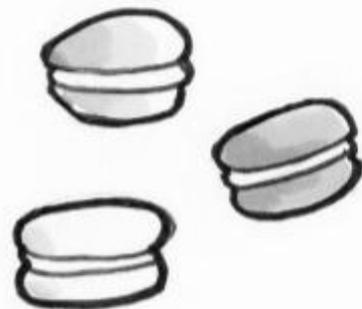
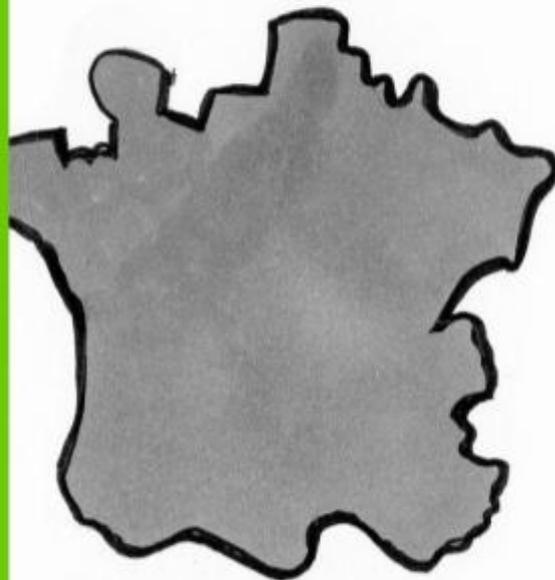
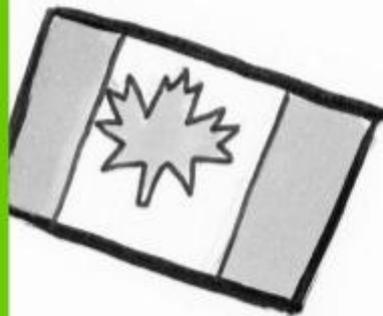
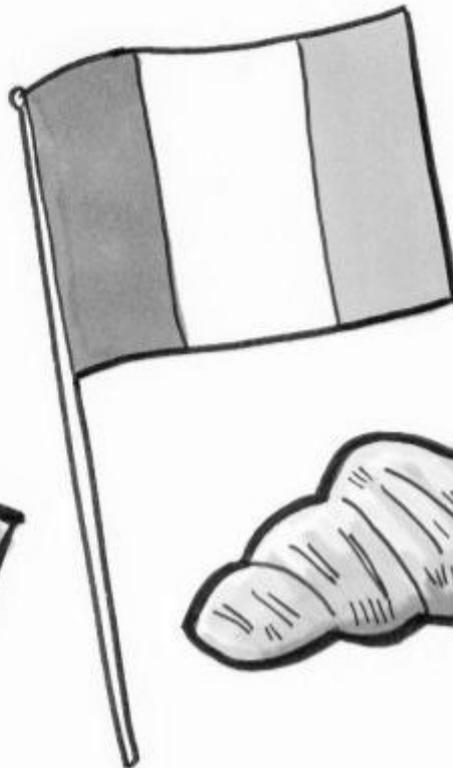


FRENCH!

YEAR 8 Independent Learning Booklet 2021-2022



NAME:

FORM:

Independent Learning Booklets (ILBs)

In Year 8, you are expected to spend a minimum of 30 minutes per week on independent study for each subject (45 minutes for Maths and English).

There are 3 unifying concepts which should be evident in the effective independent study of every subject. These are:

- **Content**
- **Skills**
- **Feedback**

Your ILB will provide you with opportunities to use a variety of **Content, Skills, and Feedback** techniques.

Your teacher will monitor your completion of this ILB and regularly test you on the content and skills included. You must bring your ILB to lessons.

How to use this ILB

Vocabulary lists are a useful source of information and a good way of checking your work. However, **vocabulary lists** on their own are not the best tool for learning new words and phrases. You need to actively study content, just like you would when practising your skills. Try using the **Quizlet** links to test yourself on your content knowledge using the range of modes.

You will also find **sentence builders** in this ILB. Use the first blank version to translate the phrases into English. The next two can be used for retrieval practice; try to remember and fill in as much French as you can from memory (no notes!). When you really can't remember any more, spend 5 minutes reviewing the original version, then grab your green pen and have another go. For the remaining tricky phrases you still can't remember, make physical flashcards to test yourself more frequently.

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Vocabulary Lists

Topic	Français	English
Les opinions Opinions	<p style="text-align: center;">J'adore J'aime J'aime bien Je n'aime pas Je préfère Je déteste Selon moi Je pense que Je crois que Je trouve que Je dirais que</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">I love I like I really like I don't like I prefer I hate In my opinion I think that I believe that I find that I would say that</p>

La nourriture Food	<p style="text-align: center;">le poisson le pain le poulet le beurre le fromage le miel le pain grillé le croissant le sandwich au jambon le yaourt le gâteau la viande la soupe la confiture la salade la glace la pomme les céréales (f) les pâtes (f) les fruits (m) les biscuits (m) les saucisses (f) les œufs (m) les frites (f) les pommes de terre (f) les légumes (m)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">fish bread chicken butter cheese honey toast a croissant a ham sandwich a yogurt cake meat soup jam salad ice cream an apple cereals pasta fruit biscuits sausages eggs chips potatoes vegetables</p>
---	--	---

Topic	Français	English
Les boissons Drinks	le thé le café le lait le jus d'orange le jus de fruit le chocolat chaud le vin rouge le vin blanc le champagne la limonade la bière l'eau minérale l'eau gazeuse	tea coffee milk orange juice fruit juice hot chocolate red wine white wine champagne lemonade beer mineral water sparkling water

Les heures des repas Mealtimes	normalement quelquefois une fois par semaine souvent toujours de temps en temps tous les jours chaque jour le matin l'après-midi le soir pour le petit-déjeuner pour le déjeuner pour le goûter pour le dîner après le déjeuner avant le dîner	normally sometimes once a week often always from time to time every day each day in the morning in the afternoon in the evening for breakfast for lunch for a snack for dinner after breakfast before dinner
---	--	--

Les adjectifs Adjectives	bon pour la santé mauvais pour la santé riche en calcium et en protéines délicieux rafraîchissant sain nutritif savoureux	good for your health bad for your health rich in calcium and proteins delicious refreshing healthy nutritious tasty
---	--	--

	gras salé sucré amer épicé fade / insipide dégoûtant	greasy salty sweet bitter spicy tasteless disgusting
--	--	--

<u>Les quantités</u> <u>Quantities</u>	un kilo de deux kilos de un demi-kilo de un litre de une bouteille de une boîte de un paquet de un pot de une tranche de cent grammes de deux cents grammes de	a kilo of two kilos of half-kilo of a litre of a bottle of a tin/can of a paquet of a jar of a slice of 100g of 200g of
---	--	---

<u>Les numéros</u> <u>Numbers</u>					
0	zéro	20	vingt	100	cent
1	un	21	vingt-et-un	101	cent un
2	deux	22	vingt-deux	150	cent cinquante
3	trois	23	vingt-trois	200	deux cents
4	quatre	24	vingt-quatre	300	trois cents
5	cinq	25	vingt-cinq	400	quatre cents
6	six	26	vingt-six	500	cinq cents
7	sept	27	vingt-sept	600	six cents
8	huit	28	vingt-huit	700	sept cents
9	neuf	29	vingt-neuf	800	huit cents
10	dix	30	trente	900	neuf cents
11	onze	31	trente-et-un	1000	mille
12	douze	32	trente-deux	1458	mille quatre cents cinquante huit
13	treize		<i>etc...</i>		
14	quatorze	40	quarante	1,000,000	un million
15	quinze	50	cinquante	2,000,000	deux millions
16	seize	60	soixante		
17	dix-sept	70	soixante-dix		
18	dix-huit	80	quatre-vingt		
19	dix-neuf	90	quatre-vingt-dix		

Topic	Français	English
<u>Manger</u> <i>To eat</i>	manger je mange tu manges il/elle mange nous mangeons vous mangez ils/elles mangent	to eat I eat you eat he/she eats we eat you (pl/formal) eat they eat

<u>Boire</u> <i>To drink</i>	boire je bois tu bois il/elle boit nous buvons vous buvez ils/elles boivent	to drink I drink you drink he/she drinks we drink you (pl/formal) drink they drink
---------------------------------	---	--

<u>Prendre</u> <i>To take</i>	prendre je prends tu prends il/elle prend nous prenons vous prenez ils/elles prennent	to take I take you take he/she takes we take you (pl/formal) take they take
----------------------------------	---	---

Using Quizlet

Click on the links in the Vocabulary Lists section in order to access the sets you'll need to learn. Use a variety of the different modes for a strong and varied revision diet!

- Use **Flashcards** mode to review your terms and definitions to work toward gaining mastery.
- **Learn** mode creates a personalized study plan based on your familiarity with a set. As you answer more questions correctly, you advance from easier, multiple choice questions to harder, written ones.
- In **Write** mode you'll need to accurately type out the phrase in French. You'll need to answer each question correctly twice.
- **Spell** mode helps you practise spelling terms by prompting you to type what you hear.
- **Test** mode gives you the chance to see how you'll perform on an exam.
- In **Match** you race against the clock to match terms and definitions, and compete against others to get the top score!
- **Gravity** is a fast-paced study game where correct answers prevent asteroids from hitting your planet! Each correct answer gets you one step closer to the next level.

STUDY

 Flashcards

 Learn

 Write

 Spell

 Test

 Match

 Gravity

Sentence Builders

My likes and dislikes

<p>J'adore J'aime J'aime bien Je n'aime pas Je préfère Je déteste Je pense que Je crois que Je trouve que Je dirais que</p>	<p>le poisson le pain le poulet le gâteau le fromage le lait le jus d'orange la viande la soupe la salade la glace la pomme la limonade</p>	<p>Parce que c'est / car c'est</p>	<p>délicieux rafraîchissant sain nutritif savoureux gras salé sucré épicé dégoûtant</p>
	<p>les œufs (m) les fruits (m) les biscuits (m) les légumes (m)</p> <p>les céréales (f) les pâtes (f) les frites (f) les saucisses (f)</p>	<p>Parce qu'ils sont</p> <p>Parce qu'elles sont</p>	<p>délicieux rafraîchissants sains savoureux gras salés sucrés épicés dégoûtants</p> <p>délicieuses rafraîchissantes saines savoureuses grasses salées sucrées épicées dégoûtantes</p>

My opinion about food and drink

<p>Selon moi</p> <p>Je pense que</p> <p>Je crois que</p> <p>Je trouve que</p> <p>Je dirais que</p>	<p>le poisson</p> <p>le pain</p> <p>le poulet</p> <p>le gâteau</p> <p>le fromage</p> <p>le lait</p> <p>le jus d'orange</p>	est	<p>délicieux</p> <p>rafraîchissant</p> <p>sain</p> <p>savoureux</p> <p>gras</p> <p>salé</p> <p>sucré</p> <p>dégoûtant</p>
	<p>la viande</p> <p>la soupe</p> <p>la salade</p> <p>la glace</p> <p>la pomme</p> <p>la limonade</p>	est	<p>délicieuse</p> <p>rafraîchissante</p> <p>saine</p> <p>savoureuse</p> <p>grasse</p> <p>salée</p> <p>sucrée</p> <p>dégoûtante</p>
	<p>les œufs (m)</p> <p>les fruits (m)</p> <p>les biscuits (m)</p> <p>les légumes (m)</p>	sont	<p>délicieux</p> <p>rafraîchissants</p> <p>sains</p> <p>savoureux</p> <p>gras</p> <p>salés</p> <p>sucrés</p> <p>dégoûtants</p>
	<p>les céréales (f)</p> <p>les pâtes (f)</p> <p>les frites (f)</p> <p>les saucisses (f)</p>	sont	<p>délicieuses</p> <p>rafraîchissantes</p> <p>saines</p> <p>savoureuses</p> <p>grasses</p> <p>salées</p> <p>sucrées</p> <p>dégoûtantes</p>

Talking about food and drink

Normalement Quelquefois Une fois par semaine Souvent Toujours De temps en temps Tous les jours Chaque jour Le matin L'après-midi Le soir	Je mange Tu manges Il/elle mange Nous mangeons Vous mangez Ils/elles mangent	du pain du poulet du fromage du pain grillé de la viande de la soupe de salade de glace des biscuits des saucisses des œufs des légumes	pour le petit-déjeuner pour le déjeuner pour le goûter pour le dîner après le déjeuner avant le dîner
	Je bois Tu bois Il/elle boit Nous buvons Vous buvez Ils/elles boivent	du thé du café du lait du jus d'orange du jus de fruit du chocolat chaud du vin du champagne de la limonade de la bière de l'eau minérale	

Sentence Translations

My likes and dislikes

1. J'adore le poisson parce que c'est délicieux.
1.
2. J'aime les œufs parce qu'ils sont sains.
2.
3. J'aime bien les céréales parce qu'elles sont rafraîchissantes.
3.
4. Je n'aime pas la limonade parce que c'est dégoûtant .
4.
5. I really like cheese because it is salty.
5.
6. I hate sausages because they are greasy.
6.
7. I prefer biscuits because they are sweet.
7.
8. I love orange juice because it is healthy.
8.

My opinion about food and drink

1. Je pense que le lait est sain.
1.
2. Selon moi la glace est savoureuse.
2.

3. Je trouve que les fruits sont dégoûtants

3.

4. I believe that meat is tasty .

4.

5. I would say that pasta is salty.

5.

6. I think that cake is delicious.

6.

Talking about food and drink

1. Normalement je mange de la soupe pour le déjeuner.

1.

2. De temps en temps il mange des biscuits pour le goûter.

2.

3. Chaque jour, ils boivent du chocolat chaud pour le petit-déjeuner.

3.

4. Le soir, nous buvons du vin après le dîner .

4.

5. Every day you eat eggs for breakfast.

5.

6. In the afternoon, they eat vegetables for lunch.

6.

7. Sometimes, I drink mineral water before dinner.

7.

8. Once a week, I eat meat and she eats salad for lunch.

8.

Grammar Guidance

Articles

'The' (The definite article)

In French, there are four words for 'the'.

- **le** – for a singular **masculine** word, e.g. le sandwich (*the sandwich*)
- **la** – for a singular **feminine** word, e.g. la pizza (*the pizza*)
- **les** – for a plural **masculine** or **feminine** word,
e.g. les sandwiches, les pizzas (*the sandwiches, the pizzas*)
- **l'** – for a word starting with a vowel or a h, e.g. l'omelette (*omelette*)

You use the definite article before nouns when talking about likes and dislikes.

E.g. Je n'aime pas le sandwich

'A' (The indefinite article)

In French, there are two words for 'a' (or 'an').

- **un** – for a singular **masculine** word, e.g. un poulet (*a chicken*)
- **une** – for a singular **feminine** word, e.g. une salade (*a salad*)

'Some' (The partitive article)

The partitive article is used when talking about a quantity of something, and means 'some'.

- **du** – before **masculine** nouns, e.g. un poulet (*a chicken*)
- **de la** – before **feminine** nouns, e.g. une salade (*a salad*)
- **des** – before **plural** nouns, e.g. des biscuits (*some biscuits*)
- **de l'** – before nouns which begin with a vowel or h e.g. de l'eau (*some water*)

The near future tense (le futur proche)

In French, you can talk about the future using the near future tense (le futur proche).

In order to form the near future tense, first you need to know how to conjugate the verb *aller* in the present tense.

The verb aller (present tense):

Aller = to go

Je vais = I go

Tu vas = you go

Il / elle / on va = he/she/we goes

Nous allons = we go

Vous allez = you (plural) go

ils /elles vont = they go

You then use the correct part of the verb *aller* followed by the infinitive to say what you or someone else is going to do.

E.g. Je vais manger = I am going to eat

Tu vas boire = you are going to drink

Nous allons regarder = we are going to watch

Grammar Activities

1) Fill in the table with the four words for 'the'

	Masculine	Feminine
<i>Singular</i>		
<i>Plural</i>		

2) le or la?

- a) _____ chocolat d) _____ télévision
 b) _____ fille e) _____ gateau
 c) _____ théâtre f) _____ ordinateur

3) le or les?

- a) _____ fenêtres d) _____ armoire
 b) _____ hamburger e) _____ père
 c) _____ posters f) _____ chats

4) Fill in the gaps in this table by adding the correct word for SOME and writing what the food/drink is in English. Look at the examples for help!

English	Français	JE MANGE... (I EAT SOME...)	JE BOIS... (I DRINK SOME...)
soup	la soupe	de la soupe	-
	le pain	du pain	-
	les frites	des frites	-
water	l'eau	-	de l'eau
	le poulet		-
jam	la confiture		-
	le lait	-	
	les tomates		-
pineapple	l'ananas		-

	la salade		-
	le poisson		-
pasta	les pâtes		-
	les yaourts		-
honey	le miel		-
	le jus d'orange	-	

5) Write the verb in the near future tense.

E.g. Elle (parler) >> elle va parler

- a) tu (regarder) _____ f) Il (faire) _____
 b) il (boire) _____ g) Vous (visiter) _____
 c) on (être) _____ h) Ma mère (prendre) _____
 d) elle (finir) _____ i) nous (manger) _____
 e) je (écouter) _____ j) Mon frère et moi (acheter) _____

6) Add the correct form of the verb *aller*.

- a) Je _____ aller au cinéma.
 b) Oscar _____ faire de la plongée
 c) Nous _____ regarder un film
 d) Vous _____ écouter de la musique
 e) Il _____ visiter les monuments

7) Translate these sentences into French using the near future tense.

- a) He is going to watch TV _____
 b) She is going to go out _____
 c) They are going to read _____
 d) I am going to drink a coca-cola _____
 e) We are going to go to the cinema _____
 f) She is going to play football _____
 g) Max is going to eat an apple _____

Exam Practice

Listening

Question 1

Listen and put an X in the correct box.

- a. Robert does not often eat much for:

<input type="checkbox"/>	A - Breakfast
<input type="checkbox"/>	B - Lunch
<input type="checkbox"/>	C - A snack
<input type="checkbox"/>	D - Dinner

- b. For lunch he eats:

<input type="checkbox"/>	A - fish and potatoes
<input type="checkbox"/>	B - fish and rice
<input type="checkbox"/>	C - meat and vegetable
<input type="checkbox"/>	D - meat and chips

- c. He drinks:

<input type="checkbox"/>	A - orange juice
<input type="checkbox"/>	B - water
<input type="checkbox"/>	C - hot chocolate
<input type="checkbox"/>	D - tea

- d. He _____ eats hamburgers:

<input type="checkbox"/>	A - always
<input type="checkbox"/>	B - sometimes
<input type="checkbox"/>	C - never
<input type="checkbox"/>	D - often

- e. He sometimes eats:

<input type="checkbox"/>	A - roast turkey
<input type="checkbox"/>	B - roast beef
<input type="checkbox"/>	C - roast pork
<input type="checkbox"/>	D - roast chicken

- f. For dinner he eats:

<input type="checkbox"/>	A - soup
<input type="checkbox"/>	B - meat
<input type="checkbox"/>	C - vegetables
<input type="checkbox"/>	D - fish

[6]

Question 2

Listen and write in what each person has for lunch. There are three details for each person.

	What do they eat and drink (3 details)		
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

[18]

Reading

Multiple Choice

Pendant la semaine je prends le petit déjeuner chez moi. Je mange du pain grillé avec du beurre et de la confiture à la fraise et je bois du chocolat chaud. Au collège, il y a toujours de la viande avec du riz ou des frites, ce que j'aime beaucoup. Je déteste manger des légumes car je dirais qu'ils sont dégoûtants. Comme dessert on mange de la mousse au chocolat ou du gâteau- moi je préfère le gâteau à l' ananas. C'est délicieux. Normalement, je mange avec ma famille. On mange des pâtes, du poulet rôti avec des pommes de terre mais nous ne mangeons pas de soupe avec du pain.

Put an X in the correct box:

a. For breakfast Benoit eats:

<input type="checkbox"/>	A - cereal
<input type="checkbox"/>	B - bread and butter
<input type="checkbox"/>	C - toast, butter and jam
<input type="checkbox"/>	D - eggs and toast

b. At school there is always:

<input type="checkbox"/>	A - meat and chips
<input type="checkbox"/>	B - salad and rice
<input type="checkbox"/>	C - meat and vegetables
<input type="checkbox"/>	D - peas and potatoes

c. Benoit hates eating:

<input type="checkbox"/>	A - fruit
<input type="checkbox"/>	B - chocolate
<input type="checkbox"/>	C - chicken
<input type="checkbox"/>	D - vegetables

d. As a dessert Benoit loves:

<input type="checkbox"/>	A - chocolate cake
<input type="checkbox"/>	B - apple tart
<input type="checkbox"/>	C - Pineapple cake
<input type="checkbox"/>	D - lemon cake

e. At home he does not eat:

<input type="checkbox"/>	A - grilled chicken
<input type="checkbox"/>	B - fried fish
<input type="checkbox"/>	C - soup
<input type="checkbox"/>	D - pasta

[5]

Généralement, je n'aime pas manger les oeufs, mais j'aime beaucoup d'autres choses comme la viande et le poisson. J'adore les frites mais je ne mange pas trop de frites car c'est mauvais pour la santé. Normalement je bois de l'eau mais je déteste boire du lait. Au petit-déjeuner, d'habitude, je mange des fruits et je bois du jus d'orange. Au collège, je mange une salade de tomates, du poisson, un yaourt et un fruit. C'est délicieux et très sain. Hier soir j'ai mangé du poulet avec des pommes de terre. Samedi prochain, je vais aller chez mon ami et je vais manger un grand steak-frites .

Answer the questions in English:

1. What does Laurent like to eat and drink? [2]

2. What does he not like to eat and drink? [2]

3. Why does Laurent not eat chips too often? [1]

4. What does he normally have for lunch at school? [4]

5. Why does Aicha get on well with her little sister? [1]

6. When did he eat chicken and potatoes? [1]

7. Where is Laurent going to go next Saturday? [1]

[12]

Writing Mark Scheme

	Communication and Content (CC)		Linguistic Knowledge and Accuracy (LKA)
1-2	<p>Communicates brief information relevant to the task with very little development.</p> <p>Uses a limited range of vocabulary.</p>	1-2	<p>A short paragraph using key structures learnt with some inconsistencies.</p>
3-4	<p>Communicates brief information relevant to the task with development of the occasional key point.</p> <p>Some examples of common language and vocabulary with repetition to express straightforward thoughts and ideas.</p>	3-4	<p>Uses key structures learnt. Occasional use of connectives, expressions of likes and dislikes, adjectives and time expressions.</p>
5-6	<p>Communicates information relevant to the task with development of most key points and ideas.</p> <p>Expresses mainly straightforward thoughts and ideas with a variety of common language.</p>	5-6	<p>Good use of key structures learnt and can use 1st and 3rd person present tense verbs accurately.</p> <p>Effective use of simple negatives, opinions with reasons, connectives, time expressions and can accurately use adjectives (position and agreement).</p>
7-8	<p>Communicates information relevant to the task with development of all key points and ideas.</p> <p>Expresses thoughts and ideas with a range of vocabulary and includes some examples of creative language and different examples of common language.</p>	7-8	<p>Consistent use of key structures learnt and can use 1st and 3rd person present tense verbs accurately. Should also use the future or past tense.</p> <p>Effective use of simple negatives, opinions with reasons (positives and negatives), connectives and time expressions– a confident paragraph.</p>
9-10	<p>Communicates information relevant to the task with expansion of all key points. Uses effective language to engage and interest.</p> <p>Expresses thoughts and ideas with a wide range of vocabulary and includes frequent examples of creative language and uncommon language.</p>	9-10	<p>Consistent and clear use of present tense, future tense and past tense in 1st and 3rd person.</p> <p>Effective use of a range of negatives, opinions with reasons, connectives and time expressions – a confident piece of writing.</p>

Model Writing Answer

Bonjour Agathe,

J'adore la viande, surtout le poulet avec du riz parce que c'est délicieux. Je n'aime pas le jambon parce que c'est trop salé. J'aime boire du jus d'orange car c'est sain.

Normalement pour le petit-déjeuner, je ne mange pas mais mon frère mange trois tranches de pain grillé avec du beurre et de la confiture. Pour le déjeuner, au collège, je mange un sandwich au fromage et un yaourt. Généralement, le soir vers sept heures, je mange avec ma famille et on mange de la viande avec des légumes et comme dessert, une mousse au chocolat.

Quand je vais au marché j'achète toujours un kilo de pommes, une bouteille de lait et des pommes de terre. Ce weekend, je vais sortir avec mes amis. On va aller au restaurant et je vais manger beaucoup.

Et toi? Qu'est-ce que tu manges normalement? Est-ce que tu vas sortir ce week-end?

Au revoir,

David

WWW	EBI

Retrospective Revision Timetable

	Session 1	Session 2	Session 3	Session 4	Session 5	Session 6
I can give simple opinions about food and drink						
I can use time phrases to say when I eat/drink						
I can describe what I eat for different meal times						
I can say why I like / dislike something using adjectives						
I can use numbers and quantities to order food in a market						
I can describe what others eat using the verb <i>manger</i>						
I can describe what others drink using the verb <i>boire</i>						
I can describe what I am going to eat/drink using the immediate future						

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Curiosity



The Language Gym website was created in the belief that language learning is very much like building strength, flexibility, endurance, muscles and speed in gym sports such as, for example boxing, gymnastics and cross-fit. In this sense, the ultimate aim of the website is to get you "Language Fit".



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