

HIGHER Final revision: Exam Skills and Revision of all 5 themes

	Core Structures	Revision of Themes 1 – 5 (Higher) (Themes and grammar are combined)	Speaking Exam Preparation
Week 1	Writing Mat revision Memrise Go into your class group. Find the course “PCC Writing exam Practice”. Click on this title to give you a screen showing all of the levels. Choose which levels to focus on.	Week 1: Higher Revision <i>You will find these weekly higher revision packs on your class group in Teams. They cover different grammar and skill areas.</i>	Each week: 1. Learn chosen topic of conversation 2. Revise other conversation topics 3. Revise photo description structures from the working memory grid 4. Revise role play phrases from the working memory grid Work on example tasks from your photo description/role play booklet
Week 2		Week 2: Higher Revision	
Week 3	Listening and Reading: Key Vocabulary Revise the structures on slide/page 3	Week 3: Higher Revision	
Week 4	Higher Structures Memrise Go into your class group. Find the course “PCC Writing exam Practice”. Click on this title to give you a screen showing all of the levels. Focus on the final level of higher level structures Higher structures	Week 4: Higher Revision	
Week 5		Week 5: Higher Revision	
Week 6	Prioritise speaking exam preparation and revision of core structures using any of the tasks above		

EXTRA: Edexcel GCSE French Vocabulary List

This course covers all of the topic areas in the GCSE course. Click on the course title to see a breakdown of all of the levels. Focus on the topics in which you feel least confident.

Memrise Class Links:

11L1: www.memrise.com/group/368360

11TWI: www.memrise.com/group/p/379770

Question 1: Writing about a photo	
Sur la photo il y a	In the photo, there is
C'est une photo de	It is a photo of
À mon avis, la photo est	In my opinion the photo is
un garçon	A boy
une fille	A girl
un homme	A man
une femme	A woman
ils jouent	They are playing
ils parlent	They are talking
ils mangent	They are eating
ils regardent	They are watching
ils font	They are doing
ils vont	They are going
ils sont	They are
ils ont	They have

Writing in the present tense	
Je m'appelle	I am called
J'ai	I have
Je suis	I am
Je joue	I play
Je regarde	I watch
Il y a	there is
Il n'y a pas de	there is not
On peut	you can
On ne peut pas	you can't
Je fais	I do
Je vais	I go
Il faut	you should
On doit	you must
Je veux	I want

Writing in the past tense	
J'ai joué	I played
Nous avons joué	We played
J'ai mangé	I ate
On a mangé	We ate
J'ai regardé	I watched
J'ai acheté	I bought
J'ai visité	I visited
Je n'ai pas visité	I didn't visit
Je suis allé(e)	I went
C'était	It was
Ce n'était pas	It wasn't
Je l'ai trouvé	I found it
Il y avait	There was/were
Il n'y avait pas de	There wasn't/weren't

Writing in the future tense	
Je vais aller	I am going to go
Je voudrais	I would like
On va aller	We are going to go
Nous allons faire	We are going to do
Je vais faire	I am going to do
Je vais regarder	I'm going to watch
Je vais manger	I'm going to eat
J'irai	I will go
Je mangerai	I will eat
Je ferai	I will do
Ce sera	It will be
Ce serait	It would be
il y aura	there will be
il y aurait	There would be

Opinions	
J'aime	I like
J'adore	I love
J'aime beaucoup	I really like
J'aime assez	I quite like
Je n'aime pas	I don't like
Je déteste	I hate
Je ne peux pas supporter	I can't stand
Ce que j'aime le plus c'est	What I like most is
Je pense que	I think that
à mon avis	In my opinion
C'est	It is
Ce n'est pas	It isn't

Connectives	
et	and
mais	but
ou	or
car	because
parce que	because
aus	also
pourtant	however
cependant	however
donc	therefore
avec	with
pour	for
comme	such as

Expressions of frequency	
le matin	in the morning
l'après-midi	in the afternoon
le soir	in the evening
quelquefois	sometimes
souvent	often
tous les jours	every day
Chaque année	every year
tout le temps	all the time
de temps en temps	from time to time
une fois par semaine	once a week
rarement	Rarely
jamais	never

Time phrases	
Le weekend dernier	Last weekend
L'année dernière	Last year
Hier	Yesterday
Il y a deux ans	Two years ago
Dans le passé	In the past
Aujourd'hui	Today
Normalement	Normally
Maintenant	Now
Demain	Tomorrow
Le weekend prochain	Next weekend
L'année prochaine	Next year
À l'avenir	In the future

Sequencing words	
d'abord	firstly
Ensuite	next
Puis	then
Après	after
Finalelement	finally
Enfin	finally

Intensifiers	
très	very
assez	quite
trop	too
vraiment	really
un peu	a bit

Positive Adjectives: intéressant / génial / amusant / marrant / fantastique / important / essentiel / facile / reposant / passionnant / fascinant / sain / incroyable / drôle
Negative Adjectives: nul / ennuyeux / barbant / difficile / affreux / énervant / atroce / horrible / terrible / dur / inquietant / mauvais / sévère / malsain / sérieux / grave

Tense recognition	
Tu as + verb = past tense	
Tu es + verb = past tense	
Vous avez + verb = past tense	
Vous êtes + verb = past tense	
Tu + verb = present tense	
Vous + verb = present tense	
Tu vas + verb = future tense	
Vous allez + verb = future tense	

Giving a wider opinion	
Certains pensent que	Some people think that
La plupart des jeunes pensent que	Most young people think that
Certains disent que	Some people say that
Il est important de	It is important to
Selon moi	As far as I'm concerned
Selon les jeunes	According to young people
Je pense que	I think that
À mon avis	In my opinion
Je crois que	I believe that
Il faut / On doit	You should / you must
Nous devons	We must
D'un côté / de l'autre côté	On one hand / on the other hand

Understanding the questions	
Écris une description	Write a description
Exprime ton opinion	Express your opinion
Vous écrivez au	You are writing to
Les information suivantes	The following information
Il faut écrire en phrases complètes	You must write in full sentences
Écrire une réponse à	Write a reply to
Tu dois faire référence aux point suivants	You must cover the following points
Pourquoi les gens doivent	Why people have to
Pourquoi les jeunes doivent	Why young people should/have to
Justifiez vos idées et vos opinions	Justify (give reasons for) your opinions
Il faut écrire les information suivantes	You must write the following information
Écris 80-90 mots environ	Write around 80-90 words

Listening and reading: Key structures

FRENCH	ENGLISH		FRENCH	ENGLISH
mais	but		ne.....jamais	never
pourtant	however		ne.....plus	no longer
maintenant	now		ne..... que	only
sauf	except		ne.....ni.....ni	neither..nor
sans	without		ne.....personne	no-one
plus	more		ne.....aucun	not a single...
moins	less		ne.....rien	nothing
malheureusement	unfortunately		seulement	only
avant	before		jeune	young person
après	after		gens	people
peu	little/few		dernier	last
assez	quite/enough		prochain	next
même	even/same		meilleur/mieux	better/best
si	if		pire	worse/worst

HIGHER STRUCTURES

Verbs with the infinitive

Verbs followed directly by the infinitive

Aimer: to like to *espérer: to hope to*
Adorer: to love to *détester: to hate to*
Préférer: to prefer to *sembler: to seem to*

Verbs followed by à + the infinitive

Commencer à: to begin to *inviter à: to invite to*
Aider à: to help to *apprendre à: to learn to*
Réussir à: to succeed in

Verbs followed by de + the infinitive

Décider de: to decide to *essayer de: to try to*
Mériter de: to deserve to
Oublier de: to forget to
empêcher de: to prevent from
Choisir de: to chose to
(s')arrêter de: to stop
venir de: to have just(done something) Je viens de finir

Expressions with avoir followed by de + the infinitive

Avoir l'intention de: to intend to
Avoir envie de: to want to

Pronouns

Direct object pronouns

1-Je l'ai vu: I saw *him*
2-Nous les aidons: we help *them*
3-Je le trouve: I find *it/ him*
4-Je la trouve: I find *it /her*

Indirect object pronouns

5-Je lui ai parlé: I talked *to her/ him*
6-Je leur parle: I talk *to them*

y/en

7-Il y va souvent: he goes *there* often
8-J'en mange tous les jours: I eat *some* everyday

Relative pronouns

9-Le livre *que* je préfère: the book (*that*) I prefer
10-Ma soeur, qui habite à Pau: my sister, who lives in Pau
que+subject pronoun qui+verb

Perfect tense

1- après avoir fait mes devoirs: after having done my homework
2-après être allé(e)(s): after having gone
3- J'ai eu l'opportunité de: I had the opportunity to
4-j'ai toujours rêvé de: I've always dreamt to
5- comme j'ai déjà dit: as I said

Imperfect tense

6- quand j'étais plus jeune: when I was younger
7- J'avais: I used to have/ I had
8- J'aimais: I used to like
9-Avant, j'étais: previously, I used to be
10-ce que j'aimais le plus: What I liked the most

pluperfect

11-J'avais décidé de: I had decided to
10- J'avais déjà visiter: I had already visited
11-elle avait oublié: she had forgotten
12- je lui avait dit: I had told her/him
13- j'**étais** allé(e)- I had gone

Conditional perfect:

14-Je serais allé(e): I would have gone
15-J'aurais fait: I would have done

Possessive adjectives

1-My: mon/ma/mes
2-Your: ton/ta/tes
3-His(/her/its): son/sa/ses
4-Our: notre/ nos
5-Your: votre/vos
6-Their: leur/leurs

Demonstrative adjectives:

7- ce :this/that (masculine)
8-cette: this/that(feminine)
9- ces: these/those

Demonstrative pronouns:

10-celui-ci:this one celui-là:that one (masc)
11- celle-ci:this one celle -là:that one (fem)
12-ceux-ci:these ones ceux-là:those ones (masc)
13- celles-ci:these ones celles-là:those ones (fem)

more tenses

Present:

1-Je considère que: I consider that
2-Il est possible de *+infinitive*: it is possible to
3- Je rêve de + infinitive: I dream of
4- ça doit être: it must be
5-ce que je préfère c'est: what I prefer is

Future

5- J'espère aller: I hope to go
6-J'ai l'intention de voyager: I intend to travel
7-j'irai: I will go
8- nous ferons: we will do
9- j'aurai: I will have

Conditional:

10- si j'avais beaucoup d'argent, *j'achèterais*:
If I had a lot of money, *I would buy*

11- je pourrais + infinitive: I could

Subjunctive:

12- il faut que *je fasse* la vaisselle: I have to do the washing up
13- pour que *je puisse*: so that I can
14- je doute que *ce soit* possible: I doubt this would be possible

Other structures

1- il y a deux ans: two years ago
2- J'habite ici depuis cinq ans : I've lived here for 5 years
3-je vais en France pour améliorer mon français: I go to France (in order) to improve my French.
4- avant de partir : before leaving
5- Je cours en écoutant de la musique: I run while listening to music.
6- les gâteaux *sont faits* par les élèves: the cakes *are made* by the pupils.
7- le/la/les meilleur(e)(s): the best
8- le/la/les pire(s): the worst
9- au lieu de : instead of
10 -à cause de : because of

These structures are for the higher paper only.

You do not need them for foundation.

In the Memrise course called PCC Writing Exam practice, the final level is called higher structures and includes these kind of structures.