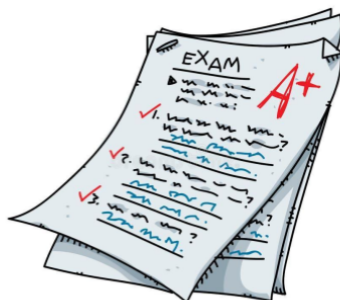


What a French A Level looks like

We use AQA as our exam board. There are three papers which make up your grade, all tested at the end of Year 13.

There is no directly assessed coursework, although you will need to carry out an individual research project (IRP)



What a French A Level looks like

Paper 1: Listening, reading and writing

What's assessed

- Aspects of French-speaking society: current trends
- Aspects of French-speaking society: current issues
- Artistic culture in the French-speaking world
- Aspects of political life in the French-speaking world
- Grammar

How it's assessed

- Written exam: 2 hours 30 minutes
- 100 marks
- 50% of A-level

Questions

- Listening and responding to spoken passages from a range of contexts and sources covering different registers and adapted as necessary. Material will include complex factual and abstract content and questions will target main points, gist and detail. Studio recordings will be used and students will have individual control of the recording.

All questions are in French, to be answered with non-verbal responses or in French (30 marks)

- Reading and responding to a variety of texts written for different purposes, drawn from a range of authentic sources and adapted as necessary. Material will include complex factual and abstract content and questions will target main points, gist and detail.

All questions are in French, to be answered with non-verbal responses or in French (50 marks)

- Translation into English; a passage of minimum 100 words (10 marks)
- Translation into French; a passage of minimum 100 words (10 marks).

No access to a dictionary during the assessment.

This paper tests your reading, listening, and translation skills.

It is the most similar to the type of exam you sat for GCSE.

What a French A Level looks like

Paper 2: Writing

What's assessed

- One text and one film or two texts from the list set in the specification
- Grammar

How it's assessed

- Written exam: 2 hours
- 80 marks in total
- 20% of A-level

Questions

- **Either** one question in French on a set text from a choice of two questions and one question in French on a set film from a choice of two questions **or** two questions in French on set texts from a choice of two questions on each text.
- All questions will require a critical appreciation of the concepts and issues covered in the work and a critical and analytical response to features such as the form and the technique of presentation, as appropriate to the work studied (eg the effect of narrative voice in a prose text or camera work in a film).

No access to texts or films during the assessment.

No access to a dictionary during the assessment.

Students are advised to write approximately 300 words per essay.

This paper tests your writing skills in the form of a longer essay.

You will be required to express your views and interpretations of the themes raised in the book and film you study.

All writing in French!

What a French A Level looks like

Paper 3: Speaking

What's assessed

- Individual research project
- One of four themes (Aspects of French-speaking society: current trends, Aspects of French-speaking society: current issues, Artistic culture in the French-speaking world, Aspects of political life in the French-speaking world)

How it's assessed

- Oral exam: 21–23 minutes (including 5 minutes preparation time)
- 60 marks in total
- 30% of A-level

Questions

- Discussion of a sub-theme with the discussion based on a stimulus card (5–6 minutes). The student studies the card for 5 minutes at the start of the test (25 marks).
- Presentation (2 minutes) and discussion (9–10 minutes) of individual research project (35 marks).

No access to a dictionary during the assessment (including 5 minutes preparation).

Students may take the assessment only once before certification.

Assessments will be conducted by either the centre or a visiting examiner and marked by an AQA examiner.

Year 12 Topics

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

- Grands-parents, parents et enfants – soucis et problèmes
- Monoparentalité, homoparentalité, familles recomposées
- La vie de couple – nouvelles tendances

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

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

3. The place of voluntary work (Le rôle du bénévolat)

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

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

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

5. Contemporary francophone music (La musique francophone contemporaine)

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

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

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

Year 13 Topics

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

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

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

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

3. How criminals are treated (Comment on traite les criminels)

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

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

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

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

- Le pouvoir des syndicats
- Manifestations et grèves – sont-elles efficaces ?
- Attitudes différentes envers ces tensions politiques

6. Politics and immigration (La politique et l'immigration)

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

Students will also study one book and one film in target language, chosen by their classroom teachers.