



GCSE FRENCH EXAM

GCSE foreign language exams, are examinations intended to measure a student's proficiency in the language, particularly in reading, writing, and listening skills. It can, indeed, be challenging to achieve fluency in a foreign language, yet not impossible. With consistent and systematic study, it is achievable to become proficient in a second language. Having the confidence and motivation to learn and apply what you've learned is key to making progress and reaching your goals. That is why regardless of the level, thorough and systematic training can lead to success in these GCSE language exams.

GCSE French exams, similar to other language exams, consist of five main topics and associated subtopics. The general outline of the topics for the exam is as follows :

Topic Area 1 Home and local area

- Life in the home; friends and relationships
- Local area, facilities and getting around

Topic Area 2 Health and sport

- Sport, outdoor pursuits and healthy lifestyle
- Food and drink as aspects of culture and health

Topic Area 3 Leisure and entertainment (includes online)

- Socialising, special occasions and festivals
- TV, films and music.

• Topic Area 4 Travel and the wider world

- Holidays and exchanges
- Environmental, cultural and social issues

• Topic Area 5 Education and work

School life in the UK and in the target language country or community

- Work experience, future study and jobs, working abroad.



Assessments

GCSE French has a Foundation Tier (grades 1–5) and a Higher Tier (grades 4–9).

Students must take all four question papers at the same tier. All question papers must be taken in the same series. Students are assessed on their correct usage of the following grammar subjects :

While it is not necessary to utilize all of these grammar subjects in the exam, it is always beneficial to familiarize with them and apply as many of them as possible in order to achieve success in their GCSE Exam.

Nouns

gender

singular and plural forms

Articles

definite, indefinite and partitive, including use of de after negatives

Adjectives

agreement

position

comparative and superlative: regular and meilleur demonstrative (ce, cet, cette, ces)

indefinite (chaque, quelque) possessive

interrogative (quel, quelle)

Adverbs

comparative and superlative

regular

interrogative (comment, quand)

adverbs of time and place (aujourd'hui, demain, ici, la-bas) common adverbial phrases



Quantifiers/intensifiers

tres, assez, beaucoup, peu, trop

Personal Pronoun:

all subjects, including on	reflexive	relative: qui relative: que	object: direct and indirect
	position and order of object pronouns	disjunctive/emphatic	demonstrative (ça, cela) indefinite (quelqu'un) interrogative (qui, que)
	use of y, en		

From GCSE French Students' success stories ...

Merhaba Eda Hanım, ~~10~~ 9 aldı 😊 Desteğiniz ve tüm emekleriniz için çok teşekkürler.

