

French Y11 - Y12 Transition Document

L'introduction du français au niveau A Level



How to prepare for French at A Level

You have a few weeks in which to really prepare for your A Level in French. The leap from GCSE to A Level is significant. This booklet contains links to a huge range of media, most of which is available for free online as well as tasks to complete before the start of term. In order to keep pace, it is vital that you work through the tasks. Little and often is always best!...

Subject content

Students may study all sub-themes in relation to any French-speaking country or countries.

Aspects of French-speaking society: Current Trends - Year 12

The changing nature of family (La famille en voie de changement)

- Grands-parents, parents et enfants- soucis et problèmes
- Monoparentalité, homoparentalité, familles recomposées
- La vie en couple- Nouvelles tendances

The 'cyber-society' (La « cyber-société »)

- Qui sont les cybernautes ?
- Comment la technologie facilite la vie quotidienne
- Quels dangers la « cyber-société » pose-t-elle ?

The place of voluntary work (Le rôle du bénévolat)

- Qui sont et que font les bénévoles ?
- Le bénévolat - quelle valeur pour ceux qui sont aidés ?
- Le bénévolat - quelle valeur pour ceux qui aident ?

Political and artistic culture: Artistic culture in the French-speaking world - Y12

A culture proud of its heritage (Une culture fière de son patrimoine)

- Le patrimoine sur le plan national, régional et local
- Comment le patrimoine reflète la culture
- Le patrimoine et le tourisme

Contemporary francophone music (La musique francophone contemporaine)

- La diversité de la musique francophone contemporaine
- Qui écoute et apprécie cette musique ?
- Comment sauvegarder cette musique ?

Cinema: the 7th art form (Cinéma : le septième art)

- Pourquoi le septième art ?
- Le cinéma - une passion nationale ?
- Evolution du cinéma - les grandes lignes

Film - Year 12

- *La Haine* Mathieu Kassovitz (1995)

Individual research project - Year 12/13

Students must identify a subject or a key question which is of interest to them and which relates to a country or countries where French is spoken. They must select relevant information in French from a range of sources including the internet. The aim of the research project is to develop research skills. Students will demonstrate their ability to initiate and conduct individual research by analysing and summarising their findings, in order to present and discuss them in the speaking assessment. Students may choose a subject linked to one of the themes or sub-themes or to one of the works. However, students must not base their research on the same literary text or film that they refer to in their written assessment. Students within a school or college should each choose a different subject for their research. However, if more than one student selects the same general subject area, the title of their research and their approach must be different. The A-level Content Advisory Board (ALCAB) has published illustrative examples of individual research topics at alcab.org.uk.

Aspects of French-speaking society: Current Issues - Year 13

Positive features of a diverse society (Les aspects positifs d'une société diverse)

- L'enrichissement dû à la mixité ethnique
- Diversité, tolérance et respect
- Diversité - un apprentissage pour la vie

Life for the marginalised (Quelle vie pour les marginalisés ?)

- Qui sont les marginalisés ?
- Quelle aide pour les marginalisés ?
- Quelles attitudes envers les marginalisés ?

How criminals are treated (Comment on traite les criminels)

- Quelles attitudes envers la criminalité ?
- La prison - échec ou succès ?
- D'autres sanctions

Political and artistic culture: Aspects of political life in the French-speaking world - Y13

Teenagers, the right to vote and political commitment (Les ados, le droit de vote et l'engagement politique)

- Pour ou contre le droit de vote ?
- Les ados et l'engagement politique - motivés ou démotivés ?
- Quel avenir pour la politique ?

Demonstrations, strikes - who holds the power? (manifestations, grèves - à qui le pouvoir ?)

- Le pouvoir des syndicats
- Manifestations et grèves - sont-elles efficaces ?

- Attitudes différentes envers ces tensions politiques

Politics and immigration (La politique et l'immigration)

- Solutions politiques à la question de l'immigration
- L'immigration et les partis politiques
- L'engagement politique chez les immigrés

Texts - Year 13

- Françoise Sagan *Bonjour Tristesse* (1954)

Assessment

Paper 1 - Listening, Reading & Writing

Students are assessed on aspects of French-speaking society and artistic culture in the French speaking world.

What's assessed

- Aspects of French-speaking society - current issues and trends
- Artistic culture in the French-speaking world
- Political culture 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. Material will include complex factual and abstract content and questions will target main points, gist and detail. Studio recordings will be used and students will have individual control of the recording. All questions are in French, to be answered with non-verbal responses or in French (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. Material will include complex factual and abstract content and questions will target main points, gist and detail. All questions are in French, to be answered with non-verbal responses or in French (50 marks).
- Translation into English; a passage of minimum 100 words (10 marks).
- Translation into French; a passage of minimum 100 words (10 marks).
- No access to a dictionary during the assessment.

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 a choice of two questions and one question in French on a set film from a choice of two questions or two questions in French on set texts from a choice of two questions on each text. All questions will require a critical appreciation of the concepts and issues covered in the work and a critical and analytical response to features such as the form and the technique of presentation, as appropriate to the work studied (eg the effect of narrative voice in a prose text or camera work in a film).
- No access to texts or films during the assessment.
- No access to a dictionary during the assessment.
- Students are advised to write approximately 300 words per essay.

Paper 3: Speaking

What's assessed

- Individual research project
- One of four sub-themes ie Aspects French-speaking society: current issues and trends, Political and artistic culture in French-speaking society

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).
- No access to a dictionary during the assessment (including 5 minutes preparation).
- Students may take the assessment only once before certification.
- Assessments will be conducted by either the centre or a visiting examiner and marked by an AQA examiner.

France and French-speaking countries

As everything you study at A Level is related to either France or French-speaking countries, it can be helpful to understand a little bit about the history and culture of these countries. Use this time to do some research so you know more about this. The questions below can help you to do this.

The French Revolution:

- When did it take place?
- What was it about?
- How did it end?
- How is it celebrated today (la Fête Nationale)?

The Eiffel Tower

- When and why was it built?
- How many visitors does it have every year?
- Why do you think it is so popular?
- Name some other popular tourist attractions in Paris and the rest of France.

French food

- What are the most popular dishes from France?
- Can you discover any specialities from different regions?
- Why are French people so proud of their food?

The French language

- How many countries speak French?
- Can you name any regional dialects in France?
- What is the Académie Française and why is it important?

The French Caribbean

- When did the French come to the Caribbean?
- On which islands do they speak French?
- What other languages do they speak?

French-speaking Canada

- How many Canadians speak French as their first language?
- Why is French spoken in Canada?
- Which cities are predominantly French-speaking?

Famous French men and women

- Can you find example of famous French...
 - historical figures
 - political figures
 - musicians

- artists
- actors and film directors
- sports men and women
- chefs
- fashion designers
- entrepreneurs

French politics

- Who is the President of the Republic of France and what is his role?
- How is politics structured in France?

Some websites to get you started:

- 1 jour 1 actu is an amazing website with short videos explaining topical things to children. They are very fast but the language is simple and the animations can aid your understanding as well. We will use videos from there throughout the course. Try it out!
<https://www.1jour1actu.com/info-animee/cest-quoi-le-14-juillet>
- <https://www.kids-world-travel-guide.com/france-facts.html>
- <https://theculturetrip.com/north-america/canada/quebec/articles/why-is-french-spoken-in-canada/>

Watch

TELEVISION

- <http://www.tv5monde.com/> Watch this channel to gain access to the last episodes of all of their TV shows. Check out their French language learning section at <http://apprendre.tv5monde.com/> where you can watch clips and answer comprehension questions on what you have seen with accompanying grammar exercises.
- Download an app called *6play* on your iPad - search in the App Store for M6. This is a popular French TV channel. Not all programmes are available outside of France, but there is a good selection and these help with listening skills.

FILMS

- La Haine, dir. Mathieu Kasovitz (1995)
- Au Revoir les Enfants, dir. Louis Malle (1987)
- Chocolat, dir. Claire Denis (1988)
- Cléo de 5 à 7, dir. Agnès Varda (1962)
- La Vie en Rose, dir. Olivier Dahan (2007)
- Les Choristes, dir. Christophe Barratier (2004)
- Les 400 Coups, dir. François Truffaut (1959)
- Les Parapluies de Cherbourg, dir. Jaques Demy (1964)

- No et Moi, dir. Zabou Breitman (2010)
- Intouchables, dir. Olivier Nakache (2011)
- NETFLIX (IF YOU HAVE IT!)

To keep topped up on your French, there are many series/ films on netflix right now. Some very good ones include... Le Bazar de la Charité (Bonfires of Destiny), Dix Pour Cent, La Mante, Plan Coeur, Ad Vitam, Zone Blanche. Watch the French versions with subtitles, not a version that has been dubbed in English. You could write a review of your opinion of what you watched (Past Tense) and if you would recommend it to others (Conditional Tense).

Mind Map

Mind map / start to learn the vocabulary lists in Appendix 3- this is a long term project. This is the key vocabulary needed on the course (more comes up during the study but this is a brilliant start).

Listen to the radio

The great thing about listening to the radio is that you can get on with something else at the same time. Listen live using the *Radio France* or the *Europe 1*. It sometimes takes a while to buffer so be patient.

- Radio France (www.radiofrance.fr)
- Europe 1 (www.europe1.fr)
- Le mouv (www.mouv.fr) (this is the French equivalent to Kiss FM or Capital)
- Europe 2 (www.europe2.fr)

Read

Keep your own vocabulary book for new expressions you come across - there is a sheet at the back of this booklet to start you off. Or you can ask your teacher for a small vocab booklet to fill in as you go. You could order it alphabetically, by topic area based on what we are going to study or just use it as a diary and scribble away your French development in it.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Read a foreign language newspaper - Le Figaro is available in larger paper shops. Le Figaro has its own website <http://www.lefigaro.fr/> so that you can read the paper online. You do not have to read the paper cover to cover, just scan the headlines and pick out ONE article that grabs your attention.

This website gives you access to newspapers all over the world. Here is the link to a range of French papers. <https://www.w3newspapers.com/france/>

This website is a more light-hearted newspaper which covers global stories as well as gossip. <http://www.20minutes.fr>. Also try <http://www.20minutos.fr/tv/> . This is the TV Channel for this newspaper.

In France there is also a news website for young people: www.l-eco.fr . It has sections on the Internet and Mobile Technology; Science and Wildlife; Education; Culture; Sport; Society and Health.

To catch up on the latest gossip and to see what the celebs are wearing, take a look at www.elle.fr.

WEBSITES

Switch to French browsers such as and <http://fr.yahoo.com/> or www.yahoo.fr as well as www.google.fr. This way, you will read French every time you log on and it will become part of your everyday activity. (You could also change the language on your phone!).

Look at the BBC website <http://www.bbc.co.uk/languages/french/tv> for links to French programmes available on line.

Language skills: this website is free after 4pm and really comes into its own with its A level section. Watch news video clips, find theme related vocabulary and do listening and reading comprehensions. Find it here <http://zut.languageskills.co.uk/advanced/year12.html>

WEBSITES FOR RESEARCH

Once you actually start your A Level in September, you will realise that you are almost completing a Sociology A Level in French. It is fascinating and you will learn all about the history and culture of French speakers. Here are some websites bursting with information about France and Francophone countries. Always start your research with these websites as it is easy to get bogged down when looking for help on the internet.

If you are searching for information, try switching to the French www.fr.wikipedia. Remember that anyone can write on Wikipedia so you must validate your research elsewhere and never quote from it! It is a good place to start though.

A French government run website:
<http://www.gouvernement.fr/>

A website in English with some great links to various topics:
<http://french.about.com/>

British Council support available from <http://schoolsonline.britishcouncil.org/> Keep your eyes peeled as they often have trips to France for free! You have to apply for them but they are an amazing opportunity to build your French skills. There is no better way to learn a language than by spending time in that country.



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RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

ON-LINE DICTIONARY

A good on-line dictionary is: <http://www.wordreference.com/>

TOP TIP: Don't look up every word you are not sure of when reading an article/ book

Yes... you read that right. When you are reading articles etc, try not to look up every word as it will take you forever. Skim and scan the text to get the gist. Remember to use the context or the article, cognates and common sense to figure out what the article is saying. Pick out a couple of words that you like the look of, that you feel may be real hurdles to getting the idea of the text, look them up carefully and add them to your vocab booklet. The aim at this stage is to get the gist of the article, not be able to translate it completely. Translation is a whole different ball game and you will learn it soon enough.

You will be surprised how much more enjoyable reading will be if you really pay attention to this tip.

What should I know by now?

This is a common question asked by students about to start their A level. You should be able to:

TOPIC	CONTENT
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<p>Recognise and use a range of tenses with regular verbs.</p>	<p>Regular -RE, -ER, -IR verbs:</p> <p>Tenses: Present Passé Composé Imperfect Near Future (form of aller + infinitive) Future (eg. sera) Conditional (eg. serait)</p>
<p>Recognise and use a range of tenses with irregular verbs.</p>	<p>Common irregular verbs: être, avoir, aller, pouvoir, vouloir</p> <p>Tenses: Present Passé Composé Imperfect Near Future (form of aller + inf.) Future (eg. sera) Conditional (eg. serait)</p>
<p>Give opinions with reasons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of opinion expressions • Positive and negative reasons for opinions • To be able to agree and disagree

Links to Grammar Practice Exercises

- Languages online: The Grammar Revision resources on www.languagesonline.org.uk are great as you can then select what tense you want to revise, read the explanations and complete the exercises. You can do these as often as you like and it gives you a percentage. Another useful tactic is to translate the examples and exercises into English to ensure you understand the meaning of each tense.

Primary Vocabulary Encore Tricolore 1 Topics Encore Tricolore 2 Crosswords and Quizzes Tricolore Total 4 AS Resources Grammar A2 Resources

Either choose to practice your grammar or work through some of the AS Resources.

- Conjuguemos: a great website for practicing your verb conjugations. Find it here: <https://conjuguemos.com/>

Start by using the Conjuguemos library

French
French verbs
French vocab (book)
French vocab (theme)
New! French grammar

German
German verbs
German vocab (book)
German vocab (theme)

What is Conjuguemos?
Think of Conjuguemos as an online workbook for your Spanish, French, German, Italian, Portuguese or Latin language students. The site stores a large amount of practice activities, with more exercises added during the year by our users. Teachers can also create their own activities.

Click here to access the French verb exercises.

- Language skills: this website is free after 4pm and really comes into its own with its A level section. Practice your verbs, pronouns, do practice translations and review other grammar points. Find it here <http://zut.languageskills.co.uk/advanced/year12.html>.

Further Tasks

Complete the task log, or make your own one up but you will need to go through it with your French teacher in September so make sure that it is clear and useful to you.

When you look at a website/ link on here, highlight it and note the date and what you thought about it. You can then put a couple of notes in your task log.

1. Create a Memrise account - your name or something that is very recognisable as you. You should aim to achieve 100,000 points by the first lesson - prizes for those who achieve it!
2. Summarise, in French, 2 articles (that were in French!) that you have read from one of the websites/ papers above and say why they interested you. If you cannot print the article, make a note of the website. Try and make these related to one of the topics we will study (listed below).
 - Changes in family structures, attitudes towards marriage, couples and the family.
 - The education system and problems facing students today.
 - Working life, attitudes to work, the right to strike and equality of the sexes.
 - Changes in music and its impact on popular culture
 - Freedom of expression in the media, written and online press and its impact on society and politics
 - Festivals and traditions of France and francophone countries.
3. Translate the blurb for *La Haine* before watching it. Bring this along with you on paper to your first lesson:

La Haine est un film dramatique français en noir et blanc écrit et réalisé par Mathieu Kassovitz, sorti en 1995.

L'histoire commence juste après une nuit d'émeutes opposant des jeunes d'une cité à la police en région parisienne. Ces émeutes sont consécutives à la grave blessure d'Abdel Ichaha, un habitant, par un inspecteur de police. Les protagonistes, Vinz (Vincent Cassel), Saïd (Saïd Taghmaoui) et Hubert (Hubert Koundé), sont un trio multiethnique originaire de la cité, se promenant d'abord dans celle-ci puis partant à Paris pour la soirée. Le film suit leurs péripéties d'un matin au suivant.

Le film est projeté la première fois lors du festival de Cannes 1995, où il remporte le prix de la mise en scène, puis sort en salles le 31 mai, réalisant deux millions d'entrées en France. Il sort ensuite dans plusieurs pays en version sous-titrée. Nommé onze fois aux César en 1996, La Haine y obtient trois récompenses, notamment le César du meilleur film.

4. Choose a Francophone country and prepare a short presentation on an aspect of culture - this should last no longer than 5 mins. You can create a PPT if you want, but try and use headings rather than too much prose on the slide. This will be good practice for your IRP.
5. Look out for any items in the English or French media relating to topics we will study - as above so that you have points to make in a discussion and opinions to give.
6. Go onto www.languagesonline.org.uk . Complete 10 exercises. Each exercise takes less than 5 minutes. Note down the exercise you did and your score.
7. Complete the grammar review (Appendix 1) so that you can target any areas you feel weak on and feel good about the areas you know.
8. Complete the tense worksheet (Appendix 2) to practice your tenses.
9. Read through the AQA A-Level French course overview so that you have an idea of what we will be studying. This will also help you with task 4 above.
10. If you find any other websites/ links/ twitter feeds that you think are worth sharing, note them down too.
11. Each time you pass a second hand shop, pop in and see whether they have any large dictionaries or any French books - either fiction or grammar. You can find old French dictionaries worth £35 on sale for less than £5!

Task Log

Date	Website / source	Comments

Appendix 1: Grammar self-assessment

	I DO NOT KNOW	NEED TO LEARN	QUITE CONFIDENT	FULLY CONFIDENT	My notes/comments
Nouns: gender, singular and plural forms					
Articles: definite (le, la...), indefinite (un, une)					
Partitive (de, du...)					
Adjectives: agreements (fem, pl...)					
Position/word order					
comparative and superlative (plus, la plus..)					
comparative and superlative irregular (mieux...)					
demonstrative (<i>ce, cet, cette, ces</i>)					
indefinite (<i>chaque, quelque</i>)					
possessive (mon, ta...)					
interrogative (<i>quel, quelle...</i>)					
Adverbs: comparative and superlative					
interrogative (<i>comment, quand</i>)					
Quantifiers/intensifiers (<i>très, assez...</i>)					
Pronouns: Subject (<i>je, tu...</i>)					
object: direct and indirect (<i>le, lui...</i>)					
position and order (<i>je la lui donne</i>)					
reflexive (<i>me, te...</i>)					
relative (<i>qui, que,</i>)					
relative: <i>lequel, auquel, dont</i> (R)					
object: direct and indirect					
disjunctive/emphatic (<i>moi...</i>)					
demonstrative (<i>celui...</i>) (R)					
indefinite (<i>quelqu'un</i>)					
possessive (<i>le mien...</i>) (R)					
interrogative (<i>qui, que</i>)					
interrogative (<i>quoi</i>) (R)					
use of <i>y, en</i> (+ word order)					
Verbs: modes of address (<i>tu, vous</i>)					
impersonal verbs (<i>pleuvoir...</i>)					
verbs + infinitive					
verbs + infinitive + preposition					
Verbs + à (<i>je m'intéresse à</i>)					
Verbs + de (<i>je viens de</i>)					
dependent infinitives (<i>faire, laisser réparer</i>) (R)					
negatives (<i>ne...plus, pas...</i>)					
Interrogative [question] forms (<i>avez-vous...</i>)					
Present (regular)					
Present (irregular)					
Perfect with avoir					
Perfect with être					
Perfect with reflexives					
Imperfect					
Future					

	DONT KNOW	NEED TO LEARN	QUITE CONFIDENT	FULLY CONFIDENT	My notes/comments
Conditional					
Future perfect (j'aurai fini...) (R)					
Conditional perfect (je serais parti...) (R)					
Pluperfect (j'avais eu...)					
Past historic (j'eus...) (R)					
Passive voice present (il est élu..) + others (R)					
Imperative (vas-y)					
Present participle (ayant...)					
Subjunctive mood (how to form it)					
Subjunctive mood (when to use it)					
Indirect speech					
Inversion after speech (R)					
Prepositions: à, au...					
with countries, towns, places					
with month, dates, time					
depuis, venir de					
Number, quantity and time					
Conjunctions					

Useful websites

www.languagesonline.org.uk
www.s-cool.co.uk/a-level/french
<http://french.about.com>
www.verb2verbe.com
www.alevelfrench.com
www.frenchexams.org
www.lepointdufle.net
www.bbc.co.uk/languages/french

Reference books

Élan grammar workbook
 Easy learning French grammar Practice in French grammar

prendre	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
				prendra		
venir	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	vienne

partir	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	part					
vouloir	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
voir	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the infinitive

1. Si j' (avoir **PLU**) _____ le temps, j'y (aller **PC**) _____

2. En me (lever **PR PART**) _____ ce matin je me (faire **PERF**) _____
_____ mal
3. S'il (pleuvoir **PR**) _____, je (rester **F**) _____ chez moi
4. (s'asseoir **IMPER**) _____ vous et (ouvrir **IMPER**) _____
vos cahiers
5. Je (aller **PC**) _____ en France mais il (faire **IMP**) _____
trop froid
6. Il (falloir **-PR**) _____ que je (faire **S**) _____ mes devoirs ce
soir
7. Je (faire **C**) _____ le tour du monde si je (gagner **IMP**) _____ au
loto
8. Je (devoir **PR**) _____ finir ma rédaction car j' (devoir **PC**) _____ la
rendre hier
9. Je (regarder **IMP**) _____ la télé quand on a (sonner **PERF**) _____ à
la porte
10. Je ne (savoir **F**) _____ jamais apprendre le chinois car c'(être **PR**) _____
trop difficile
11. Je (partir **F PERF**) _____ dans deux heures
12. Il (sortir **PERF**) _____ en (courrir **PR PART**) _____ car il
(oublier **PLU**) _____ qu'il (devoir **IMP**) _____ travailler
aujourd'hui
13. Je (regarder **IMP**) _____ la télé quand mon copain (sonner
PERF) _____
14. J'(devoir **PC**) _____ payer ma carte de crédit à temps
15. Il faut que tu (savoir **S**) _____ que je (aller **PR**) _____ arriver en retard
mais j' (vouloir **CP**) _____ être à l'heure car je n' (aimer **PR**) _____
pas me dépêcher
16. En (essayer **PR PART**) _____ de perdre des kilos en plus, elle (se rendre **PERF**) _____
_____ très malade alors elle ne (faire **PR**) _____ plus
régime maintenant
17. S'il (conduire **IMP**) _____ avec prudence il (avoir **C**) _____ moins
d'accidents
18. Nous (rester **PC**) _____ plus longtemps
19. T' (se taire **IMPER**) _____ et (faire **IMPER**) _____ ton
travail
20. Je n' (comprendre **PLU**) _____ pas _____ ce qu'il (dire **IMP**) _____

What I need to revise:

Appendix 3: Vocabulary Lists

LE SEPTIÈME ART

Vocabulaire: Pourquoi le septième art ?

l'abonné (m)	subscriber
ambigu	ambiguous
appropriier	to take over
assidu(e)	regular, constant
atteindre	to attain, to reach
la bande annonce	trailer, preview
le bouche-à-oreille	word of mouth
captivant	captivating
caractérisé par	characterised by
la carrière	career
le casting	choice of actors, casting
célèbre	famous
le cinéphile	cinema lover
la comédie	comedy
la comédie musicale	musical
connu(e)	well known
convaincant	convincing
crédible	believable
demeurer	to remain
démodé	old fashioned, out of date
désormais	henceforth
le dessin animé	cartoon
le divertissement populaire	popular entertainment
le documentaire	documentary
les effets (mpl) spéciaux	special effects
engagé	committed
en tête	ahead, in front of
une entrée	admission, ticket (cinema)
esthétique	artistically pleasing
être subjugué(e) par	to be captivated
évoquer	to call to mind, to evoke
florissant(e)	flourishing
le gain financier	financial gain, profit
le génie	genius
imprévisible	unpredictable
inconnu	unknown

l'innovation (f)	innovation
l'interprétation (f)	acting, interpretation
intrigant	intriguing
l'invention (f)	invention
un média	medium
le/la meilleur(e) acteur (-trice) dans un second rôle	best supporting actor
mémorable	unforgettable, memorable
la mesure	extent
la mise en scène	direction, staging
négliger	to neglect, to forget
n'importe où	wherever
n'importe quand	whenever
n'importe quoi	whatever
orienté vers	aimed at
le plan (film)	(film) shot
un polar	detective film
se porter bien	to be healthy
la présence à l'écran	on-screen presence
le principe dominant	main principal
un procédé	method
le projecteur numérique	digital projector
projeter	to protect
par rapport à	connected to
le/le réalisateur(-trice)	director
le rôle majeur	major role
une salle	cinema
le scénario	storyline
sous le charme	charmed
un(e) spectateur(-trice)	viewer, audience member
la subtilité	subtlety
tel que	such as
un triomphe	triumph
le trucage numérique	digital effect, digital manipulation
la vente de billets	ticket sales
vide	empty, meaningless

Vocabulaire: Évolution du cinéma : les grandes lignes

une adaptation	adaptation
une affiche	film poster
l'apparence (f)	appearance
attendu	expected
l'applaudissement (m)	applause
un auteur	author
l'avancement (m) technologique	technological advancement
l'avènement (m)	coming
une baisse	decrease
une bande-annonce	trailer
le cinéaste	filmmaker
le/la comédien(-ienne)	actor
concevoir	to conceive
le court-métrage	short film
décevant	disappointing
déclencher	to set in motion
le décor	setting/ scenery
le dialogue	dialogue
doublé	dubbed
la durée	length, running time
l'écran (m) plat	flat screen
en permanence	permanently
en version originale	in original language
une époque	era, period
l'exposition (f)	exhibition
l'extérieur (m)	outside
un festival	festival
la fraîcheur	freshness
le gros budget	big budget
le gros plan	close-up
une hausse	increase
impensable	unthinkable
indépendant(e)	independent
l'intérieur (m)	inside
la liberté	freedom

un lieu	place
le long-métrage	feature length film
le matériel	equipment
mériter	to merit, to be worth
un metteur en scène	director
mettre en scène	to stage
la mise en scène	directing, staging
le mode de règlement	means of payment
le monopole	monopoly
le montage	editing
muet	silent
en noir et blanc	in black and white
nuire à	to be harmful to
parlant	talking
un prix	prize
la projection	projection, screening, showing
projeter	to project
une promotion	promotion
proposer	to offer, to propose, to suggest
un(e) réalisateur(-trice)	director
le réalisme	realism
une récompense	award
la renaissance	rebirth
le renouveau	renewal, revival
restreint	limited
un(e) scénariste	scriptwriter
la sortie	release
le souffle	breath
sous-titré	sub-titled
stylisé(e)	stylized
le tournage	filming, shooting
à travers le monde	throughout the world
la version du réalisateur	director's cut
vieux jeu	old-fashioned, out of date

Vocabulaire: Le cinéma : une passion nationale

accueillir	to welcome
l'actualité (f)	the news
assister à	to take part in
l'authenticité (f)	authenticity
l'avant-première (f)	preview
avoir pour but	to aim to, to intend
un billet	ticket
une chaîne	channel
un chiffre	figure
au coeur de	in the heart of
une contribution	input/ contribution/ tax
la création	creation
cru	vintage
déduire	to deduct, subtract
dépasser	to exceed
le dérivé	by-product (merchandising)
diffuser	to broadcast
le domaine	area
le droit	right
durable	lasting
échouer	to fail
l'écriture (f)	writing
une époque	era, period
exposer	to exhibit
de plusieurs façons (fpl)	in several ways
la fémininité	femininity
financer	to finance
frappant(e)	striking
la galère	hell
la garantie	guarantee
garantir	to guarantee
gonfler les rangs	to swell the ranks
intégré	integrated
l'intérêt (m) commun	common interest
le/la lauréat(e)	prize winner
législatif(-ive)	legislative
lors de	during, at the time of

manquer de moyens	to lack the means
de même	likewise
mettre à l'honneur	to publicly recognise
un ministère	ministry
le moment clef	key moment
la moyenne annuelle	yearly average
de multiples manières	in many ways/ forms
l'offre (f) privilège	exclusive offer
une particularité	particularity
la passion	passion
pédagogique	educational
populaire	popular
se poser la question	to ask oneself the question
posséder	to possess, to own
prendre en charge	to take charge of
prestigieux(-euse)	prestigious
la preuve	proof, evidence
quant à	whereas
la recette	takings, revenue
une récompense	reward
une règle	rule
réglementaire	regulatory
remettre en question	to question
la rencontre	meeting
se rendre à	to go to
restaurer	to restore
réunir	to bring together
la salle de projection	projection room
un secteur	area
la série télévisée	television series
la soirée thématique	themed evening
sous 15 jours	within an evening
le tapis rouge	red carpet
un théâtre	theatre
touche-à-tout	Jack-of-all-trades, dilettante
la trophée	trophy
la vigueur	strength

LE ROLE DU BÉNÉVOLAT

Vocabulaire: Qui sont et que font des bénévoles ?

à la rue	on the street
accueillir	to welcome
l'altruisme (m)	altruism, selfishness
améliorer	to improve
une assistant(e) social(e)	social worker
l'association (f) caritative	charity
l'atout (m)	asset
autrui	others
l'avis (m)	opinion
un(e) bénéficiaire	recipient
bénéficier de	to benefit from
le bénévolat	voluntary work
le/le bénévole	volunteer
le caractère	personality
caritatif(-ve)	charitable
le concitoyen	fellow citizen
cansacer	to commit e.g. time
la croissance	increase
défavorisé(e)	underprivileged
le/la demandeur(-euse) d'emploi	job-seeker
démuni(e)	penniless
la détresse	distress
diriger	to manage, run
l'égoïsme (m)	selfishness
égoïste	selfish
l'engagement (m)	commitment/ appointment
en outre	besides
en retraite	retired
enrichissant	enriching
être déprimé	to be depressed
faire du bénévolat	to do volunteering work
un foyer d'accueil	shelter
la gentillesse	kindness
héberger	to put up, to shelter
inactif(-ve)	non-working

s'inscrire	to enrol, to sign up
s'investir	to throw oneself into
le membre	member
la misère	poverty / misery
la mission	task/ project/ assignment
la montée	climb/ increase
l'occasion (f)	opportunity
occasionnel(le)	casual
l'ONG (f) (organisation non gouvernementale)	NGO (non governmental organisation)
le peloton de tête	front-runner
un quartier	neighbourhood, district
un refuge	shelter
la rémunération	pay, salary
la retraite	retirement
le/la retraité(e)	retired person
un(e) sans-abri	homeless person
un(e) SDF	homeless person
le syndicat	trade-union
le/la volontaire	volunteer
la volonté	desire / willpower
viser	to target

Vocabulaire: Le bénévolat : quelle valeur pour ceux qui sont aidés ?

à la fois	at the same time
l'abri (m)	shelter
un(e) accro	addict
accueillant	welcoming
adhérer à / être adhérent à	to subscribe to
un(e) ado	teen
l'aide (f)	help
l'ambiance (f)	atmosphere
l'analphabétisme	illiteracy
anéantir	to destroy/ wipeout
animer	to lead/ facilitate
un aspect	aspect
l'assurance médicale (f)	medical insurance
le bénéficiaire	beneficiary
bénéficier de	to benefit from
le besoin	need
le bidonville	shanty town
le cancer	cancer
le cannabis	cannabis
la chaleur	warmth
la collecte	collection
compris(e)	included
le décrochage scolaire	dropping out of school
le défi	challenge
de fil en aiguille	one thing leading to another
démontrer	to demonstrate, show
démuni(e)	destitute
la dépendance	addiction
disponible	available
le don (de particulier)	gift, (private) donation
en ligne	online
une époque	era, period
l'espoir (m)	hope
l'exclu(e)	excluded person
éprouver	to experience
évoluer	to progress, evolve
le fléau	scourge
le FLE (français langue étrangère)	French as a foreign language
les fonds (mpl)	funds
fournir	to provide
la fumée	smoke
fumer	to smoke
le genre	type, style, genre
la guérison	recovery, healing

l'hébergement (m)	accommodation
l'illettrisme (m)	illiteracy
innovant	innovative
insalubre	unclean
l'intervention (f)	act of helping
le justificatif	supporting document
livrer	to deliver
lutter	to struggle, battle
la maladie cardiovasculaire	cardiovascular disease
le/la mal-logé(e)	person without adequate housing
marginalisé(e)	isolated, marginalised
mettre en oeuvre	to put into place
le moins que rien	worthless person
la parole	(spoken) word
un(e) participant(e)	attendee
le petit boulot	odd job
quotidien(ne)	daily
le poids	weight
au préalable	beforehand
propre	clean
rémunérer	to pay
la réparation	repairs
le rendez-vous	meeting/ appointment
sain	healthy
sale	dirty/ untidy
le SDF (Sans domicile fixe)	homeless person
le secours	assistance/ aid
sensibiliser	to make aware
sentir	to feel
se préoccuper de	to worry about
quotidiennement	daily
un réseau social	social network
restaurer	to restore
une séance	session
le sevrage	quitting
un SMS	text message
soigner	to look after, to care for
soutenir	to support
le soutien	support
suivant(e)	following
supplémentaire	additional
le tabac	tobacco
le tabagisme	tobacco addiction
la tâche ménagère	household task
le troisième (3e) âge	old age
la voie respiratoire	airway

Vocabulaire: Le bénévolat : quelle valeur pour ceux qui aident ?

agir	to act
à l'étranger	abroad
actuellement	at the moment
une association	organisation, society
l'assurance (f)	self-confidence
attribuer	to assign
l'autonomie (f)	independence, autonomy
le bénévolat	volunteer work
une brochure	brochure
un but	goal, target
le cadre	framework/ remit
chuter	to fall
la compétence	skill
constater	to notice
le conseil	board/ piece of advice
défavorisé	underprivileged
le défi	challenge
désormais	from now on
le diplôme	qualification
le droit	right
effectuer	to carry out
enrichissant	enriching, rewarding
l'enseignement (m)	teaching
l'entraide (f)	mutual aid
être forcé de	to be forced to
évitable	avoidable
la gestion	management
grâce à	thanks to
l'implication (f)	involvement in
impliquer	to involve
la méconnaissance	ignorance

le milieu social	social background
le monde	world
la mortalité infantile	mortality in children
un moyen	way
un objectif	goal, target, objective
un organisme	organisation
s'orienter	to find one's way
une ouverture	opening
le parcours	pathway/ experience
parvenir à	to manage to
un pays en voie de développement	developing country
le poste	position, role
se préoccuper de	to worry about
promouvoir	to promote
la qualité de vie	quality of life
reconnaisant(e)	grateful
le recrutement	recruitment
réduire	to reduce
la relation	rapprochement
réorienter	to redirect
la ressource	resource
le/la salarié(e)	paid employee
scolarisé(e)	in school
sensibiliser	to raise awareness
le service civique	civic service
la société	society
tant de	so much, so many
un tiers	third
le/la titulaire	title holder
la voie	route

LA CYBER-SOCIÉTÉ

Vocabulaire: Comment la technologie facilite la vie quotidienne

accéder à	to access
l'achat (m)	purchase
actualiser	to update
l'apprentissage (m)	learning process
le baladeur	portable music player
une base de données	database
un clavier	keyboard
le cerveau	brain
le contact	contact
le commerce	commerce, business
communiquer	to communicate
la compétence en informatique	computer literacy
les connaissances (fpl)	knowledge
la connexion	connection
créer	to create
dépendre de	to depend on
la disponibilité	availability
la distraction	entertainment
se distraire	to entertain oneself
les données (fpl)	data
échanger	to exchange
en ligne	on line
énervé	to annoy
s'engager	to commit to something
un essor	growth, expansion
s'exprimer	to express oneself
faciliter	to facilitate
la fibre	fibre
un fichier	file
un fournisseur d'accès	service provider
graver	to burn (a CD)
le haut débit	broadband
indispensable	essential
un(e) internaute	web/internet user
un jeu en réseau	network game

joignable	reachable/ available
la mise à jour	update, updating
un moteur de recherche	search engine
naviguer	to browse
au niveau de	at the level of
nuisible	harmful
numérique	digital
l'ordinateur (m) portable	laptop
l'outil (m)	tool
participer à	to take part in
se passer de	to go without
une perche à autoportrait	selfie stick
puissant(e)	powerful
le rapport	relationship
recevoir	to receive
se rendre compte de	to be aware of
les renseignements (mpl)	information
le réseau	network
un réseau social	social network
sauvegarder	to save
le serveur	server
simplifier	to simplify
s'informer	to inform oneself
le site	site
surfer	to browse
la tablette	tablet
le/la technophile	technophile
le/le technophobe	technophobe
le téléchargement	download(ing)
une télécommande	remote control
le téléphone portable	mobile phone
la toile	web
le traitement de texte	word processing
l'usage (m)	usage
la virtualité	virtual world
virtuel(le)	virtual

Vocabulaire: Quels dangers la cyber-société pose-t-elle?

à grande échelle	large scale
abusif(-ive)	excessive
l'alerte (f)	scare
l'appareil (m)	device
branché	connected
calomnieux (-ieuse)	slandorous
le chantage	blackmail
un cheval de Troie	Trojan horse
un cocktail	explosive mixture
combattre	to combat, fight
la cyberintimidation	cyberbullying
la cybercriminalité	cyber crime
se connecter	to log on
le courrier électronique	email
croire	to believe
un délit	crime, offence
un détournement	misappropriation, diversion
diffuser	to spread/ broadcast
divulger	to disclose
effrayant(e)	frightening
éliminer	to eliminate
en première ligne	first, front line
envoyer	to send
faire face à	to face up to
la fiabilité	trustworthiness
fiable	trustworthy
le fichier	file
se figer	to freeze
la fraude	fraud
le harcèlement	bullying
l'identifiant (m) unique	unique identifier
imprudent(e)	reckless, dangerous
inconnu(e)	unknown

incontestable	undisputable, unquestionable
infesté(e)	infected
l'internaute (m/f)	internet user
intervenir	to intervene
l'intrusion (f)	intrusion
invraisemblable	incredible, enormous
la liberté	freedom
le logiciel	computer programme
majeur(e)	adult (over 18)
manipulateur (-trice)	manipulative
la manipulation	manipulation
mineur	under age (under 18)
la messagerie	messaging service
le mot de passe	password
oser	to dare
un pare-feu	firewall
performant(e)	efficient, reliable
un piège	trap
le plagiat	plagiarism
la politique	policy
la poursuite judiciaire	legal proceedings, prosecution
promouvoir	to promote
réel(e)	real
la rencontre	meeting
se répandre	to spread
le reportage	report
le risque	at risk
la sécurité	security/ safety
se servir de	to use
surveiller	to monitor
télécharger	to download
toucher	to affect
la victime	victim
vulnérable	vulnerable, at risk

Vocabulaire: Qui sont les cybernautes ?

s'abonner à	to subscribe to
accro	fanatic, addicted
actuellement	nowadays
s'aventurer	to venture
le/la citoyen(ne)	citizen
la citoyenneté	citizenship
une clé USB	memory stick
consacrer	to dedicate
couper	to cut oneself off
un(e) cybernaute	internet user
se débrouiller	to manage, get by
se documenter	to gather material
la démocratie	democracy
dépassé	out of date
un entretien	interview
enquêter	to investigate, inquire, look into
fréquenter	to visit/ attend
grâce à	thanks to
gratuitement	for free, freely
l'identité (f)	identity
l'informatique (f)	computing
s'informer	to enquire, make enquiries
s'inscrire	to register
s'instruire	to learn, educate
interdire	to forbid
joindre	to reach/ speak with
se mettre à	to start doing
mettre en ligne	to publish online, upload

un mot clé	key word
se multiplier	to increase in number
obligatoire	compulsory
le partage de la connaissance	sharing knowledge
passer du/le temps	to spend time
le peuple	people
se poser une question	to wonder, ask yourself questions
progresser	to make progress
la propagande	propaganda
proposer	to offer/ suggest
un renseigner	to do some research, enquire
le réseau social	social network
simuler	to simulate
un usager	user, service user
s'utiliser	to be used, in use

UNE CULTURE FIÈRE DE SON
PATRIMOINE

Vocabulaire: Le patrimoine sur le plan national, régional et local

accompagné	accompanied
l'abonnement (m)	subscription
l'agglomération (f)	urban district
l'aménagement (m)	planning, development
les ancêtres (m)	ancestors
ancien(ne)	old
l'artisanat (m)	arts and crafts
l'atelier (m)	workshop
attirer	to attract
augmenter	to increase
une basilique	basilica
le bateau mouche	tourist river boat
un bâtiment	building
le bien	goods/ possessions
au bout des doigts	at your fingertips
la carte	map/ plan
célèbre	famous
classer	to designate, list
le concepteur	creator
la confection	creation/ making
la connaissance	knowledge
croire	to believe
la découverte	discovery
décourager	to discourage
l'échange (m)	exchange/ trade
emblématique	symbolic
émerveiller	to enthral
emmener	to lead, take with you
l'époque (f)	time, period
s'échapper	to escape
les espaces (f)	spaces
l'événement (m)	event

la façade	frontage
au fil de temps	overtime
flâner	to wander
de génération en génération	from generation to generation
l'héritage (m)	heritage (ideas)
inscrire	to record (details)
la journée	a day
léguer	to leave, to pass on
l'œuvre (f)	work
le patrimoine (immatériel)	heritage (intangible)
le patrimoine (matériel)	heritage (material)
la préfecture	administrative centre
prendre en charge	to take care of
la préservation	perservation, conservation
protéger	to protect
le quai	quay
réfléchir	to reflect
renommé	well-known
la restauration	restoration
restaurer	to restore
riche en	rich in
la richesse	wealth
la rive	(river) bank
sensibiliser	to raise awareness among
le siècle	century
songer	to dream, think of
transmettre	to pass on
la transmission	passing on, handover
les travaux (m)	the works
le trésor	treasure
triste	sad
l'utilisateur (m)	user
la visite (guidée)	(guided) tour

Vocabulaire: Le patrimoine et le tourisme

abonder	to be plentiful
l'accroissement (m)	growth
l'accueil (m)	welcome
agroalimentaire	food, agriculture
une aide financière	financial help
l'ambiance (f)	atmosphere
assister à	to attend, be present at
attirer	to attract
autoriser à	to allow
se balader	to take a walk
la banalisation	rendering commonplace
le beauté	beauty
la calèche	horse drawn carriage
le chantier	building site
cheminer	to walk the path of
le conférencier	speaker
une consommation exagérée	extreme consumption
la décennie	decade
le débouché	outlet, exit
les dégradations (f pl)	damage
la digue	sea wall
emprunter (un chemin)	to take (a route)
l'endroit (m)	site, place
l'engagement (m) commun	common commitment, involvement
entourer	to surround
l'équipement (m)	equipment
l'expo(sition) (f)	exhibition
la fermeture	closure
le Fonds du patrimoine mondial	World Heritage Fund
la fréquentation	visit
la grotte	cave
l'identité culturelle (f)	

l'immobilier (m)	real estate
incroyable	incredible, unbelievable
inscrit(e)	registered, listed
la librairie	bookshop
le lieu	place
un lieu de culte	place of worship
littoral	coastal
lutter contre	to fight against
malgache	Madagascan
le marchand	shop keeper
mener	to lead
les merveilles (f pl) du monde	wonders of the world
la navette	shuttle
les nouvelles installations (f pl)	new installations, plants, facilities
la passerelle	gangway
le paysage	landscape
la perte	loss
préserver le patrimoine mondial	to preserve world heritage
un prestige	honour
la reconstitution	reconstruction
les ressources (f pl) naturelles	natural resources
rentable	profitable
revitaliser	to revitalise
sauvegarder	to safeguard, protect
sensible	sensitive
le séjour	stay
un site du patrimoine mondial	world heritage site
le succédané	substitute, second-rate
la sur-fréquentation	over-visiting
l'Unesco (f)	UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation)

Vocabulaire: Comment le patrimoine reflète la culture

l'amateur (m) de	fan, lover of
s'appliquer à	to apply oneself to
approfondi	deep
un atout	asset
audacieux(-euse)	daring, bold
les baguettes (fpl)	chopsticks
un bijou	a jewel
un chantier	building site, project
la charpente	timber frame
choquant	shocking
le/la convive	guest
le corpus	body (of work)
culinaire	culinary
décorer	to decorate
la dégustation	tasting/ sampling
la dentellerie	lace making
dépenser	to spend
désengorger	to relieve the congestion
détourner quelqu'un	to distract someone
du point de vue	from the point of view of
édifier	to build
enrichir	to enrich
à l'époque	at the time
l'exposition (f) (itinérante)	(touring) exhibition
figé	stuck / fixed
franchir	to break through, cross
gallo-romain(e)	Gallo-Roman
la gastronomie	gastronomy
grandiose	magnificent
hériter	to inherit
une injure	insult
inscrire	to list
intégrer	to integrate
interagir	to interact
les jardins (mpl) botaniques	botanical gardens
labelliser	to approve/ certify, label

laid(e)	ugly
ludique	fun
lumineux(-euse)	illuminated
marier	to mix
méconnu	unrecognised, unknown
un mélange	mixture, mix
mélanger	to mix
le mets	dish
moche	ugly
monsieur et madame Tout-le-monde	the man in the street
mort	dead
nouveau (nouvelle)	new
nulle part	nowhere
obscur	unknown
paisible	peaceful
le panneau d'information	information sign
un paysage	landscape
la période gothique	Gothic era
permettre de	to allow
plaire à	to appeal to, to be a success
un plat typique	typical dish
un quartier	district, area
la racine	root
la renommée	fame
répertorier	to index, list
réputé(e)	reputed, famous
le savoir-faire	know-how
savoureux(-euse)	tasty
le siècle	century
le spectacle	show
le syndicat d'initiative	tourist office
la tapisserie	tapestry, upholstery
la véracité	truthfulness
une vitrine	(shop) window
vivant	living