you do recently to stay in shape?</i>	Récemment j'ai fait du jogging pour rester en forme	<i>Recently I jogged to stay in shape</i>
3	Quels sports est-ce que tu as fait la semaine /l'année dernière ?	<i>What sports did you do last week / year?</i>	La semaine dernière, j'ai joué au tennis et j'ai fait de la gymnastique	<i>Last week, I played tennis and did gymnastics</i>
4	Qu'est-ce que tu as fait comme devoirs hier ?	<i>What did you do as homework yesterday?</i>	Hier, comme devoirs, j'ai fait des maths	<i>Yesterday, as homework, I did maths</i>
5	Quel est le dernier film que tu as vu?	<i>What is the last film you saw?</i>	Le dernier film que j'ai vu, c'était 'Skyfall'	<i>The last movie I saw was 'Skyfall'</i>

Learn to modify 'tu'/'vous' □ je in (1) avoir (2) être (3) reflexive (4) negative verbs

1	Où as-tu regardé la télévision?	<i>Where did you watch TV?</i>	J'ai regardé la télé dans le salon [Je l'ai regardé dans le salon)	<i>I watched TV in the lounge</i>
2	Comment êtes-vous (es-tu) allé à l'école ?	<i>How did you go to school?</i>	Je suis allé à l'école [j'y suis allé) à pied	<i>I went to school on foot</i>
3	Avec qui t'es-tu entendu en vacances/	<i>With whom did you get on on holiday</i>	Je me suis très bien avec mon frère	<i>I get on very well with my brother</i>
4	as-tu Joué d'un instrument de musique?	<i>Do you play a musical instrument ?</i>	Je n'ai pas joué d'instrument de musique	<i>I don ;t play any musical instrument</i>

Future tense: immediate future + infinitive phrases

	Trigger		Answer	
	Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire en septembre prochain ?	<i>What are you going to do next September?</i>	En septembre prochain je vais étudier à The Ashcombe School	<i>Next September I will study at The Ashcombe School</i>
	Quel emploi veux-tu faire à l'avenir?	<i>What job do you want to do in the future?</i>	Comme emploi à l'avenir, je veux devenir professeur	<i>As a job in the future, I want to become a teacher</i>

Learn to modify 'tu'/'vous' □ je in (1) regular (2) reflexive (3) negative verbs

1	Où allez-vous [vas-tu] regarder la télévision?	<i>Where are you going to watch TV ?</i>	Je vais regarder la télé dans le salon [Je la regarderai dans le salon)	<i>I am going to watch TV in the lounge</i>
2	Comment êtes-vous (es-tu) allé à l'école ?	<i>How did you go to school?</i>	Je suis allé à l'école [j'y suis allé) à pied	<i>I went to school on foot</i>
3	Quand est-ce que vous allez vous coucher [tu vas te coucher] ce soir	<i>When will you go to bed this evening?</i>	Je me coucherai à 11 heures	<i>I will go to bed at 11</i>
4	Vous allez [tu vas] jouer au badminton demain ?	<i>Are you going to play badminton tomorrow?</i>	Je ne vais pas jouer au badminton demain [Je ne vais pas y jouer ..[	<i>I am not going to play badminton [I am not going to play it] tomorrow.</i>

Future tense: simple future

	Qu'est-ce que tu feras en septembre prochain ?	<i>What will you going to do next September?</i>	En septembre prochain j'étudierai à The Ashcombe School	<i>Next September I will study at The Ashcombe School</i>
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Simple future: Learn to modify 'tu'/'vous' □ je in (1) regular (2) irregular (3) reflexive (4) negative verbs

1	Où regarderas-tu la télévision ?	<i>Where will you watch TV ?</i>	Je regarderai la télé dans le salon	<i>I watch TV in the lounge</i>
2a	Comment seras-tu après les examens ?	<i>What will you be like after the exams?</i>	Je serai très content(e)	<i>I will be very happy!</i>
2b	Aurez-vous (Auras-tu) une maison ou un appartement ? ?	<i>Will you have a house or a flat</i>	J'aurai une maison	<i>I will have a house</i>
2c	Où irez-vous-vous (iras-tu) le weekend?	<i>Where do you go at the weekend?</i>	Le weekend, j'irai en ville	<i>At the weekend I will go to town</i>
2d	Ferez-vous (feras-tu) souvent du shopping ?	<i>Do you often do shopping</i>	Je ferai souvent du shopping	<i>I often do shopping</i>
3	Avec qui vous entendrez-vous(t'entendras-tu) bien ?	<i>With whom will you get on well in your family ?</i>	Je m'entendrai très bien avec mon frère	<i>I will get on very well with my brother</i>
4	Jouerez-vous (Joueras-tu) d'un instrument de musique?	<i>Do you play a musical instrument ?</i>	Je joue pas d'instrument de musique	<i>I don't play any musical instrument</i>

Conditional mood

	Trigger	Answer
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1	Comment serait ton collègue / ton cadeau idéal?	<i>How would your college / ideal gift be?</i>	Mon collègue idéal serait très grand et il y aurait une piscine	<i>My ideal college would be very big and there would be a swimming pool</i>
3	Tu voudrais travailler dans un bureau à l'avenir?	<i>Would you like to work in an office in the future?</i>	Je ne voudrais pas travailler dans un bureau à l'avenir	<i>I would not want to work in an office in the future</i>

Opinions and Justifications

This can be straightforward:

preceded by 'à ton avis' - 'selon toi' followed by 'Pourquoi / Pourquoi pas' (why, why not)

A Statement + rising intonation

	Trigger		Answer	
1	Tu aimes faire du jogging?	<i>Do you like jogging?</i>	J'aime faire du jogging car c'est bon pour la forme	<i>I like jogging because it's good for fitness</i>
2	Tu préfères les portables ou les tablettes?	<i>Do you prefer laptops or tablets?</i>	Je préfère les tablettes parce que les portables sont trop petits	<i>I prefer tablets because laptops are too small</i>
3	C'est une bonne idée d'étudier avec ses amis?	<i>Is it a good idea to study with friends?</i>	C'est une bonne idée d'étudier avec ses amis parce qu'on s'amuse	<i>It's a good idea to study with friends because you have fun</i>
4	C'est une bonne chose d'avoir un uniforme scolaire?	<i>It's a good thing to have a school uniform?</i>	C'est une bonne chose d'avoir un uniforme scolaire parce que tout le monde se ressemble	<i>It's a good thing to have a school uniform that everyone looks alike</i>
5	L'amitié est importante pour toi?	<i>Friendship is important to you?</i>	Pour moi, l'amitié est très importante parce que je ne m'entends pas toujours avec ma famille.	<i>For me, friendship is very important because I do not always get along with my family.</i>
6	Il est important de protéger l'environnement?	<i>It is important to protect the environment?</i>	Il est très important de protéger l'environnement parce qu'il y a trop de pollution.	<i>It is very important to protect the environment because there is too much pollution.</i>

B Est-ce que + statement

	Est-ce que ta famille préfère regarder des	<i>Does your family prefer watching</i>	Ma famille préfère regarder	<i>My family prefers to watch films in the</i>
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	films au cinéma ou à la maison?	<i>movies in the movies or at home?</i>	les films au cinéma parce que l'écran est plus grand	<i>cinema because the screen is bigger</i>
	Est-ce qu'il est préférable de visiter une ville ou passer du temps à la plage?	<i>Is it better to visit a city or spend time at the beach?</i>	Il est préférable de visiter une ville parce que c'est plus intéressant	<i>It is better to visit a city because it is more interesting</i>
	Est-ce que les portables sont nécessaires ?	<i>Are mobile phones needed?</i>	Pour moi les portables sont très nécessaires! Je veux rester en contact avec ma famille et mes amis tout le temps!	<i>For me mobiles are very necessary! I want to stay in touch with my family and friends all the time!</i>
	[selon toi] est-ce que les vacances sont importantes ?	<i>[according to you] are holidays important?</i>	Selon moi, les vacances sont très importantes car il faut se relaxer	<i>In my opinion, holidays are very important because you have to relax</i>
	[selon toi] Est-ce qu'un bon salaire est important ?	<i>[according to you] Is a good salary important?</i>	Selon moi, un bon salaire n'est pas important parce qu'il est plus important d'aimer son travail	<i>In my opinion, a good salary is not important because it is more important to love your job</i>
	Est-ce que les portables sont positifs ou négatifs ?	<i>Are mobile phones positive or negative?</i>	Pour moi les portables sont très positifs! Je peux rester en contact avec ma famille et mes amis tout le temps!	<i>For me mobiles are positive! I can stay in touch with my family and friends all the time!</i>

Inversion

	Que penses-tu de ta maison?	<i>What do you think of your house?</i>	Je pense que c'est parfait parce que c'est confortable	<i>I think it's perfect because it's comfortable</i>
	Que penses-tu de faire un apprentissage?	<i>What do you think about apprenticeships?</i>	Je pense que l'apprentissage est une bonne idée car on peut voir si on aime le travail	<i>I think learning is a good idea because we can see if we like work</i>

Question words

	Qu'est-ce qu'il faut faire pour rester en forme?	<i>What to do to stay in shape?</i>	Pour rester en forme il faut faire de l'exercice parce que c'est très important.	<i>To stay in shape you have to exercise because it is very important.</i>
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	Quel est ton sport / Quelle est ta fête préférée(e) ?	<i>What is your sport / What is your favourite festival?</i>	Je préfère le football car c'est stimulant	<i>I prefer football because it's stimulating</i>
	Quelle est votre opinion du sport ?	<i>What is your opinion of sport?</i>	Je l'adore, surtout le football parce que c'est passionnant !	<i>I love it, above all football because it is exciting!</i>
	Quelles matières est-ce que tu as trouvées difficiles?	<i>What subjects did you find difficult?</i>	J'ai trouvé les sciences difficiles parce que le prof explique mal	<i>I found science difficult because the teacher explains it badly</i>
	Quels sont les avantages ou les désavantages d'Internet?	<i>What are the advantages or disadvantages of the Internet?</i>	Un avantage, c'est qu'on peut rester en contact avec ses amis, Un désavantage c'est que c'est addictif	<i>One advantage is that you can stay in touch with your friends, One disadvantage is that it's addictive</i>
	Quelles sont les qualités d'un bon film?	<i>What are the qualities of a good movie?</i>	Un bon film a de bons acteurs et une histoire intéressante.	<i>A good film has good actors and an interesting story.</i>
	Quelles sont les matières les plus utiles pour toi?	<i>What are the most useful subjects for you?</i>	Les matières les plus utiles pour moi, ce sont le français et l'allemand car je voudrais travailler à l'étranger	<i>The most useful topics for me are French and German because I would like to work abroad</i>
	Comment est la circulation dans ta ville?	<i>How is traffic in your city?</i>	La circulation est affreuse parce qu'il y a trop de voitures.	<i>The traffic is terrible because there are too many cars.</i>
	Comment sont les repas à la cantine?	<i>How are the meals in the canteen?</i>	Les repas à la cantine sont très bons parce qu'ils sont équilibrés	<i>The meals in the canteen are very good because they are balanced</i>

You could learn a variety of opinions.. but do stick to ones you know well and where you know the pronunciation is perfect. (ennuyeux - boring - ennuyé - bored - often catches people out.. just use another one, like 'barbant'.).. more below.

Expressing opinion using adjectives (Booklet 2: strategies for skills development)

affreux·euse	<u>frightful</u>
agréable	<u>pleasant</u>
aimable	<u>amiable</u>
amical·e	<u>friendly</u>
amusant·e	<u>amusing</u>
animé·e	<u>animated</u>
barbant·e	<u>boring</u>
bavard·e	<u>talkative</u>
beau·belle	<u>beautiful</u>
bête	<u>stupid</u>
bon·ne	<u>good</u>
calme	<u>calm</u>
casse-pieds	<u>pest</u>
célèbre	<u>popular</u>
cher·ère	<u>expensive</u>
chouette	<u>great</u>
comique	<u>comic</u>
compliqué·e	<u>complicated</u>
confortable	<u>comfortable</u>
content·e	<u>happy</u>
dangereux·euse	<u>dangerous</u>
délicieux·euse	<u>delicious</u>
démodé·e	<u>outdated</u>
différent·e	<u>different</u>
difficile	<u>difficult</u>
drôle	<u>funny</u>
égoïste	<u>selfish</u>
enchanté·e	<u>nice to meet you</u>
ennuyeux·euse	<u>boring</u>
étonné·e	<u>surprised</u>
fâché·e	<u>angry</u>
facile	<u>easy</u>
faible	<u>low</u>
fantastique	<u>fantastic</u>
fatigant·e	<u>tiring</u>
favori·te	<u>favorite</u>

formidable	<u>wonderful</u>
fort·e	<u>strong</u>
génial·e	<u>awesome</u>
gentil·le	<u>nice</u>
grave	<u>serious</u>
habile	<u>clever</u>
heureux·euse	<u>happy</u>
inquiet·inquiète	<u>worried</u>
inutile	<u>useless</u>
intéressant·e	<u>interesting</u>
joli·e	<u>pretty</u>
juste	<u>just</u>
mauvais·e	<u>bad</u>
méchant·e	<u>bad</u>
merveilleux·euse	<u>wonderful</u>
mignon·ne	<u>cute</u>
optimiste	<u>optimistic</u>
ordinaire	<u>ordinary</u>
parfait·e	<u>perfect</u>
paresseux·euse	<u>lazy</u>
passionnant·e	<u>exciting</u>
pénible	<u>annoying</u>
pessimiste	<u>pessimistic</u>
poli·e	<u>polished</u>
populaire	<u>popular</u>
positif·ive	<u>positive</u>
pratique	<u>convenient</u>
ridicule	<u>ridiculous</u>
sage	<u>wise</u>
sensass	<u>sensational</u>
splendide	<u>gorgeous</u>
stupide	<u>dumb</u>
sympa	<u>friendly</u>
timide	<u>shy</u>
tranquille	<u>quiet</u>
triste	<u>sad</u>

Expressing, justifying and asking opinions

	Giving an opinion:	
1	Je pense que ...	<i>I think that ...</i>
2	Je crois que ...	<i>I believe that ...</i>
3	Je trouve que ...	<i>I think ...</i>
4	Je suis sûr(e) que ...	<i>I am sure that ...</i>
5	À mon avis ...	<i>In my opinion ...</i>
6	Il me semble que ...	<i>It seems to me that ...</i>

Justifying or explaining an opinion

	Justifying or explaining an opinion	<i>Explaining ...</i>
1	parce que ...	<i>because ...</i>
2	car ...	<i>because ...</i>
3	puisque ...	<i>since ...</i>
4	alors ...	<i>so ...</i>
5	donc ...	<i>so ...</i>
6	c'est à dire ...	<i>that is to say ...</i>
	Asking ...	<i>Asking ...</i>
1	(Est-ce que) tu aimes ... ?	<i>(Do you like ... ?</i>
2	Tu préfères ... ou ... ?	<i>Do you prefer ... or ... ?</i>
3	Qu'est-ce que tu penses de	<i>What do you think of</i>
4	(Est-ce que) tu penses que ... ?	<i>(Do you) think that ... ?</i>
5	(Est-ce que) tu crois que ... ?	<i>(Do you think that ... ?</i>
6	À ton avis, ... ?	<i>In your opinion, ... ?</i>
7	Je pense que ... et toi. tu es d'accord?	<i>I think ... and you. you agree?</i>

Develop your answers

To get top marks you must develop at least 4 of the 5 responses.

The examiner does not ask supplementary questions to encourage you to develop your answers. You must do it yourself!

Make sure that whatever you add is clear, unambiguous and correct. Do not compromise clarity! Keep it simple!

	French	English
Same direction	et, aussi, d'ailleurs, par exemple	<i>and, also, moreover, for example</i>
Change direction : opposite opinion	cependant, mais, pourtant, par contre (selon mon père ...)	<i>however, but, however. on the other hand (according to my father ..)</i>
Change time frame	PAST par exemple hier, la semaine dernière, l'année dernière)	<i>for example yesterday last week last year</i>
	FUTURE demain la semaine prochaine, l'année prochaine	<i>tomorrow next week next year</i>
	CONDITIONAL (si j'avais le temps / l'argent.. Comme X idéal ...	<i>If I had the time / the money As an ideal X</i>

Extra phrases for the picture card

À droite	<i>On the right</i>
À gauche	<i>On the left</i>
au milieu	<i>In the middle</i>
devant	<i>At the front</i>
derrière	<i>At the back</i>
À côté de	<i>Next to</i>
En face de	<i>Opposite</i>
Il y a...il n'y a pas	<i>There is/are...there isn't/aren't</i>
un homme/ 2 hommes	<i>a man/ 2 men</i>
une femme/ 2 femmes	<i>a woman/ 2 women</i>
un enfant/ 2 enfants	<i>one child/ 2 children</i>
J'aime (ça)	<i>I like (that)</i>
J'adore	<i>I love</i>
Je déteste	<i>I hate</i>
Je trouve que...	<i>I find that...</i>
Parce que c'est drôle	<i>because it is funny</i>

On peut ...	<i>You can (+ infinitive)</i>
je suis allé(e)...	<i>I went...</i>
J'ai fait...	<i>I did ...</i>
J'ai mangé...	<i>I ate ...</i>
J'ai joué...	<i>I played ...</i>
J'ai visité...	<i>I visited ...</i>
J'ai acheté...	<i>I bought ...</i>
J'ai vu/regardé ...	<i>I saw/watched...</i>
Je voudrais...	<i>I would like + infinitive</i>
Je vais ...	<i>I'm going to + infinitive</i>
Que penses-tu..?	<i>What do you think..</i>
Pourquoi...?	<i>Why...?</i>
Qui... ?	<i>Who...?</i>
Où peut-on...?	<i>Where can you...?</i>
Qu'est-ce qu'on peut...?	<i>What can you?</i>
Quand ...?	<i>When...?</i>

Extra vocabulary

Key advice from official AQA training for teachers:

The photo card – in advance

It would help to teach students to:

- describe or mention things that are actually in the picture
- develop the responses they give about the picture (with verbs)
- make sure they can identify people (man, woman, boy, girl, etc)
- take great care when describing what someone 'is doing'
- remember that questions 2–5 cover the (sub-)topic of the theme
- anticipate that at least one question will elicit an opinion and a justification
- resist the temptation to include 'super-sophisticated' language
- expect one task on the card to be in a time frame other than the present
- expect an additional time frame in the 'unseen' questions (H tier only)
- avoid giving first person statements about the picture.

The photo card – on the day

It would help to advise students to:

- remember they have either 2 mins (F tier) or 3 mins (H tier) to answer 5 questions
- be aware that the timing starts when the teacher asks the first question
- spend no more than half the available time on preparation (6 mins approx)
- develop their first response 'reasonably' (rather than 'excessively')
- be ready to listen carefully to both the unseen questions
- avoid asking for questions to be repeated too often
- expect to be interrupted if a response becomes too long.

See: the 'Expressing opinions' activity in the resource booklet.

Photo card assessment criteria

Five questions are asked at each tier (15 marks in total)

Assessed for:

- Communication only (15 marks)
- number of questions answered clearly
- (all = 5; nearly all = 4/5; most = 3+; some = 2)
- development of answers
- (5 answered & 3 developed: can score in 13–15 band)
- (4 answered & 2 developed: can score in 10–12 band)
- (3 answered & 1 developed: can score in 7–9 band)
- inclusion of opinion (1 gives access to 7+ marks)
- explaining an opinion (1 gives access to 13–15 band).

The same criteria are used for Foundation and Higher, but the Higher tier questions are more challenging.

Effective preparation for the photo card

Good practice

- Training in the art of developing what they say
- Revising how to express and justify opinions
- Drilling in standard phrases to describe pictures

Best practice

- Working with common types of unseen question
- Revising how to describe what someone 'is doing'
- Timing how long different types of response last

Best avoided

- Trying to include lots of sophisticated language
- Spending too long answering the first question
- Asking too often for questions to be repeated

Themes. Sample papers and projections!

	Exam paper examples	Other possibilities	Present tense	Past tense (recent, memorable)	future tense OR conditional mood (plans)	Opinions & justifications
Theme 1: Identity and culture						
This theme covers the following four topics with related sub-topics shown as bullet points:						
Topic 1: Me, my family and friends						
a) Relationships with family and friends (les rapports entre les familles / les amis)		Families / Friends getting on with each other / Families arguing	Describing your family/friends How you get on with family/friends What's a good friend? What are the qualities of a good friend?	Last weekend with family and friends	Friends or family will be important? What will you do next weekend with your friends?	Friends / family important? Prefer doing X with friends or family?
b) Marriage/ partnership (le mariage)	AQA Sample 1/J - wedding AQA 2019/P wedding photo	Wedding / Engagement (fiançailles) a couple in a home une église	How to get on with partners Description of typical activities with family and friends	Last wedding you attended Describe a recent special occasion you spent with family	Do you want to get married / have children? Why / why not? Ideal partner	Is marriage necessary? Is marriage important? why/not
Topic 2: Technology in everyday life						
a) Social media (réseaux sociaux)	AQA Sample 2/L AQA 2018/J - group using mobiles	Someone using social media (Facebook / Twitter)	What you have / use / prefer Frequency of using it avantages (rester en contact, tchater, télécharger, surfer	How you used technology on a recent trip	Are you going to use technology this evening?	Are mobile phones necessary? / important to you? [why/why not]

	Exam paper examples	Other possibilities	Present tense	Past tense (recent, memorable)	future tense OR conditional mood (plans)	Opinions & justifications
			sur Internet, jouer aux jeux vidéos. envoyer les textos)/ disadvantages (ça peut-être dangereux de tchatter avec les inconnus, de payer sur Internet, on peut gaspiller son temps. on ne lit pas autant)			<i>Do you like using réseaux sociaux??</i> Can internet be dangereux? What are the advantages of social media?
b) Mobile technology	AQA 2018/A - group using mobiles	People using mobile phones	see above	How did you use technology on a recent trip <i>What have you bought online</i> How have you used portable recently?	What mobile phone would you like to buy in the future?	What are the dangers of social networks? Is mobile phone important to you? [why/why not] Can internet be dangerous?
Topic 3: Free-time activities						
All						<i>Prefer X ou Y</i>
a) Music	AQA 2018/K- group of pupils; making music	People listening to music / performing music / at a concert /dancing	Favourite singers chanteurs / chorale what you do in temps libre	what was the last concert you saw like? what did you do with friends last weekend?	would you like to go to a concert? why/not	<i>prefer music or sport?</i> what do you think of music programmes on TV? Is free time important? why/not

	Exam paper examples	Other possibilities	Present tense	Past tense (recent, memorable)	future tense OR conditional mood (plans)	Opinions & justifications
b) Cinema and TV	AQA Sample 1/P AQA 2019/R Group of young people watching TV	People watching a film/TV in a cinema / at home How do you like to spend free time? why?	TV habits, favourite programmes/actors (feuilleton, film de guerre, policier, jeu télévisé, télé réalité)	Last film you saw Describe a good film you watched recently	Would you like to be in a TV reality programme? What are you going to watch on TV this weekend? why?	Qualities of a good film Advantages of watching film on TV Who is your favourite actor? Why?
c) Food and eating out		People eating/ordering (commander) in a restaurant / café / canteen / home	Favourite food and drinks	The last meal you had	What you will eat this evening	Favourite food/drink
d) Sport	AQA Sample 2/I young people laughing at a tennis court AQA 2019/Q Basketball match	People playing/watching / running (courir) escalade a sport in a centre sportif, club de jeunes, terrain de tennis, piscine, patinoire (basket, équitation, patinage à glace, planche à voile, la piscine, voile, volley	Sports habit, favourite sports What sports facilities are in your town	Last time you did sport What activities you used to do when small	A sport you would like to do in the future Apart from sport, what will you do next weekend?	Preferable to do or watch sport? Describe the sports person you admire the most Is free time important? why/not

	Exam paper examples	Other possibilities	Present tense	Past tense (recent, memorable)	future tense OR conditional mood (plans)	Opinions & justifications
Topic 4: Customs and festivals in French-speaking countries/communities	AQA Sample 1/J - wedding AQA 2018/P Family taking selfie at birthday	A known festival (Christmas, New Year, Easter, 14 juillet, mardi gras, la fête des rois) la fête des mères, a parade le défilé, la Saint Valentin, la Saint Sylvestre, feux d'artifice Sample 1/K a birthday	Describe your favourite festival? Contrast festivals in UK and Francophone countries Presents How you /family celebrate X festival / birthday / new year / Christmas / Easter/ New Year's Eve / ST Valentine's day???	Past/ recent celebration Tell me about the last jour férié (bank holiday) you spent with your family	Future / ideal celebration What are you going to do to celebrate your birthday this year? How (comment) will you celebrate the end of exams?	Why you/friends like celebrations Do you prefer to celebrate with friends or family? why? What presents (cadeaux) do you like to receive What do you think of la Saint Valentin and why? What's the most important celebration in your family and why?
Theme 2: Local, national, international and global areas of interest						
This theme covers the following four topics with related sub-topics shown as bullet points:						
Topic 1: Home, town, neighbourhood and region						
	AQA Sample 1/Q Family walking/cycling in a residential area	A shopping street/centre, traffic Specific shop Countryside -	Describe your house Describe your town Describe your region Tourist attractions Shopping habits	Your recent activities in the region	Where you would like to live in future (abroad?)	Advantages / disadvantages of living in a town/country / for young people

	Exam paper examples	Other possibilities	Present tense	Past tense (recent, memorable)	future tense OR conditional mood (plans)	Opinions & justifications
	AQA 2018/Q Street market scene	Town Farm House Garden Room in a house Tourist attraction (museum, castle) Service station	What can you visit in your town? What is there of interest to tourists in your town?	Last time you went shopping (tu as fait des achats) where (où) was it?	Would you like to change something in your house?	living in your town? Your opinion of your region Do you like your house? why What means of transport do you normally use? why?
Topic 2: Social issues						
a) Charity/voluntary work	AQA 2018 L - offering box of items to a charity	Person doing charity work	Opinion about charities Work you do to volunteer What can you give to associations caritatives?	Experience as a volunteer <i>What have you done recently to help others</i> Have you participated in charity work?	Plans to volunteer In future what sort of charity work would you like to do?	Why important Do you like helping others? What's the main problem for young people aujourd'hui? what do you think of associations caritatives? Does your town have social problems?
b) Healthy/unhealthy living	AQA Sample 2/J People running in a park	Someone smoking / taking drugs People keeping fit	How you keep fit Your attitude to food/diet,	What sporting activities you have done recently	What you will / ought to do in the future to be in better form?	Do you have to be careful about what you eat?

	Exam paper examples	Other possibilities	Present tense	Past tense (recent, memorable)	future tense OR conditional mood (plans)	Opinions & justifications
	AQA 2019/K Family preparing healthy food in a kitchen	Doctor's surgery	drugs/cigarettes, exercise, sleep Is your diet healthy? Why/why not	What did you used to like to eat when you were young	(à part l'exercice.. apart from ..) (little word) What will you do next weekend to keep fit?	What advice do you have to stay fit?
Topic 3: Global issues						
a) The environment	AQA Sample 1/L: Children playing with plastic bottles (!!) AQA 2018/M Busy street in London with lots of transport AQA 2019/L Cyclist with mask by traffic (preCOVID!!!)	Scene of environmental damage (plastic bottles / rubbish / flooding / extreme weather / drought)	Environmental problems in your region (pollution, waste) What you / family / school do to help the environment (recycling, saving energy, avoiding waste. not throwing away. not using plastic bags. compost, transport) What do you recycle? What environmental problems are there in your town	What you have done recently to protect the environment / <i>la semaine dernière pour économiser l'énergie</i> What has your family done recently to help the environment? What have you done recently to save energy?	What you will / ought to do in the future to protect the environment What will you do next week to help the environment?	Importance of recycling? <i>Do you like using transports en commun?</i> <i>Is pollution a problem in your town?</i> What do you think of traffic (circulation) in your town? How (comment) would you like to change public transport in your area?

	Exam paper examples	Other possibilities	Present tense	Past tense (recent, memorable)	future tense OR conditional mood (plans)	Opinions & justifications
						Are plastic bags a problem? why? Are cycles lanes a good idea? why/not
b) Poverty/homelessness		Homeless person on the street Someone begging	Situation in UK - Crime, refugees Solutions		Plans to help in the future	Reasons
Topic 4: Travel and tourism						
	AQA Sample 1/M A beach AQA Sample 2/H - winter sports holiday AQA 2019/M Family camping	Type of holiday (Beach - seaside resort (station balnéaire, station de ski) Accommodation: Hotel room / Campsite / youth hostel / caravan Using public transport: train ./ coach / bus / tram / boat - traversée Souvenir shop In a car Motorway Train / bus station / airport	Your holidays: preferences, companions, destinations, accommodation, travel, activities, attractions	Recent holiday What you did in the summer holidays What did you do during the summer holidays last year?	Future / ideal holiday Would you like to visit France in the future? Where would you like to spend Christmas holidays? Why?	Who you prefer to go on holiday with Are holidays important? Advantages / disadvantages of winter sports Is your region interesting for tourists? What are the advantages /

	Exam paper examples	Other possibilities	Present tense	Past tense (recent, memorable)	future tense OR conditional mood (plans)	Opinions & justifications
		Guided visit				disadvantages of doing camping? Do you prefer to spend holidays with family or friends / why

Theme 3: Current and future study and employment

This theme covers the following four topics:

Topic 1: My studies

	AQA Sample 1/N 4 pupils doing an experiment AQA Sample 1/R Pupils talking in a school library AQA 2018 /N Pupils sitting together smiling in a library	Pupil looking at timetable Pupil in lesson Pupil talking to a teacher	Your subjects and preferences What's your favourite teacher like (comment)	Describe a recent lesson What sport did you do at school last week? What were teachers like (comment) in your primary school?	Would you like to study abroad?	Preferred subject -preferred - which are difficult What do you think of langues vivantes? (MFL) What do you think of homework? Why? Are you happy with the subjects you are studying now? Why?
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	Exam paper examples	Other possibilities	Present tense	Past tense (recent, memorable)	future tense OR conditional mood (plans)	Opinions & justifications
Topic 2: Life at school/college						
	AQA Sample 2/A Pupils in a lesson (HEM: I have no idea what they are looking at!) AQA 2018/O Pupils in a lesson AQA 2019/N Classroom	Pupils in a lesson, arriving . leaving school, doing homework School sports team	Typical school day Homework Rules Breaks Activities in lessons Extra-curricular: sports, visits Taking exams School system in UK (compare France?) What is your uniform like? (comment) Your school has a good reputation? Why? What are the meals like in the canteen?	What primary school was like What you did yesterday at school A recent school trip Did you like your primary school? why? Did you prefer your primary school? why/not	Your ideal school What would your ideal school uniform be like? (comment) Tell me about a school trip you would like to do ideal school day	Opinion of rules Good idea to study with your friends? Prefer working en groupe or individuellement? Why? What do you like to do in the pause-déjeuner? why? What do you think of the rapports between staff and pupils at your school? Is there good discipline in your school? why/not
Topic 3: Education post-16						
	AQA Sample 2/K People looking at	Sixth form class? University?	Your plans Year out (année sabbatique)	What did you want to study	Choices of subjects for the future	What do you think of

	Exam paper examples	Other possibilities	Present tense	Past tense (recent, memorable)	future tense OR conditional mood (plans)	Opinions & justifications
	results papers (we presume) AQA 2018/N AQA 2019/O			when you were younger What did you do this year to prepare the exams?	Would you like to go to university? Why? Would you like to continue your studies abroad? Why?	continuing studies next year? Advantages / disadvantages of university study What are the most useful subjects for your future /why DO you prefer to study alone or with friends? why?
Topic 4: Jobs, career choices and ambitions						
	AQA Sample 1/O Office workers AQA 2018/R - a woman arriving for interview AQA 2019/J - young adults working at a table with laptops -	Person doing a job / dressed for a job / in their workplace Job interview (entretien)	Your experience of work Your future plans Do you have a part time job? why/not?	Job you wanted to do when younger Tell me about (parle-moi de) a little job you have done What have you done recently to earn money?	You want to go to university or find a job? What do you think of apprenticeships? Would you like to do an apprenticeship What would you like to do at 18?	Prefer to work inside or outside? Advantages/ disadvantages of working as a team Salary important? What are personal qualities of a good employee?

	Exam paper examples	Other possibilities	Present tense	Past tense (recent, memorable)	future tense OR conditional mood (plans)	Opinions & justifications
					What is your ideal profession? Would you like to work in France in the future? (à l'avenir) What would your ideal boss be like?	Is it easy (facile) to find (trouver) a job (emploi) in your area? Is it important to study at uni? why/not Do you like working alone or in a team?