



**Cambridge Assessment
International Education**

Syllabus

Cambridge IGCSE™ (9–1)

French 7156

For examination in June and November 2021.

Français

Version 1

Please check the syllabus page at www.cambridgeinternational.org/igcse to see if this syllabus is available in your administrative zone.

**Cambridge
Pathway** 

Why choose Cambridge International?

Cambridge Assessment International Education prepares school students for life, helping them develop an informed curiosity and a lasting passion for learning. We are part of the University of Cambridge.

Our Cambridge Pathway gives students a clear path for educational success from age 5 to 19. Schools can shape the curriculum around how they want students to learn – with a wide range of subjects and flexible ways to offer them. It helps students discover new abilities and a wider world, and gives them the skills they need for life, so they can achieve at school, university and work.

Our programmes and qualifications set the global standard for international education. They are created by subject experts, rooted in academic rigour and reflect the latest educational research. They provide a strong platform for learners to progress from one stage to the next, and are well supported by teaching and learning resources.

Our mission is to provide educational benefit through provision of international programmes and qualifications for school education and to be the world leader in this field. Together with schools, we develop Cambridge learners who are confident, responsible, reflective, innovative and engaged – equipped for success in the modern world.

Every year, nearly a million Cambridge students from 10 000 schools in 160 countries prepare for their future with the Cambridge Pathway.

'We think the Cambridge curriculum is superb preparation for university.'

Christoph Guttentag, Dean of Undergraduate Admissions, Duke University, USA



Quality management

Cambridge International is committed to providing exceptional quality. In line with this commitment, our quality management system for the provision of international qualifications and education programmes for students aged 5 to 19 is independently certified as meeting the internationally recognised standard, ISO 9001:2015. Learn more at www.cambridgeinternational.org/ISO9001

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Changes to this syllabus

For information about changes to this syllabus for 2021, go to page 47.



1 Why choose this syllabus?

Key benefits

Cambridge IGCSE™ is the world's most popular international qualification for 14 to 16 year olds, although it can be taken by students of other ages. It is tried, tested and trusted.

Students can choose from 70 subjects in any combination – it is taught by over 4800 schools in 146 countries.

Our programmes balance a thorough knowledge and understanding of a subject and help to develop the skills learners need for their next steps in education or employment.

Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) French develops a set of transferable skills for understanding and communicating in everyday situations in French. Learners begin to develop cultural awareness of countries and communities where French is spoken. They acquire the essential linguistic skills required for progression to further studies or employment.

Our approach in Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) French encourages learners to be:

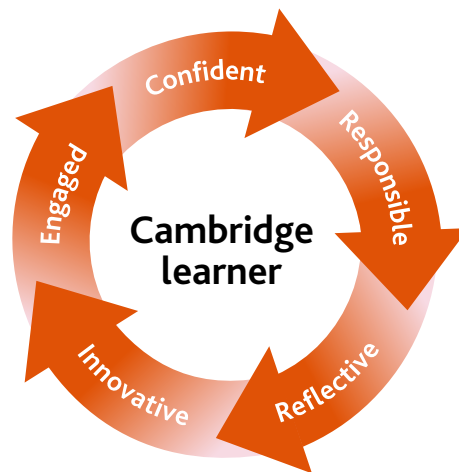
confident, using new and familiar structures and vocabulary to communicate with others in everyday situations

responsible, seeking opportunities to use and develop their language skills

reflective, considering how to communicate different ideas and attitudes

innovative, applying language to a variety of situations

engaged, developing learning strategies which help them to express their ideas and their understanding of other cultures.



'The strength of Cambridge IGCSE qualifications is internationally recognised and has provided an international pathway for our students to continue their studies around the world.'

Gary Tan, Head of Schools and CEO, Raffles International Group of Schools, Indonesia

Recognition and progression

Our expertise in curriculum, teaching and learning, and assessment is the basis for the recognition of our programmes and qualifications around the world. The combination of knowledge and skills in Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) French gives learners a solid foundation for further study. Candidates who achieve grades 9 to 4 are well prepared to follow a wide range of courses including Cambridge International AS & A Level French.

Cambridge IGCSEs are accepted and valued by leading universities and employers around the world as evidence of academic achievement. Many universities require a combination of Cambridge International AS & A Levels and Cambridge IGCSEs or equivalent to meet their entry requirements.

UK NARIC, the national agency in the UK for the recognition and comparison of international qualifications and skills, has carried out an independent benchmarking study of Cambridge IGCSE and found it to be comparable to the standard of GCSE in the UK. This means students can be confident that their Cambridge IGCSE qualifications are accepted as equivalent to UK GCSEs by leading universities worldwide.

Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) French has been designed to help candidates develop language proficiency to level A2 (Basic User) with some elements of proficiency at level B1 (Independent User) of the *Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment* (CEFR).

Assessment objectives, subject content, mark schemes and task types have been designed with reference to the CEFR to ensure that candidates have opportunities to demonstrate proficiency at the intended levels.

Learn more at www.cambridgeinternational.org/recognition

'Cambridge IGCSE is one of the most sought-after and recognised qualifications in the world. It is very popular in Egypt because it provides the perfect preparation for success at advanced level programmes.'

Mrs Omnia Kassabgy, Managing Director of British School in Egypt BSE

Supporting teachers

We provide a wide range of practical resources, detailed guidance, and innovative training and professional development so that you can give your learners the best possible preparation for Cambridge IGCSE.

Teaching resources

- School Support Hub
www.cambridgeinternational.org/support
- Syllabuses
- Schemes of work
- Learner guides
- Discussion forums
- Endorsed resources

Exam preparation resources

- Question papers
- Mark schemes
- Example candidate responses to understand what examiners are looking for at key grades
- Examiner reports to improve future teaching

Support for Cambridge IGCSE

Training

- Introductory – face-to-face or online
 - Extension – face-to-face or online
 - Enrichment – face-to-face or online
 - Coursework – online
 - Cambridge Professional Development Qualifications
- Find out more at
www.cambridgeinternational.org/profdev

Community

You can find useful information, as well as share your ideas and experiences with other teachers, on our social media channels and community forums.

Find out more at
www.cambridgeinternational.org/social-media

2 Syllabus overview

Aims

The aims describe the purposes of a course based on this syllabus.

The aims are to enable students to:

- develop the language proficiency required to communicate effectively in French at level A2 (CEFR Basic User), with elements of level B1 (CEFR Independent User)
- offer insights into the culture and society of countries and communities where French is spoken
- develop awareness of the nature of language and language learning
- encourage positive attitudes towards speakers of other languages and a sympathetic approach to other cultures
- provide enjoyment and intellectual stimulation
- develop transferable skills (e.g. memorising, drawing of inferences) to complement other areas of the curriculum
- form a sound base of the skills, language and attitudes required for progression to work or further study, either in French or another subject area.

Content overview

The subject content is organised in five broad topic areas (A–E below). These provide contexts for the acquisition of vocabulary and the study of grammar and structures. The study of these topic areas enables students to gain an insight into countries and communities where French is spoken. The five topic areas listed below are described in more detail in section 3.

- Everyday activities
- Personal and social life
- The world around us
- The world of work
- The international world

The syllabus gives students opportunities to develop and apply a wide range of foreign language skills.

Candidates will be expected to read and understand a variety of written and spoken texts on familiar topics. Candidates will be required to demonstrate understanding of the main ideas, opinions and attitudes, as well as select and extract relevant details and deduce the meaning of occasional unknown words from context.

They will also have opportunities to write in French on familiar, everyday topics, and to speak the language by taking part in everyday conversations.



Support for Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) French

Our School Support Hub www.cambridgeinternational.org/support provides Cambridge schools with a secure site for downloading specimen and past question papers, mark schemes, grade thresholds and other curriculum resources specific to this syllabus. The School Support Hub community offers teachers the opportunity to connect with each other and to ask questions related to the syllabus.

Assessment objectives

The assessment objectives (AOs) are:

AO1 Listening

- L1: understand the main points and key information in simple everyday material
- L2: understand clear speech on a range of familiar topics
- L3: understand the description of events and expression of ideas, opinions and attitudes in simple texts
- L4: identify and select relevant information in predictable texts

AO2 Reading

- R1: understand the main points and key information in simple everyday material
- R2: understand authentic factual texts on a range of familiar topics
- R3: understand the description of events and expression of ideas, opinions and attitudes in simple texts
- R4: identify and select relevant information in predictable texts

AO3 Speaking

- S1: communicate clearly and effectively in a range of predictable everyday situations
- S2: engage in conversations on familiar topics, expressing opinions and feelings
- S3: use a range of structures and vocabulary with reasonable accuracy
- S4: demonstrate some ability to maintain interaction
- S5: show some control of pronunciation and intonation

AO4 Writing

- W1: communicate simple factual information clearly for everyday purposes
- W2: write simple phrases and sentences on a familiar topic
- W3: write simple connected texts describing events, experiences, opinions and hopes and ambitions
- W4: use a range of simple vocabulary and language structures reasonably accurately

Weighting for assessment objectives

The approximate weightings allocated to each of the assessment objectives (AOs) are summarised below.

Assessment objectives as a percentage of the qualification

Assessment objective	Weighting in IGCSE %
AO1 Listening	25
AO2 Reading	25
AO3 Speaking	25
AO4 Writing	25
Total	100

Assessment objectives as a percentage of each component

Assessment objective	Weighting in components %			
	Paper 1	Paper 2	Paper 3	Paper 4
AO1 Listening	100	–	–	–
AO2 Reading	–	100	–	–
AO3 Speaking	–	–	100	–
AO4 Writing	–	–	–	100
Total	100	100	100	100

3 Subject content

Skills

The skills covered in the syllabus are outlined below.

Listening

- Understand short recordings dealing with everyday needs (e.g. simple transactions in shops, simple directions or instructions).
- Understand factual information and ideas from a range of sources (e.g. announcements, phone messages, news items, interviews, dialogues) on familiar topics.
- Understand descriptions of events, opinions, emotions, hopes and ambitions in simple texts (e.g. in radio broadcasts, interviews, dialogues).
- Identify main points, specific information and details on everyday topics (e.g. personal and family information, shopping, local area, employment, school, leisure activities).
- Identify main points, themes, opinions, ideas, emotions and attitudes in predictable texts (e.g. news reports, conversations, interviews, simple monologues).
- Deduce the meaning of occasional unknown words and expressions from the context.

Reading

- Understand short, simple texts (e.g. signs and notices in public places, such as streets, restaurants and bus/railway stations and airports).
- Understand authentic texts on familiar topics and situations (e.g. newspaper/magazine articles, email messages, blogs and letters).
- Understand descriptions of events, opinions, emotions, hopes and ambitions in simple texts (e.g. in articles, interviews or personal messages).
- Identify main points, specific information and details in predictable texts (e.g. advertisements, brochures, menus, timetables, instructions, messages).
- Identify main points, themes, opinions, ideas, emotions and attitudes in predictable texts (e.g. newspaper/magazine articles, simple plots of films or books).
- Deduce the meaning of occasional unknown words and expressions from the context.

Speaking

- Participate in short social exchanges (e.g. greet people, make and respond to invitations, apologies) and communicate on familiar topics to meet simple needs (e.g. order food and drink, simple transactions in shops, use public transport, ask and give directions, request information).
- Participate in unprepared conversations on familiar topics of personal interest or relevant to everyday life (e.g. family, friends, home environment, hobbies and interests, education, work, travel).
- Describe past events and experiences, hopes and ambitions and give brief reasons for opinions and plans.
- Communicate with reasonable accuracy, using a range of structures, tenses and vocabulary relevant to the given situation.
- Use simple connectors (e.g. and, but, because, then) to link a series of shorter discrete elements into a connected sequence of points.
- Use appropriate strategies to maintain interaction.
- Use features of pronunciation and intonation to convey meaning and attitude.

Writing

- Fill in forms providing simple details.
- Communicate simple factual information in writing using everyday vocabulary and expressions.
- Write a series of simple phrases and sentences linked with simple connectors, relating to personal life, immediate environment and everyday topics (e.g. writing about a holiday).
- Write simple connected texts (e.g. email messages, articles) on familiar topics (e.g. plans and arrangements, likes and dislikes, family, home environment, hobbies and interests, education, work and travel).
- Describe past events and experiences, opinions, hopes and ambitions and give brief reasons for opinions and plans.
- Communicate with reasonable accuracy, using a range of structures, tenses/time frames and vocabulary relevant to the given situation.
- Use simple connectors (e.g. and, but, because, then) to link a series of shorter discrete elements into a connected sequence of points.

Topic areas

Candidates will be required to show knowledge and understanding of the broad topic areas listed below. These provide contexts for the acquisition of vocabulary and the study of grammar and structures. Through the study of these broad topic areas, candidates gain insight into the cultures of countries and communities where French is spoken.

The sub-topics listed are provided as examples of what teachers may choose to focus on. They are examples only and are not intended to be prescriptive or exhaustive.

Area	Topic Areas	Sub-topics
A	Everyday activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time expressions (e.g. telling the time, days, days of the week, months, seasons) • Food and drink (e.g. meals, fruit and vegetables, meat, fish and seafood, snacks, drinks, cutlery and utensils) • The human body and health (e.g. parts of the body, health and illness) • Travel and transport
B	Personal and social life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self, family and friends • In the home (e.g. rooms, living room, kitchen, bedroom, bathroom, furniture and furnishings, garden, household appliances) • Colours • Clothes and accessories • Leisure time (e.g. things to do, hobbies, sport)
C	The world around us	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People and places (e.g. continents, countries and nationalities, compass points) • The natural world, the environment, the climate and the weather • Communications and technology (e.g. the digital world, documents and texts) • The built environment (e.g. buildings and services, urban areas, shopping) • Measurements (e.g. size, shape) • Materials
D	The world of work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education (e.g. learning institutions, education and training, the classroom, learning tools, subjects, studying) • Work (e.g. jobs and careers, the workplace)
E	The international world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries, nationalities and languages • Culture, customs, faiths and celebrations

4 Details of the assessment

All questions requiring written responses are to be answered in French.

Dictionaries are not allowed in the examination.

Paper 1 – Listening

Approximately 45 minutes, 40 marks

This paper consists of 33 multiple-choice and matching questions. Candidates answer all questions by selecting the correct option or options.

Each question tests comprehension of recorded texts (e.g. dialogues, announcements, conversations). Candidates hear each recorded text twice.

The audio material for this examination is provided on a CD. Teachers/invigilators should consult the relevant sections of the *Cambridge Handbook* about the conduct of listening tests and for details about rooms, equipment, guidance on acoustics and checking the CDs in advance.

Description of questions

Questions 1–8

<i>Assessment objective</i>	L1
<i>Task</i>	Candidates listen to short texts and answer eight multiple-choice questions with four options.
<i>Text types</i>	Announcements, phone messages, news items, or dialogues
<i>Total marks</i>	8

Questions 9–14

<i>Assessment objective</i>	L1, L2, L4
<i>Task</i>	Candidates listen to a monologue or dialogue containing factual information and answer six multiple-choice questions with four options.
<i>Text types</i>	Short monologues or dialogues
<i>Total marks</i>	6

Question 15

<i>Assessment objective</i>	L2, L3, L4
<i>Task</i>	Candidates listen to a conversation and match the names of people, places, items or activities with the correct statements.
<i>Text types</i>	Informal conversations
<i>Total marks</i>	5

Description of questions (continued)

Questions 16–24

<i>Assessment objective</i>	L2, L3, L4
<i>Task</i>	Candidates listen to a dialogue (conversation, discussion or interview) or, alternatively, two shorter dialogues (each with a different person, on a common theme) and answer nine multiple-choice questions with three options.
<i>Text types</i>	Conversations, interviews
<i>Total marks</i>	9

Questions 25–30

<i>Assessment objective</i>	L2, L3, L4
<i>Task</i>	Candidates listen to a dialogue (conversation, discussion or interview) and answer six multiple-choice questions with four options.
<i>Text types</i>	Conversation, discussion or interview
<i>Total marks</i>	6

Questions 31–33

<i>Assessment objective</i>	L2, L3, L4
<i>Task</i>	Candidates listen to a conversation/discussion or interview. In each question there are five options and candidates must select the two options which are true.
<i>Text types</i>	Conversation, discussion or interview
<i>Total marks</i>	6

Paper 2 – Reading

Written paper, 1 hour, 45 marks

This paper consists of six groups of questions, each comprising a number of multiple-choice and matching questions, as well as questions requiring short answers in French. The number of questions in each group may vary in each examination session.

Description of question groups

Question group 1

<i>Assessment objective</i>	R1
<i>Task</i>	Candidates match a series of short statements with the correct pictures.
<i>Text types</i>	Simple descriptions
<i>Total marks</i>	5

Question group 2

<i>Assessment objective</i>	R1
<i>Task</i>	Candidates match a series of short notices or signs commonly found in public places with an explanatory statement. The texts are all set in the same context.
<i>Text types</i>	Signs, notices, instructions, messages, advertisements
<i>Total marks</i>	5

Question group 3	
<i>Assessment objective</i>	R2, R4
<i>Task</i>	Candidates answer multiple-choice questions with three options on a short text.
<i>Text types</i>	Email, message, postcard or letter
<i>Total marks</i>	7
Question group 4	
<i>Assessment objective</i>	R2, R4
<i>Task</i>	Candidates answer questions on a longer text requiring short responses in French.
<i>Text types</i>	Email, message, letter or blog
<i>Total marks</i>	12
Question group 5	
<i>Assessment objective</i>	R3
<i>Task</i>	Candidates match a series of descriptions of the requirements, interests or skills of different people with the correct description of places, events, services or activities. All texts are on a common theme.
<i>Text types</i>	Short descriptions, advertisements
<i>Total marks</i>	5
Question group 6	
<i>Assessment objective</i>	R3, R4
<i>Task</i>	Candidates answer questions on a longer text requiring short responses in French.
<i>Text types</i>	Articles
<i>Total marks</i>	11

Paper 3 – Speaking

Approximately 10 minutes (plus 10 minutes of preparation time), 40 marks

Each speaking test lasts approximately 10 minutes, and is structured as follows:

- a warm-up section which is not assessed (approximately 30 seconds)
- one role play – candidates respond to five transactional questions to, for example, accomplish a task or obtain goods or services (approximately two minutes)
- two topic conversations – candidates respond to questions on each topic to share views, opinions and experiences (four minutes per topic conversation).

Both the role play and the topic conversations are set in predictable, everyday contexts and are based on the topic areas outlined in the syllabus.

During the preparation time, candidates study a role play scenario provided on a candidate card. They must be supervised under exam conditions. Candidates are not allowed to make notes.

The tests are conducted and marked by the teacher/examiner using the speaking assessment materials and assessment criteria provided. They are moderated by Cambridge International.

Speaking tests take place before the main examination series (see the relevant series' timetable). Before the speaking test period, centres will receive materials for the test. Teachers/examiners must allow sufficient time to familiarise themselves with the materials and procedures (see the *Cambridge Handbook* for details).

Cambridge International supplies a teacher/examiner booklet comprising instructions, assessment criteria and teacher/examiner scripts for the role plays and topic conversations. Candidate cards containing the role play scenarios are also supplied.

The teacher/examiner allocates a role play and two topic conversations to each candidate according to a randomisation grid provided in the teacher/examiner instruction booklet.

Administration of the speaking test

Further information about the administration of speaking tests is provided in the *Cambridge Handbook*, available from our website. For copies of the forms required for the speaking test as well as information about the deadlines, sample size and methods of submission, please refer to the samples database at www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples

Internal moderation

If more than one teacher in your centre is marking internal assessments, you must make arrangements to moderate or standardise your teachers' marking so that all candidates are assessed to a common standard. There is further information on the process of internal moderation on the samples database at www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples

You should record the internally moderated marks for all candidates on the Working Mark Sheet and submit these marks to Cambridge International according to the instructions set out in the *Cambridge Handbook*.

External moderation

Cambridge International will externally moderate all internally assessed components.

- You must submit the marks of all candidates to Cambridge International.
- You must also submit the marked work of a sample of candidates to Cambridge International.

The sample you submit to Cambridge International should include examples of the marking of each teacher. The samples database at www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples provides details of how the sample will be selected and how it should be submitted.

External moderators will produce a short report for each centre with feedback on your marking and administration of the assessment.

Speaking assessment criteria grids

Role play

Each of the five role play tasks is assessed using the mark scheme below:

2	The information is communicated. Language is appropriate to the situation and is accurate. Minor errors (adjective endings, use of prepositions, etc.) are allowed.
1	The information is partly communicated and/or the meaning is ambiguous. Errors impede communication.
0	No creditable response.

Topic conversations

When **both** topic conversations have been completed, give a mark out of 15 for **Communication** and a mark out of 15 for **Quality of Language**.

Communication

Give a mark out of 15 for the candidate's performance in **both** topic conversations.

Mark	Level	Descriptor
13–15	Very good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responds confidently to questions; may occasionally need repetition of words or phrases. • Communicates information which is consistently relevant to the questions. • Frequently develops ideas and opinions. • Justifies and explains some answers.
10–12	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responds well to questions; requires occasional use of the alternative question(s) provided. • Communicates information which is almost always relevant to the questions. • Sometimes develops ideas and opinions. • Gives reasons or explanations for some answers.
7–9	Satisfactory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responds satisfactorily to questions; frequently requires use of the alternative question(s) provided. • Communicates most of the required information; may occasionally give irrelevant information. • Conveys simple, straightforward opinions.
4–6	Weak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has difficulty with many questions but still attempts an answer. • Communicates some simple information relevant to the questions.
1–3	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequently has difficulty understanding the questions and has great difficulty in replying. • Communicates one or two basic pieces of information relevant to the questions.
0		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No creditable response.

Quality of Language

Give a mark out of 15 for the candidate's performance in **both** topic conversations.

Mark	Level	Descriptor
13–15	Very good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate use of a wide range of the structures listed in the syllabus with occasional errors in more complex language. • Accurate use of a wide range of vocabulary with occasional errors. • Very good pronunciation, fluency, intonation and expression; occasional mistakes or hesitation.
10–12	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good use of a range of the structures listed in the syllabus, with some errors. • Good use of a range of vocabulary with some errors. • Good pronunciation and fluency despite some errors or hesitation; a good attempt at correct intonation and expression.
7–9	Satisfactory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory use of some of the structures listed in the syllabus, with frequent errors. • Satisfactory use of vocabulary with frequent errors. • Satisfactory pronunciation and fluency despite frequent errors and hesitation; some attempt at intonation and expression.
4–6	Weak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited range of structures and vocabulary, rarely accurate and/or complete; frequent ambiguity. • Pronunciation can be understood with some effort; very noticeable hesitations and stilted delivery.
1–3	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited range of structures and vocabulary, almost always inaccurate. • Poor pronunciation, rarely comprehensible; many serious errors.
0		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No creditable response.

Paper 4 – Writing

Written paper, 1 hour, 45 marks

This paper consists of a form-filling task, a directed writing task and an extended writing task in response to given contexts and prompts.

Description of questions

Question 1

Assessment objective

W1, W4

Task

Candidates fill in a form with single words or short phrases in response to a given context.

Total marks

5

Question 2

Assessment objective

W2, W4

Task

Candidates complete a directed writing task in about 80–90 words on a familiar, everyday topic.

Total marks

12

Question 3

Assessment objective

W3, W4

Task

Candidates choose between two tasks (an email/letter and an article/blog) and complete one of these in about 130–140 words.

Total marks

28

List of grammar and structures

The list of grammar and structures provides students with an indication of the grammatical knowledge they are expected to demonstrate in all of their assessments for IGCSE French. The list is not intended to be restrictive.

Articles	definite, indefinite, partitive, use of de after negative verb forms
Nouns	gender singular and plural forms
Adjectives	agreement possessive demonstrative (<i>ce, cet, cette, ces</i>) interrogative (e.g. <i>quel, quelle, quels, quelles</i>) indefinite (e.g. <i>autre, chaque, même, n'importe quel, pareil, plusieurs, quelques, tel</i>) comparative: regular forms (e.g. <i>aussi, moins, plus + que</i>) irregular forms (e.g. <i>meilleur, pire</i>) superlative regular forms (e.g. <i>le/la plus ..., le/la moins ...</i>) irregular forms (e.g. <i>le meilleur, le pire, le moindre</i>)
Adverbs	adverbs of time and place interrogative (e.g. <i>combien, comment, où, quand, depuis quand</i>) common adverbial phrases comparative: regular forms (e.g. <i>aussi, moins, plus + que</i>) irregular forms (e.g. <i>mieux</i>) superlative: irregular forms (e.g. <i>le mieux, le pire</i>) quantifiers: (e.g. <i>assez, beaucoup plus/moins, bien, comme, fort, peu, un peu, quel, si, tellement, tout, très, trop</i>)
Pronouns	personal reflexive object: direct and indirect including position, order, agreement demonstrative (e.g. <i>ça, cela, celui, celle, -ci, -là, celui/celle de, celui/celle qui, celui/celle que, celui/celle dont</i>) interrogative (e.g. <i>qui ? que ? qui est-ce que/qui ? lequel ?</i>) relative (e.g. <i>qui, que, dont, où, quoi, ce qui, ce que, lequel/laquelle</i>) disjunctive possessive (e.g. <i>le mien</i>) indefinite (e.g. <i>quelque chose, quelqu'un, chacun, certain, n'importe qui, n'importe quoi</i>)

Verbs	<p>regular and irregular forms of verbs, including reflexive verbs all persons of verbs, singular and plural negative forms interrogative forms imperative modes of address: <i>tu, vous</i> impersonal verbs indicative tenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • present • imperfect • perfect • immediate future • future • conditional • pluperfect <p>perfect infinitive present participle verbs governing an infinitive, including <i>à</i> and <i>de</i> + infinitive use of <i>depuis</i> with present and imperfect tenses use of <i>venir de</i> + infinitive in present and imperfect tenses passive voice (receptive) subjunctive mood: in commonly used expression (receptive)</p>
Conjunctions	<p>co-ordinating (e.g. <i>car, donc</i>) subordinating (e.g. <i>quand, où, parce que, si, puisque</i>)</p>
Prepositions	<p>place (e.g. <i>chez, entre, devant, à côté de</i>) time (e.g. <i>avant, après, pendant, pour</i>) movement (e.g. <i>jusqu'à, vers</i>) other (e.g. <i>contre, malgré, sans, sauf, selon</i>)</p>
Number	all cardinal/ordinal numbers
Quantity	<i>assez, beaucoup, demi, moitié, peu, un peu, tant, trop, tellement</i>
Time	date (e.g. <i>le 12 septembre</i>); time, including 24-hour clock, years

Vocabulary list

The vocabulary list provided is intended as a guide for teachers to assist in the planning of lessons and schemes of work. It is not intended to be prescriptive or exhaustive and the assessment tasks will require students to understand and respond to words (and/or forms of words) that are not on the list.

Although the skill of deduction is not directly tested, students should be taught the skill of deducing the meaning of unknown words from the context on familiar topics.

Vocabulary is listed under particular topic headings but should be considered transferable, as appropriate, to the other topics.

Students are expected to be familiar with plural and feminine forms of nouns and adjectives where these are not given.

The list reflects the spelling rules at the time of publication for French. Examiners will accept both versions of the spellings affected by the reform, i.e. old and new.

Les adjectifs courants	
agréable	faux / fausse
amical(e)	fort(e)
amusant(e)	froid(e)
animé(e)	général(e)
approprié(e)	génial(e)
beau / belle	gentil(le)
bête	grand(e) / plus grand(e) / le / la plus grand(e)
bon(ne)	gratuit(e)
bruyant(e)	impoli(e)
chaud(e)	important(e)
clair(e)	impossible
confortable	intelligent(e)
correct(e)	inutile
de valeur	isolé(e)
dernier / dernière	léger / légère
différent(e)	lent(e)
difficile	libre
disponible	lourd(e)
douillet / douillette	malheureux / malheureuse
doux / douce	marrant(e)
drôle	mauvais(e) / plus mauvais(e)
dur(e)	meilleur(e) / le / la meilleur(e)
ennuyeux / ennuyeuse	(le / la) même (que)
énorme	mince
étroit(e)	mobile
exact(e)	moderne
facile	mou / molle
faible	mouillé(e)
fantastique	nécessaire

Les adjectifs courants (continued)

négatif / négative

normal(e)

nouveau / nouvelle

parfait(e)

palpitant(e)

passionnant(e)

petit(e) / plus petit(e) / le / la plus petit(e)

pire / le / la pire

plein(e)

poli(e)

populaire

portable

positif / positive

possible

précédent(e)

prêt(e)

probable

prochain(e)

profond(e)

rapide

récent(e)

responsable

riche

sauf / sauve

sec / sèche

semblable

seul(e)

sévère

silencieux / silencieuse

simple

strict(e)

sympa

timide

typique

utile

vide

vieux / vieille

vrai(e)

Adverbes et prépositions courants**Prépositions courantes**

à

à côté de

au lieu

au milieu de

au-dessous de

au-dessus de

autour

avec

dans

de

de (la part de)

dedans

dehors

derrière

dessous

dessus

devant

entre

ici

là-bas

loin de

pour

près de

quelque part

sans

sous

sur

Adverbes – Possibilité

certainement

peut-être

probablement

Adverbes – Fréquence

d'habitude

jamais

normalement

rarement

seulement

souvent

toujours

tous les jours

Adverbes et prépositions courants (continued)**Adverbes – Manière**

bien
exactement
lentement
mal
rapidement

Adverbes – Intensité

surtout
vraiment

Adverbes – Quantité

assez
beaucoup
juste
si
tout
tout à fait
très
trop

Nombres cardinaux

zéro / un(e) / deux / trois / quatre / cinq – un million

Nombres ordinaux

premier / première / deuxième / troisième / quatrième / etc.

Nombres – Fractions

moitié (f) / tiers (m) / quart (m)

Nombres – Autre vocabulaire

à peu près
chaque
combien
divers
double
environ
la plupart
le/la seul(e)
les deux
majorité (f)

Nombres – Autres vocabulaire (continued)

minorité (f)
moins de
nombre (m)
pas assez
plus de
plus ou moins
plusieurs
presque
quantité (f)
quelque(s)
rien
suffisamment
total (m)
tout
tout(e) / tous / toutes
trop
une fois / deux fois / trois fois

Verbes courants

accompagner
accueillir
adorer
aider
aimer
aller
amener
apparaître
appartenir
apporter
apprécier
apprendre
arranger
arriver
attacher
augmenter
avoir
avoir besoin
avoir lieu
boire
bouger
chercher

Verbes courants (continued)

choisir

cocher

commencer

comprendre

connaître

continuer

copier

crier

croire

déchirer

décrire

demander

détester

devoir

diminuer

dire

donner

écouter

écrire

encourager

entendre

entrer

éprouver

essayer

être

être désolé(e)

explorer

faire

finir

garder

il y a

inviter

laisser tomber

lire

louer

manger

mentir

mettre

mordre

organiser

oublier

parler

penser

permettre

pleurer

porter

poser

pousser

pouvoir

prendre

raconter

ramasser

ranger

recueillir

réduire

regarder

regretter

relier

réparer

répéter

répondre

ressembler

ressentir

rester

retourner

rentrer

retrouver

réussir

revenir

rêver

rire

s'approcher de

s'arrêter

s'asseoir

savoir

se calmer

sentir / se sentir

se rappeler / rappeler

sembler

se servir de

se souvenir

s'inquiéter

s'inscrire

s'intéresser à

Verbes courants (continued)

s'occuper de
soigner
sourire
tirer
toucher
travailler
trouver
utiliser
venir
voir
vouloir

A Activités de la vie quotidienne**Expressions de temps**

à venir
après-midi (m)
aujourd'hui
avant
bientôt
chaque jour / semaine / mois
d'abord
de bonne heure
déjà
demain
depuis
dernier / dernière
en attendant
encore
enfin
ensuite
finalement
hier
immédiat(e)
jamais
jusqu'à
la semaine suivante
la semaine / la semaine prochaine / la semaine dernière
maintenant
matin (m)

A Activités de la vie quotidienne (continued)**Expressions de temps (continued)**

moment (m)
pendant
pendant ce temps
plus tard
prochain(e)
puis
quand
quelquefois
soudain
tard / en retard
tôt
toujours
tous les jours / toutes les semaines / tous les mois
(votre, ton, mon) tour (m)

Donner l'heure

à une heure / deux heures
après-midi (m)
heure (f)
horloge (f)
Il est sept heures et demie / moins le quart / et quart.
matin (m)
midi (m)
minuit (m)
minute (f)
montre (f)
seconde (f)
soir (m)
une demi-heure, un quart d'heure

Les jours de la semaine

lundi
mardi
mercredi
jeudi
vendredi
samedi
dimanche
week-end (m) / weekend (m)

A Activités de la vie quotidienne (continued)**Les mois / les années**

an (m) / année (f)

annuel(le)

chaque année / tous les ans

date (f)

hebdomadaire

mensuel(le)

mois (m)

janvier

février

mars

avril

mai

juin

juillet

août

septembre

octobre

novembre

décembre

Les saisons

automne (m)

été (m)

hiver (m)

printemps (m)

saisons (fpl)

Manger et boire – Repas

déjeuner (m)

dessert (m)

en-cas (m)

entrée (f)

faire un barbecue

nourriture (f) végétarienne / végétalienne

pique-nique (m)

plat (m) principal

prendre le déjeuner

prendre le dîner

prendre le petit déjeuner

régime (m)

repas (m)

Manger et boire – Les fruits

abricot (m)

ananas (m)

banane (f)

cerise (f)

citron (m)

fraise (f)

framboise (f)

fruit (m)

fruit (m) de la passion

mangue (f)

melon (m)

noix (f) de coco

orange (f)

pastèque (f)

pêche (f)

pomme (f)

poire (f)

prune (f)

raisin (m)

Manger et boire – Les légumes

aubergine (f)

carotte (f)

champignon (m)

chou (m)

chou-fleur (m)

concombre (m)

haricot (m)

laitue (f)

légumes (mpl)

oignon (m)

poivron (m)

pomme (f) de terre

salade (f)

tomate (f)

Manger et boire – Autres aliments

ail (m)

beurre (m)

cacahuète (f)

confiture (f)

A Activités de la vie quotidienne (continued)**Manger et boire – Autres aliments (continued)**

farine (f)

fromage (m)

gelée (f)

glace (f)

huile (f)

noisette (f)

noix (f)

œuf (m)

pain (m)

pâtes (fpl)

poivre (m)

riz (m)

sel (m)

soja (m)

sucre (m)

tofu (m)

Manger et boire – Viande, poisson et fruits de mer

agneau (m)

bœuf (m)

fruits (mpl) de mer

hamburger (m)

jambon (m)

poisson (m)

porc (m)

poulet (m)

saucisse (f)

viande (f)

Manger et boire – Les en-cas

bonbons (mpl)

chips (fpl)

chocolat (m)

frites (fpl)

gâteau (m)

pain (m) grillé

pizza (f)

sandwich (m)

soupe (f) / potage (m)

yaourt (m)

Manger et boire – Boissons

boisson (f)

boisson (f) non alcoolisée

café (m)

chocolat (m) chaud

coca

eau (f) (minérale, gazeuse, plate)

glçon (m)

jus (m)

lait (m)

limonade (f)

thé (m)

Manger et boire – Couvert et ustensiles

assiette (f)

bol (m)

casserole (f)

couteau (m)

cuiller (f) / cuillère (f)

fourchette (f)

marmite (f)

tasse (f)

verre (m)

Manger et boire – Verbes et expressions

avoir faim

avoir soif

avoir trop mangé

boisson (f)

couper

cru(e)

grignoter

manger

prendre le petit déjeuner / le dîner

prendre quelque chose à boire

préparer

A Activités de la vie quotidienne (continued)**Manger et boire – Adjectifs**

cuit(e)

épicé(e)

frais / fraîche

salé(e)

sucré(e)

Le corps et la santé – Les parties du corps

bouche (f)

bras (m)

cheville (f)

cœur (m)

corps (m)

cou (m)

dent (f)

doigt (m) / doigt de pied (m)

dos (m)

épaule (f)

genou (m)

gorge (f)

jambe (f)

main (f) (droite, gauche)

nez (m)

œil (m) / yeux (mpl)

oreille (f)

orteil (m)

os (m)

peau (f)

pied (m) (droit, gauche)

poitrine (f)

tête (f)

ventre (m)

visage (m)

Les parties du corps – Verbes et expressions

respirer

se maquiller

se raser

sentir

toucher

voir

Le corps et la santé – La santé et la maladie

dentiste (m/f)

infirmier (m) / infirmière (f)

médecin (m/f)

médicament (m)

pharmacie (f)

rendez-vous (m)

sparadrap (m)

La santé et la maladie – Verbes et expressions

aller à la salle de gym / au gymnase

avoir de la fièvre

avoir la grippe

avoir mal à la tête / au ventre / aux dents

avoir une allergie à

blessure (f)

être au régime

être en forme / en bonne santé

être enrhumé(e)

être fatigué(e)

être malade

faire de l'exercice

propre

s'allonger

se casser le bras / la jambe

se faire mal à / se couper le doigt

se sentir malade

tomber

vomir

Les voyages et les transports

auto (f)

(auto)bus (m)

ambulance (f)

arrêt (m) d'autobus

avion (m)

bagages (mpl)

bateau (m)

carte (f)

chauffeur (m)

chemin (m) de fer

A Activités de la vie quotidienne (continued)**Les voyages et les transports (continued)**

conducteur (m) / conductrice (f)

directions (fpl)

ferry (m)

motocyclette (f)

office (m) de tourisme

passager (m) / passagère (f)

piste (f) cyclable

quai (m)

queue (f)

retard (m) / en retard / retardé

taxi (m)

ticket aller-retour (m) / aller simple (m)

touriste (m/f)

train (m)

trajet (m)

tram (m)

transports (mpl) en commun

valise (f)

vélo (m)

visite (f)

voiture (f)

vol (m)

voyage (m)

Les voyages et les transports – Verbes et expressions

arriver

chercher

conduire

descendre

être perdu(e) / se perdre

faire de la randonnée

marcher

monter

partir

prendre l'autobus / le train / le ferry / l'avion

retourner

revenir

se garer

stationner

tourner

Les voyages et les transports – Verbes et expressions (continued)

tout droit

traverser

voyager

voyager en autobus / en train

B Vie personnelle et sociale**Moi, ma famille et mes amis – Salutations et expressions parlées courantes**

À plus tard.

À demain.

Au revoir.

Bonjour.

Bonsoir.

Ça va ? / Ça va bien merci. / Ça ne va pas bien.

Comment allez-vous ? / Comment vas-tu ?

Enchanté(e) de faire votre connaissance.

Je dois m'en aller.

Je suis désolé(e).

Merci.

Pardon.

Pardon ?

Salut.

S'il vous plaît / S'il te plaît.

Moi, ma famille et mes amis – Exclamations / Interjections

Bienvenue !

Que c'est ennuyeux !

Que c'est gentil !

Que c'est intéressant !

Quel dommage !

Moi, ma famille et mes amis – Invitations

accepter / refuser une invitation

inviter

Merci, mais je ne peux pas. Un autre jour peut-être ?

Veux-tu / Voulez-vous aller au cinéma ?

Si on allait... ?

B Vie personnelle et sociale (continued)**Moi, ma famille et mes amis – La famille et les relations**

adolescent(e) (m/f)

ami(e) (m/f)

bébé (m)

belle-mère (f) / beau-père (m)

célibataire (m/f)

copain (m) / copine (f)

cousin (m) / cousine (f)

divorcé(e)

enfance (f)

enfant (m/f)

épouser

famille (f)

femme (f)

fiancé (m) / fiancée (f)

fille (f)

fils (m) / fille (f)

frère (m) plus jeune / plus âgé

gens

grand-père (m) / grand-mère (f) / grands-parents (mpl)

homme (m)

jeune femme (f)

jeune homme (m)

jeune (m/f)

jumeaux (mpl) / jumelles (fpl)

les personnes âgées (fpl)

Madame

Mademoiselle

mari (m)

marié(e)

mariage (m)

membre (m) de la famille

mère (f)

Monsieur

neveu (m) / nièce (f)

nom (m) de famille

oncle (m)

parents (mpl)

partenaire (m/f)

père (m)

Moi, ma famille et mes amis – La famille et les relations (continued)

petit(e) ami(e) (m/f)

petit-fils (m) / petite-fille (f)

prénom (m)

se marier

sœur (f) plus jeune / plus âgée

tante (f)

voisin (m) / voisine (f)

vous-même / moi-même

La famille et les relations – Verbes et expressions

avoir

être enceinte

élever

épeler

grandir

mourir

naître

s'appeler

vivre

Moi, ma famille et mes amis – Description physique

âge (m)

barbe (f)

beau / belle

blond(e)

bouclé(e)

brun(e)

chauve

cheveux (mpl)

couleur (f)

court(e)

épais(se)

fin(e)

frisé(e)

grand(e)

gros(se)

jeune

joli(e)

B Vie personnelle et sociale (continued)**Moi, ma famille et mes amis – Description physique (continued)**

laid(e)
 long(ue)
 maigre
 marron
 mince
 moustache (f)
 œil (m) / yeux (mpl)
 petit(e)
 porter un appareil auditif
 porter des lunettes (fpl)
 raide
 sexe (m)
 taille (f)
 vieux / vieille
 voix (f)

Moi, ma famille et mes amis – Description du tempérament et de l'humeur

actif / active
 agréable
 aimable
 anxieux / anxieuse
 bête
 calme
 célèbre
 content(e)
 curieux / curieuse
 désagréable
 drôle
 en colère
 ennuyeux / ennuyeuse
 épuisé(e)
 fâché(e)
 fou / folle
 gentil(le)
 gourmand(e)
 heureux / heureuse
 impoli(e)
 important(e)
 inquiet / inquiète

Moi, ma famille et mes amis – Description du tempérament et de l'humeur (continued)

intelligent(e)
 intéressant(e)
 malheureux / malheureuse
 marrant(e)
 méchant(e)
 paresseux / paresseuse
 pauvre
 raisonnable
 satisfait(e)
 sérieux / sérieuse
 stupide
 triste

Moi, ma famille et mes amis – Verbes et expressions

aimer
 embrasser
 être de bonne / mauvaise humeur
 pleurer
 rire
 se fâcher
 sourire

À la maison – Les pièces et les meubles

balcon (m)
 bureau (m)
 cave (f)
 couloir (m)
 entrée (f)
 escalier (m)
 fenêtre (f)
 garage (m)
 grenier (m)
 meuble (m)
 mur (m)
 plafond (m)
 plancher (m)
 porte (f)
 salle à manger (f)
 toit (m)
 verre (m)

B Vie personnelle et sociale (continued)**À la maison – La salle de bains**

brosse (f) (à dents / à cheveux)

dentifrice (m)

déodorant (m)

douche (f)

gel (m) douche

miroir (m)

peigne (m)

robinet (m)

salle (f) de bain(s)

savon (m)

serviette (f) (de bain)

shampooing (m) / shampoing (m)

toilettes (fpl)

La salle de bains – Verbes et expressions

prendre un bain

se doucher

se brosser les dents

se brosser les cheveux

se laver le visage

se peigner

À la maison – Le salon

canapé (m)

commode (f)

étagère (f)

fauteuil (m)

peinture (f)

salon (m)

séjour (m)

sofa (m)

table (f)

tableau (m)

tapis (m)

À la maison – La cuisine

boîte (f) (en carton)

bouteille (f)

À la maison – La cuisine (continued)

chaise (f)

cuisine (f)

évier (m)

La cuisine – Verbes et expressions

bouillir / faire bouillir

chauffer / faire chauffer

congeler

couper

cuire / faire cuire (au barbecue)

cuisiner

frire / faire frire

griller

hacher

manger

préparer le déjeuner / le dîner

prendre le déjeuner / le dîner

repasser

rôtir / faire rôtir

À la maison – La chambre

armoire (f)

chambre (f)

couverture (f)

drap (m)

lampe (f)

lit (m)

oreiller (m)

placard (m)

La chambre – Verbes et expressions

avoir sommeil

dormir

être fatigué(e)

s'allonger

se lever

se reposer

se réveiller

B Vie personnelle et sociale (continued)**À la maison – Les tâches ménagères**

aspirateur (m) / passer l'aspirateur

cuire (au four)

déchets (mpl) / trier les déchets

lessive (f) / faire la lessive

mettre / débarrasser la table

nettoyer

poubelle (f) / sortir la poubelle

ranger

recycler

vaisselle (f) / faire la vaisselle

À la maison – Le jardin

arbre (m)

clôture (f)

fleur (f)

jardin (m)

mur (m)

pelouse (f)

plante (f)

Le jardin – Verbes et expressions

jardiner / faire du jardinage

planter des fleurs

pousser / faire pousser

À la maison – Les appareils ménagers

barbecue (m)

casque (m)

chargeur (m)

chauffage (m)

climatisation (f)

congélateur (m)

cuisinière (f)

électricité (f)

fer (m) à repasser

four (m) / four (m) à micro-ondes

frigo (m)

gaz (m)

horloge (f)

lave-vaisselle (m)

À la maison – Les appareils ménagers (continued)

machine (f) à laver

mode (m) d'emploi

pile (f)

prise (f)

radio (f)

réveil (m)

téléphone (m)

télévision (f) / téléviseur (m)

Les appareils ménagers – Verbes et expressions

allumer

casser

éteindre

fermer

ouvrir

pousser

réparer

tirer

Couleurs

argent

blanc / blanche

bleu(e)

brun(e)

clair(e)

couleur (f)

foncé(e)

gris(e)

jaune

marron

noir(e)

or

orange

rose

rouge

vert(e)

violet / violette

B Vie personnelle et sociale (continued)**Les vêtements et les accessoires**

bague (f)
 baskets (fpl)
 bijoux (mpl)
 blouson (m)
 botte (f)
 boucle (f) d'oreille
 casquette (f)
 ceinture (f)
 chapeau (m)
 chaussette (f)
 chaussure (f)
 chemise (f)
 chemisier (m)
 collier (m)
 costume (m)
 cravate (f)
 écharpe (f)
 gant (m)
 imperméable (m)
 jean (m)
 jupe (f)
 lunettes (fpl) / lunettes (fpl) de soleil
 maillot (m) de bain
 manteau (m)
 mode (f)
 montre (f)
 pantalon (m)
 parapluie (m)
 poche (f)
 portefeuille (m)
 porte-monnaie (m)
 pull (m)
 robe (f)
 sac (m) / sac à dos
 sandales (fpl)
 short (m)
 tailleur (m)
 uniforme (m)
 veste (f)
 vêtements (mpl)

Les vêtements et les accessoires – Verbes et expressions

Ça me va. / Ça ne me va pas.
 Ça vous va bien !
 C'est décontracté.
 C'est élégant / chic.
 C'est trop étroit.
 C'est trop large.
 de quelle taille (vêtements) / pointure (chaussures)
 essayer
 mettre
 paire (f) de chaussettes (fpl) / chaussures (fpl) / gants (mpl)
 porter
 s'habiller / se déshabiller

Les loisirs – Les choses à faire

aller à un concert / un festival de musique / au théâtre
 chatter en ligne
 écouter de la musique (pop / classique / rock)
 regarder la télévision / un film à suspense / un film romantique / une comédie / un film policier / un dessin animé / un film de science-fiction

Les loisirs – Les passe-temps

batterie (f) / jouer de la batterie
 casque (m)
 chant (m) / chanter
 clarinette (f) / jouer de la clarinette
 dessin (m) / dessiner / faire du dessin
 échecs (mpl) / jouer aux échecs
 flûte (f) / jouer de la flûte
 guitare (f) / jouer de la guitare
 instrument (m) / jouer d'un instrument
 jardinage (m) / faire du jardinage
 lecture (f) / lire
 pêche (f) / aller à la pêche
 peinture (f) / peindre
 photographie (f) / faire de la photographie
 piano (m) / jouer du piano

B Vie personnelle et sociale (continued)**Les loisirs – Les passe-temps (continued)**

trompette (f) / jouer de la trompette

violon (m) / jouer du violon

Les loisirs – Les sports

athlétisme (m) / faire de l'athlétisme

badminton (m) / jouer au badminton

balle (f) (de tennis)

ballon (m) (de foot)

basket (m) / jouer au basket

course (f) à pied / faire de la course à pied

court (m) de tennis

cyclisme (m) / faire du cyclisme

escalade (f) / faire de l'escalade

équipe (f)

équitation / faire de l'équitation

fan (m)

football (m) / foot (m) / jouer au foot(ball)

golf (m) / jouer au golf

hockey (m) / jouer au hockey

jouer

match (m)

matériel (m)

médaille (f)

nager

natation (f) / faire de la natation

patinage (m) sur glace

patin (m) (patin à glace / à roulettes)

piste (f)

planche (f) à voile / faire de la planche à voile

prix (m)

raquette (f)

rugby (m) / jouer au rugby

ski (m) / skier / faire du ski

supporter (m) / supporteur (m) / supportrice (f)

surf (m) / faire du surf

tennis (m)

terrain (m) de golf / de foot

vélo (m) / faire du vélo / faire du VTT

voile (f) / faire de la voile

volley (m) / jouer au volley

yoga (m) / faire du yoga

Les sports – Verbes et expressions

(s') entraîner

gagner (la / une course / la / une compétition / une médaille)

marquer (un but)

match nul (m) / faire match nul

perdre (une / la course / une compétition) prendre des photos

C Le monde qui nous entoure**Les gens et les lieux – Les continents**

Afrique (f)

Amérique (f) / Amérique du Sud / Amérique du Nord / Amérique centrale

Antarctique (m)

Arctique (m)

Asie (f)

Australasie (f)

Europe (f)

Océanie (f)

Les gens et les lieux – Les pays / les nationalités et les langues

nationalité (f) du / de la candidat(e) + pays (m) de résidence

langue (f) maternelle du / de la candidat(e) + autres langues étudiées

pays (m) francophone

Les gens et les lieux – Les points cardinaux

est (m)

nord (m)

ouest (m)

sud (m)

Le monde naturel et l'environnement

agriculture (f)

air (m) / en plein air

branche (f)

champ (m)

chute (f) d'eau

ciel (m)

C Le monde qui nous entoure (continued)**Le monde naturel et l'environnement (continued)**

climat (m)

colline (f)

côte (f)

déforestation (f)

désert (m)

environnement (m)

étoile (f)

fleuve (m)

forêt (f)

herbe (f)

île (f)

lac (m)

lune (f)

mer (f)

monde (m)

montagne (f)

nature (f)

ombre (f)

paysage (m)

pierre (f)

pittoresque

plage (f)

planète (f)

pollution (f)

poussière (f)

protection (f)

protéger

réchauffement climatique (m)

recyclage (m) / recycler

région (f)

ressource (f) naturelle

rivière (f)

sable (m)

se situer

se trouver

soleil (m)

sommet (m)

terre (f) / planète (f) Terre

vague (f)

volcan (m)

vue (f)

Le monde naturel et l'environnement – Les animaux

animal (m)

araignée (f)

chat (m)

chien (m)

éléphant (m)

lapin (m)

lion (m)

mouche (f)

mouton (m)

oiseau (m)

poisson (m)

rat (m)

serpent (m)

singe (m)

souris (f)

tigre (m)

Le monde naturel et l'environnement – Le climat et le temps

brouillard (m)

brume (f)

chaleur (f)

chaud

conditions météorologiques (fpl)

degré (m)

éclair (m)

ensoleillé

froid (m)

gelée (f)

givre (m)

grêle (f)

humide

humidité (f)

météo (f)

neige (f)

nuage (m)

nuit (f)

orage (m)

ouragan (m)

pluie (f)

C Le monde qui nous entoure (continued)**Le monde naturel et l'environnement – Le climat et le temps (continued)**

saison (f)

soleil (m)

tempête (f)

temps (m)

tonnerre (m)

vent (m)

verglas (m)

Le climat et le temps – Verbes et expressions

Il fait froid / chaud / frais.

Il gèle.

Il pleut.

La communication et la technologie – Le monde numérique

application (f)

article (m)

chat (m)

clavier (m)

clé (f) USB

cliquer

courriel (m)

document (m)

dossier (m)

écran (m)

écran tactile (m)

e-mail (m)

en ligne

fichier (m)

film (m)

imprimante (f)

informations (fpl)

Internet (m)

jeu (m)

logiciel (m)

marque (f)

mot de passe (m)

numérique

ordinateur (m) / ordinateur (m) portable

page (f) Web

La communication et la technologie – Le monde numérique (continued)

photo (f)

remplir

renseignement (m)

réseau (m) social

sécurité (f) en ligne

selfie (m)

site (m)

souris (f)

tablette (électronique) (f)

téléphone (m)

téléphone (m) portable / portable (m)

texto (m)

touche (f)

vidéo (f)

vlog (m) / vlogueur (m) / vlogueuse (f)

wifi (m)

Le monde numérique – Verbes et expressions

aller sur Internet / avoir accès (à) Internet / se connecter sur / à Internet

cliquer

coller

copier

effacer

envoyer

mettre en ligne

poster

sauvegarder

surfer sur Internet

télécharger

téléconférence (f) / participer à une téléconférence

trouver

La communication et la technologie – Les documents et les textes

article (m)

bande (f) dessinée

billet (m)

brochure (f)

carnet (m)

carte (f) / carte (f) d'identité

C Le monde qui nous entoure (continued)**La communication et la technologie – Les documents et les textes**

carte (f) postale

certificat (m)

facture (f)

formulaire (m)

guide (m) (touristique)

journal (m)

lettre (f)

liste (f)

livre (m)

magazine (m)

note (f)

passeport (m)

publicité (f)

ticket (m)

L'environnement construit – Les bâtiments et les services

appartement (m)

ascenseur (m)

bâtiment (m)

bibliothèque (f)

bureau (m)

cabinet (m) dentaire

café (m)

centre (m) / complexe (m) de loisirs

château (m)

cinéma (m)

clinique (f)

collège (m)

commissariat (m)

école (f) primaire / maternelle

entrée (f)

étage (m) (premier / deuxième)

faculté (f)

ferme (f)

garage (m)

gare (f) / gare (f) routière

L'environnement construit – Les bâtiments et les services (continued)

hôpital (m)

hôtel (m)

maison (f)

musée (m)

piscine (f)

poste (f)

restaurant (m)

rez-de-chaussée (m)

salle (f) de gym / gymnase (m)

sortie (f)

stade (m)

station-service (f)

théâtre (m)

université (f)

usine (f)

zoo (m)

L'environnement construit – Les zones urbaines

aéroport (m)

aire (f) de jeux

arrêt (m) de train / bus

autoroute (f)

circulation (f)

coin (m)

endroit (m)

feux (mpl)

gare (f) / gare (f) routière

métro (m)

parking (m)

passage pour piétons (m) / passage clouté (m)

place (f) / place (f) du marché

pont (m)

quartier (m)

rond-point (m)

rue (f)

village (m)

ville (f)

C Le monde qui nous entoure (continued)**L'environnement construit – Les courses**

addition (f)

billet (m)

bon marché

boucherie (f)

boulangerie (f)

boutique (f)

carte de crédit (f)

cher / chère

client (m) / cliente (f)

fermer / fermé

kiosque (m)

magasin (m)

marché (m)

monnaie (f)

ouvrir / ouvert

pièce (f) de monnaie

peinture (f)

prix (m)

promotion (f) / en promotion

reçu (m)

sac (m) à vie

serveur (m) / serveuse (f)

soldes (mpl) / en solde

supermarché (m)

taille (f)

vendeur (m) / vendeuse (f)

Les courses – Verbes et expressions

acheter

C'est combien ?

dépenser

faire des courses

louer (un vélo)

payer

rapporter

rembourser / se faire rembourser

rendre

se plaindre

vendre

Poids et mesures

carré (m)

centimètre (m)

court(e)

degré (m)

gramme (m)

kilogramme (m)

kilomètre (m)

litre (m)

long(ue)

mètre (m)

Poids et mesures – La taille

court(e)

énorme

grand(e)

gros(se)

long(ue)

moyen(ne)

petit(e)

tout petit

Poids et mesures – La forme

carré (m) / carré(e)

cercle (m)

circulaire

rond (m) / rond(e)

triangle (m)

triangulaire

Les matériaux

argent (m)

bois (m)

coton (m)

cuir (m)

laine (f)

métal (m)

or (m)

papier (m)

pierre (f)

plastique (m)

verre (m)

D Le monde du travail**L'éducation – Les institutions d'enseignement**

collège (m)

école (f) maternelle / primaire / internationale / privée

jardin d'enfants (m)

lycée (m)

université (f)

L'éducation – L'éducation et la formation

année (f) scolaire

bibliothèque (f)

cantine (f)

centre (m) sportif

cour (f)

directeur (m) / directrice (f)

dortoir (m)

élève (m/f)

enseignant (m) / enseignante (f)

étudiant (m) / étudiante (f)

gymnase (m)

internat (m) / interne (m/f)

licence (f)

matière (f)

moniteur (m) / monitrice (f)

proviseur (m)

professeur (m) / professeure (f)

programme (m)

rentrée (f) scolaire

salle (f) de classe

salle (f) d'informatique

section (f)

surveillant (m) / surveillante (f)

trimestre (m)

L'éducation – La salle de classe / les outils d'apprentissage / le matériel scolaire

cahier (m)

carnet (m)

chaise (f)

colle (f)

dictionnaire (m)

L'éducation – La salle de classe / les outils d'apprentissage / le matériel scolaire (continued)

fenêtre (f)

feuille (de papier) (f)

gomme (f)

iPad (m)

livre (m)

manuel (m) scolaire

ordinateur (m) portable

porte (f)

poubelle (f)

règle (f)

sonnerie (f)

stylo (m)

table (f)

tableau (m) (noir / blanc / interactif)

tablette (f)

trousse (f)

L'éducation – Les matières

art (m) dramatique

biologie (f)

chimie (f)

dessin (m)

éducation (f) physique / EPS

études (fpl) religieuses

géographie (f)

histoire (f)

informatique (f)

langues (fpl) vivantes

maths (fpl) / mathématiques (fpl)

musique (f)

physique (f)

religion (f)

sciences (fpl) / sciences (fpl) naturelles / SDVT (sciences de la vie et de la terre)

sport (m)

technologie (f)

théâtre (m)

D Le monde du travail (continued)**L'éducation – Les études**

classe (f)

contrôle (m)

copain (m) / copine (f) de classe

cours (m)

devoirs (mpl)

dossier (m)

emploi (m) du temps

épreuve (f)

étude (f)

examen (m)

exemple (m)

exercice (m)

instructions (fpl)

note (f)

pause (f) déjeuner / pause (f) de midi

projet (m) scolaire

question (f)

récréation (f)

résultat (m)

Les études – Verbes et expressions

adorer

apprendre

comprendre

connaissance (f)

connaître

demander

détester

échouer

écrire

étudier

expérimenter / faire une expérience

expliquer

lire

passer un examen

poser une question

prendre des notes

rater

répondre

réussir

Les études – Verbes et expressions (continued)

réviser

savoir

s'entraîner

s'exercer

surveiller

travailler

Le travail – Les métiers / les carrières

acteur (m) / actrice (f)

agent de police (m/f)

agriculteur (m) / agricultrice (f)

architecte (m/f)

avocat (m) / avocate (f)

banquier (m) / banquière (f)

boucher (m) / bouchère (f)

boulangier (m) / boulangère (f)

chanteur (m) / chanteuse (f)

chauffeur (m)

chef (m)

chirurgien (m) / chirurgienne (f)

coiffeur (m) / coiffeuse (f)

comédien (m) / comédienne (f)

comptable (m/f)

conducteur (m) / conductrice (f)

constructeur (m)

créateur (m) / créatrice (f) de sites Internet

cuisinier (m) / cuisinière (f)

danseur (m) / danseuse (f)

dentiste (m/f)

docteur (m)

facteur (m) / factrice (f)

fermier (m) / fermière (f)

gendarme (m)

homme (m) d'affaires / femme (f) d'affaires

hôtesse (f) de l'air

infirmier (m) / infirmière (f)

informaticien (m) / informaticienne (f)

ingénieur (m) / ingénieure (f)

interprète (m/f)

journaliste (m/f)

D Le monde du travail (continued)**Le travail – Les métiers / les carrières (continued)**

mécanicien (m) / mécanicienne (f)

médecin (m)

menuisier (m)

musicien (m) / musicienne (f)

notaire (m/f)

pharmacien (m) / pharmacienne (f)

pilote (m)

plombier (m)

pompier (m)

professeur (m) / professeure (f)

programmeur (m) / programmeuse (f)

secrétaire (m/f)

serveur (m) / serveuse (f)

soldat (m) / femme soldat (f)

steward (m)

traducteur (m) / traductrice (f)

travailler à son compte

vétérinaire (m/f)

Le travail – Le monde du travail

affaires (fpl)

atelier (m)

bureau (m)

chômage (m) / chômeur (m) / chômeuse (f)

CV (m)

emploi (m) / sans emploi

employé(e) (m/f)

employeur (m) / employeuse (f)

entreprise (f)

salaire (m)

travail (m)

Le monde du travail – Verbes et expressions

être renvoyé(e)

être promu(e)

faire une demande d'emploi

faire un stage

gagner

partir en vacances

perdre son emploi

Le monde du travail – Verbes et expressions (continued)

poser sa candidature

prendre sa retraite

prendre un congé

se faire virer

trouver / chercher du travail

E Le monde international**Les pays / les nationalités et les langues**

nationalité (f) du / de la candidat(e) + pays de résidence

langue (f) maternelle du / de la candidat(e) + autres langues étudiées

pays (m) francophone

La culture / les coutumes / la religion / les fêtes

baptême (m)

crèche (f) (de Noël)

croyance (f)

Divali / Diwali / Dipavali (m)

église (f)

feu (m) d'artifice

foi (f)

jour (m) férié

messe (f)

mosquée (f)

Noël (m)

Nouvel An (m)

occasion (f)

office (m) religieux

Pâques (m)

pèlerinage (m)

ramadan (m)

religion (f)

saint (m) / sainte (f)

service (m)

synagogue (f)

temple (m)

E Le monde international

La culture / les coutumes / la religion / les fêtes – Verbes et expressions

célébrer

croire

être croyant(e)

être pratiquant(e)

fêter

5 What else you need to know

This section is an overview of other information you need to know about this syllabus. It will help to share the administrative information with your exams officer so they know when you will need their support. Find more information about our administrative processes at www.cambridgeinternational.org/examsofficers

Before you start

Previous study

We recommend that learners starting this course should have studied a French curriculum such as the Cambridge Lower Secondary programme or equivalent national educational framework.

Guided learning hours

We design Cambridge IGCSE syllabuses based on learners having about 130 guided learning hours for each subject during the course but this is for guidance only. The number of hours a learner needs to achieve the qualification may vary according to local practice and their previous experience of the subject.

Availability and timetables

All Cambridge schools are allocated to one of six administrative zones. Each zone has a specific timetable. This syllabus is **not** available in all administrative zones. To find out about availability check the syllabus page at www.cambridgeinternational.org/igcse

You can enter candidates in the June and November exam series. You can view the timetable for your administrative zone at www.cambridgeinternational.org/timetables

Private candidates can enter for this syllabus. For more information, please refer to the *Cambridge Guide to Making Entries*.

Combining with other syllabuses

Candidates can take this syllabus alongside other Cambridge International syllabuses in a single exam series. The only exceptions are:

- Cambridge IGCSE French (0520)
- Cambridge O Level French (3015)
- syllabuses with the same title at the same level
- this syllabus **must not** be offered in the same series with Cambridge IGCSE First Language French (0501).

Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) and Cambridge O Level syllabuses are at the same level.

Making entries

Exams officers are responsible for submitting entries to Cambridge International. We encourage them to work closely with you to make sure they enter the right number of candidates for the right combination of syllabus components. Entry option codes and instructions for submitting entries are in the *Cambridge Guide to Making Entries*. Your exams officer has a copy of this guide.

Estimated entries

You **must** make estimated entries for this syllabus. This will enable us to send you early question papers and pre-release materials, and ensure you have the necessary materials to carry out assessments at the specified time.

Further information about making estimated entries can be found in the *Cambridge Handbook* for the relevant year at www.cambridgeinternational.org/examsOfficers

Exam administration

To keep our exams secure, we produce question papers for different areas of the world, known as administrative zones. We allocate all Cambridge schools to one administrative zone determined by their location. Each zone has a specific timetable. Some of our syllabuses offer candidates different assessment options. An entry option code is used to identify the components the candidate will take relevant to the administrative zone and the available assessment options.

Support for exams officers

We know how important exams officers are to the successful running of exams. We provide them with the support they need to make your entries on time. Your exams officer will find this support, and guidance for all other phases of the Cambridge Exams Cycle, at www.cambridgeinternational.org/examsOfficers

Retakes

Candidates can retake the whole qualification as many times as they want to. This is a linear qualification so candidates cannot re-sit individual components.

Carrying forward internally assessed marks

To confirm if an option is available to carry forward marks for this syllabus, please see the *Cambridge Guide to Making Entries* for the relevant series. Regulations for carrying forward internally assessed marks, and information about resubmitting coursework, can be found in the *Cambridge Handbook*.

Equality and inclusion

We have taken great care to avoid bias of any kind in the preparation of this syllabus and related assessment materials. In compliance with the UK Equality Act (2010) we have designed this qualification to avoid any direct and indirect discrimination.

The standard assessment arrangements may present unnecessary barriers for candidates with disabilities or learning difficulties. We can put arrangements in place for these candidates to enable them to access the assessments and receive recognition of their attainment. We do not agree access arrangements if they give candidates an unfair advantage over others or if they compromise the standards being assessed.

Candidates who cannot access the assessment of any component may be able to receive an award based on the parts of the assessment they have completed.

Information on access arrangements is in the *Cambridge Handbook* at www.cambridgeinternational.org/examsofficers

Language

This syllabus is available in English only. The assessment materials are in French.

After the exam

Grading and reporting

Grades 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 indicate the standard a candidate achieved at Cambridge IGCSE (9–1).

9 is the highest and 1 is the lowest. 'Ungraded' means that the candidate's performance did not meet the standard required for grade 1. 'Ungraded' is reported on the statement of results but not on the certificate. In specific circumstances your candidates may see one of the following letters on their statement of results:

- Q (result pending)
- X (no result)
- Y (to be issued).

These letters do not appear on the certificate.

How students and teachers can use the grades

Assessment at Cambridge IGCSE has two purposes:

- to measure learning and achievement

The assessment:

- confirms achievement and performance in relation to the knowledge, understanding and skills specified in the syllabus, to the levels described in the grade descriptions.

- to show likely future success

The outcomes:

- help predict which students are well prepared for a particular course or career and/or which students are more likely to be successful
- help students choose the most suitable course or career.

Grade descriptions

Grade descriptions are provided to give an indication of the standards of achievement candidates awarded particular grades are likely to show. Weakness in one aspect of the examination may be balanced by a better performance in some other aspect.

Grade descriptions for Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) French will be published after the first assessment of the syllabus in 2021. Find more information at www.cambridgeinternational.org/igcse

Changes to this syllabus for 2021

The syllabus has been reviewed and revised for first examination in 2021.

You are strongly advised to read the whole syllabus before planning your teaching programme.

Changes to syllabus content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information that was previously in the Defined Content Booklet, such as the Minimum Core Vocabulary and the List of Grammar and Structures, is now in the syllabus. The list of broad topic areas remains the same as the previous syllabus. The list of sub-topics has been updated. These sub-topics are not intended to be prescriptive or exhaustive. The sub-skills to be taught are identified and listed under the relevant skills in the subject content section. The vocabulary list has been updated. The list is intended as a guide for teachers to assist in the planning of lessons and schemes of work. It is not intended to be prescriptive or exhaustive. Some assessment tasks may require students to understand and respond to words (and/or forms of words) that are not on the list.
Changes to assessment (including changes to specimen papers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assessment objectives (AOs) have been revised. Paper 1 Listening will consist of matching as well as three-, four- and five-option multiple-choice questions. Paper 2 Reading will consist of six groups of questions, each comprising a number of multiple-choice or matching items, as well as items requiring short answers in French. Paper 3 Speaking has been updated. Candidates will complete one role play (consisting of five tasks) and two topic conversations. The levels descriptors in the mark scheme for Paper 3 have also been revised. Paper 4 Writing will consist of three tasks – a form-filling task, a directed writing task and a choice of two extended writing tasks (an email/letter or an article/blog). The mark scheme for Paper 4 has also been revised. Candidates' responses to Questions 2 and 3 will be marked using level descriptors.
Other changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The changes to the syllabus content and assessment have been made to ensure that candidates have opportunities to demonstrate language proficiency at level A2 (Basic User) and some elements of level B1 (Independent User) of the <i>Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment</i> (CEFR). Grade descriptions will be published after the first assessment of this syllabus.

In addition to reading the syllabus, you should refer to the updated specimen assessment materials. The specimen papers will help your students become familiar with exam requirements and command words in questions. The specimen mark schemes explain how students should answer questions to meet the assessment objectives.

Any textbooks endorsed to support the syllabus for examination from 2021 are suitable for use with this syllabus.



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Zhai Xiaoning, Deputy Principal, The High School Affiliated to Renmin University of China

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