Name		Teacher		TG	

Year 10 FRENCH
Independent Learning Booklet

Homework	Set	Due wb	Booklet	Seneca	Parent	Teacher
1	19/02/24	26/02/24				
2	26/02/24	4/03/24				
3	4/03/24	11/04/24				
4	11/04/24	18/04/24				
5	18/04/24	25/04/24				

Please sign to show you have checked the work

Please note

All Seneca work must be completed by the Monday wb date

All booklet work must be completed by the first lesson in this subject of the week

Seneca Learning

- Seneca Learning should be completed by the Monday of each week
- It will either be revising key content that they have covered, pre-learning new content for their subject or extending their learning beyond what we can cover in lessons
- Students should complete as much as they can
- Students who complete the Seneca work will receive praise postcards
- Students who do not complete any Seneca work will receive homework interventions

How to logon to Seneca Learning

Go to www.senecalearning.com
Click on Login
Enter your school email
(username@student.foresthillschool.co.uk)
Enter the password **seneca2020**

If the password does not work reset your password using the Forgotten Password link

If it still does not work email
passwords@foresthillschool.co.uk

ASPIRING TO EXCELLENCE TOGETHER

HARD WORK AMBITION RESPECT KINDNESS

A Read the text about Malik's daily life. Is he writing about mornings or evenings?

Malik: Les jours d'école, je ne peux pas rester au lit car je dois prendre le car de ramassage. Je prends vite des céréales et je quitte la maison à sept heures.

_____

B Read Malik's text a second time. Decide if each sentence is true (T) or false (F).

1 Malik can have a lie in on a school day. ____

2 He goes to school on foot. ____

3 He has cereal for breakfast. ____

4 He leaves for school after breakfast. ____

C The text features two modal verbs. Write them next to the English equivalents.

1 I can't _____

2 I have to _____

D Someone has tried to translate the text from Malik, but has made lots of mistakes. Correct their translation.

On ~~Saturdays~~ _____, I can't ~~get up~~ _____because I have to catch the ~~express train~~ _____. I ~~slowly~~ _____ have some ~~yoghurt~~ _____and I ~~get~~ _____home at seven o'clock.

Sometimes you'll meet words in a translation which you haven't met before. Here, *ramassage* is a bit tricky, but you do know that *le car* means 'the coach' or 'the bus'. Think about the context and the meaning of the other words in its sentence and then try out different words to see what works.

E Read the second part of Malik's text. Is he talking about his routine during the school term or during the holidays?

Le soir, je dois faire mes devoirs. Je n'ai pas cours le mercredi après-midi, donc j'aide ma mère à s'occuper de mes frères. Le samedi, j'ai cours jusqu'à midi et puis je peux retrouver mes amis. Ça me fait du bien.

_____

F Read the text again. Match the time of day or the week with the correct activity.

1 in the evenings

2 on Wednesday afternoons

3 on Saturdays

a looking after his brothers

b meeting up with his friends

c doing homework

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G Read the text and answer the questions. There are some examples included to help you.

Le soir, je dois faire mes devoirs. Je n'ai pas cours le mercredi après-midi, donc j'aide ma mère à s'occuper de mes frères. Le samedi, j'ai cours jusqu'à midi et puis je peux retrouver mes amis. Ça me fait du bien.

1 Circle and translate the three verbs in the infinitive.

Example: *faire* – to do

_____

_____

2 Underline and translate the five time expressions.

Example: *le soir* – in the evening

_____

_____

_____

_____

3 Draw a square around and translate the five nouns.

Example: *mes devoirs* – my homework

_____

_____

_____

_____

H Translate the text into English.

Le soir, je dois faire mes devoirs. Je n'ai pas cours le mercredi après-midi, donc j'aide ma mère à s'occuper de mes frères. Le samedi, j'ai cours jusqu'à midi et puis je peux retrouver mes amis. Ça me fait du bien.

Translate the sentence as a whole, not word by word.

Use the context of the sentence here.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Now read your English translation. Does it sound natural?

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Easter remains a traditional Christian festival in France, but, for some, it is mainly an excuse to eat chocolate. Here is an extract from the website françaisavecpierre.com where a French writer describes what Easter means to them.

When you read a text which has a number of new words, apart from working out meanings in context, you can also expand your vocabulary, not just for reading tasks but also for speaking and writing tasks in the future.

A Read the extract.

Pâques en France

Paragraph 1

Pâques est une fête religieuse. Alors, en fait, il s'agit de toute une semaine puisqu'on appelle ça la Semaine sainte. Ça commence au dimanche des Rameaux et continue jusqu'au dimanche de Pâques. C'est une semaine d'abstinence où on ne doit pas beaucoup manger. Ceci dit, ces traditions se perdent de plus en plus en France.

Paragraph 2

Donc, il y a des jours importants comme le Jeudi saint et le Vendredi saint. Le Vendredi saint, c'est le jour où Jésus a été crucifié. Ce qui est un petit peu étonnant en France, c'est que jeudi et vendredi ne sont pas des jours fériés. On a un jour férié, c'est le lundi.

Paragraph 3

Pour la majorité des gens, en fait c'est surtout qu'ils célèbrent le dimanche de Pâques. Donc les chrétiens qui normalement ne vont pas à la messe, ils vont à la messe du dimanche de Pâques. Pour les jeunes, il y a souvent une petite messe où on essaie de leur expliquer pourquoi on célèbre Pâques. L'après-midi, ce qu'on fait traditionnellement, c'est qu'on cache des œufs ou des petits lapins en chocolat dans le jardin et les enfants vont les chercher. On dit que ce sont les cloches du ciel qui ont laissé tomber ces œufs en chocolat.

On se réunit souvent en famille, on fait un repas de famille. Pour le déjeuner on mange généralement le plat traditionnel, c'est de l'agneau avec des haricots.

Pierre Babon, http://www.francaisavecpierre.com/paques-en-france/

If a reading text is about a topic that doesn't interest you, or something you are not familiar with, you can still do well when answering the questions. You might even start to be really interested in it!

B Look at these sentences and decide which <u>four</u> are true according to the extract. Write down the correct numbers.

1 Chocolate is traditionally hidden in the garden at Easter.

2 The only chocolate shapes are eggs.

3 Good Friday is a public holiday in France.

4 Lamb is traditionally eaten at Easter in France.

5 Lots of Christians who do not usually go to Mass go on Easter Sunday.

6 Easter is celebrated to the same extent now as it always was in the past in France.

7 The majority of French people do not celebrate Easter.

8 The week before Easter is traditionally a period when people do not eat as much as usual.

_____

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C Find in the extract the French for the following words and phrases.

1 a religious festival _____

2 it's a matter of _____

3 you must not _____

4 the day when _____

5 a bit surprising _____

6 public holidays _____

7 even so _____

8 people get together _____

D Find these expressions in the extract and work out what they mean in English.

1 *toute une semaine* _____

2 *ça commence* _____

3 *de plus en plus* _____

4 *le plus souvent* _____

5 *on cache* _____

6 *on dit que* _____

E Match each caption below to one of the three paragraphs in the extract. Write the correct paragraph number.

1 going to a religious service: ____

2 an Easter meal: ____

3 Holy week: ____

4 finding hidden chocolate: ____

5 public holidays at Easter: ____

6 explaining Easter to the young: ____

F Write a sentence expressing your opinion about Easter and give a reason for this.

Example: *J'aime Pâques parce qu'on a des vacances scolaires.*

_____

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A Read about Christmas in France, then complete the English sentences with the correct quantity.

Que font les Français à Noël? Deux tiers restent à la maison. Vingt-cinq pour cent passent quelques jours chez des membres de leur famille. Seulement une personne sur dix part en vacances.

1 _____ stay at home.
2 _____ visit family members.
3 _____ go on holiday.

B Read the text again and choose the correct English translation for words 1–4.

1 *que*	**a** what	**b** where	**c** why
2 *à Noël*	**a** at Christmas	**b** at Easter	**c** in November
3 *quelques jours*	**a** a few weeks	**b** a few hours	**c** a few days
4 *seulement*	**a** almost	**b** exactly	**c** only

C Translate the whole text from activity A into English.

Some French words have more than one possible translation. Read through the whole text so you fully understand the context before translating.

Que font les Français à Noël? Deux tiers restent à la maison. Vingt-cinq pour cent passent quelques jours chez des membres de leur famille. Seulement une personne sur dix part en vacances.

What does *font* mean and which translation works best here?

Passer has lots of possible translations, such as 'to pass', 'to spend' and 'to take (an exam)'.

This usually means 'on', but what does it mean here?

What does this mean here?

_____

_____

_____

D Read about food at Christmas in France and decide if the sentences 1–5 are true or false. Write T or F.

Les Français restent attachés au repas de Noël. Cette année, deux personnes sur trois prendront du foie gras. Un quart mangera des fruits de mer ou du poisson. Quatre-vingt-quatre pour cent choisiront la bûche traditionnelle comme dessert. Et pour le Père Noël? Un verre de lait et des carottes pour ses rennes.

fruits de mer – seafood

Use the context to work out the meaning of these words, even if you haven't come across them before.

There are several future tense verbs here. How will you translate them?

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1 French people no longer like eating a big meal on Christmas Day. ____

2 Only one third will eat goose liver. ____

3 25% will eat seafood or fish. ____

4 84% will not eat yule log. ____

5 Father Christmas eats carrots. ____

E Re-read the text in activity D and do the tasks below.

1 Underline two verbs which have more than one possible translation, depending on the context.

2 Use another colour to underline examples of short words (only two or three letters) that change their meaning when they have an accent. Write the pairs with their meanings.

_____

_____

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A Think of the French words for foods and drinks you could take to a party. Try to write each item with the correct word for 'some': *du, de la, de l'* or *des*.

Example: *du pain*, _____

_____

_____

B Complete each French translation with the missing word.

1 Normally, I invite my family. – *Normalement, j'invite ma* _____.

2 This year, I'm going to eat in a restaurant. – *Cette année, je* _____ *manger au restaurant.*

3 To celebrate Christmas, we eat a lot! – *Pour fêter Pâques, on* _____ *beaucoup!*

4 Normally, he buys mushrooms. – *D'habitude, il* _____ *des champignons.*

5 This year, my mum is going to bring ham. – *Cette année, ma mère va apporter du* _____.

C Look at these English sentences and their French translations. Answer the questions.

I'm going to eat some meat. – *Je vais manger de la viande.*

I eat some fish. – *Je mange du poisson.*

1 In which tense is *je vais manger*? _____

2 In which tense is *je mange*? _____

3 Why is 'some' translated as *de la* in the first sentence and *du* in the second sentence?

_____

D Find the odd one out in each line of words below and write the reason why in English. There may be more than one correct reason!

1 *du pain / du pâté / des tomates / du fromage*

_____

2 *de la limonade / de la salade / de la moutarde / de l'oignon*

_____

3 *Noël / Hanoukka / la fête des Rois / la Chandeleur*

_____

4 *je vais acheter / je mange / on cherche / je prépare*

_____

5 *ma copine / ma sœur / mon cousin / ma cousine*

_____

6 *on achète / on apporte / on va préparer / on s'occupe*

_____

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E Complete these French translations.

1 To celebrate Eid-al-Adha, we go to the mosque.

Pour _____ *l'Aid-al-Adha,* _____ _____ *à la mosquée.*

2 Then, usually, we invite my family to our house.

_____, *d'habitude,* _____ _____ *ma famille chez nous.*

3 But this year, we're going to go to my grandmother's house, I like doing that!

Mais cette année, _____ _____ _____ *chez ma grand-mère,* _____ *faire ça!*

4 I'm going to bring some rice and my uncle is going to buy some beef.

____ _____ _____ *du riz et mon oncle va acheter*_____.

5 We're going to have fun!

_____ _____ *bien s'amuser!*

F Translate these sentences into French.

Before you start translating, read sentences 1–5 through once.

1 To celebrate Candlemas, normally, we eat at my aunt's house.

_____

2 But this year, I am going to invite my family to our house.

_____

3 I'm going to prepare some pancakes because I love doing that!

_____

4 My mum is going to buy some chocolate and my sister is going to bring some oranges.

_____

5 We're going to have fun!

_____

Check your translations carefully! Have you used the correct tenses and parts of the verb? Have you used the correct words for 'some' and 'my'?

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A Read the extract.

Chocolate was introduced to Europeans in the 16th century, and it really became fashionable in the 17th century. Chocolate in different forms is now used to celebrate holidays and festivals, and – in spite of globalisation – every country still has its own traditions and preferences.

This is a magazine interview with Victoire Finaz, a French chocolate expert who has done extensive research on all aspects of chocolate.

When reading a more factual text in French, you often have the advantage of already knowing some of the information in your own language. You can then see how to relate your existing knowledge to the French text, so you can understand extra details without too much difficulty. It is also an efficient way of expanding your vocabulary.

Comment présenteriez-vous le chocolat?
Lorsque nous en mangeons, nous sommes sensibles à la fois à son odeur, sa texture et son goût. La définition du chocolat est un mélange de cacao, de sucre et d'un peu de lécithine de soja, pour lier le tout. Il doit contenir 35% de cacao minimum pour être qualifié de «chocolat». Le chocolat blanc ne contient pas du tout de cacao mais seulement du beurre de cacao, ce n'est donc pas du chocolat au sens strict.

Le chocolat a-t-il la même place partout dans le monde?
Le chocolat n'est pas consommé dans le monde de la même façon, et tous les pays n'ont pas forcément de traditions avec lui. En Europe, sa présence depuis le 16ème siècle et l'intérêt pour la gastronomie font qu'il a toujours été présent et apprécié, notamment en France. Nous avons ainsi la tradition du «chocolat cadeau» lié à l'esprit des fêtes de Noël et de Pâques.

Le chocolat est-il recommandé pour la santé?
Ses vertus médicinales sont effectivement reconnues depuis les Aztèques. Il contient des nutriments bons pour la mémoire et très importants pour notre système nerveux, tels que le magnésium et des antioxydants bons pour la prévention des maladies du cœur. Mais attention, nous parlons du chocolat noir, dosé à 70% de cacao minimum. Et 2 ou 3 carrés par jour suffisent. En France, nous aimons davantage le chocolat noir que nos voisins, qui sont plus «chocolat au lait»…

This article shows that making the effort to read in a foreign language – French in this case – is a fun way of learning about all kinds of different things you may be interested in. Being able to start gathering information in different languages is really exciting. This is just a start, and it's up to you to research topics that are closest to your heart.

B True or false? Write T or F and correct the false statements.

1 Chocolate has to contain a minimum of 35% cocoa. ___
2 White chocolate contains cocoa butter. ___
3 In countries like France, people rarely give chocolate as a present. ___
4 Chocolate is linked to festivals such as Christmas or Easter. ___
5 The Aztecs didn't think chocolate had medicinal properties. ___
6 Chocolate is good for memory. ___
7 The French prefer milk chocolate. ___

_____
_____
_____

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C Find in the extract the French for the following words or phrases.

1 smell _____
2 texture _____
3 taste _____
4 cocoa butter _____
5 century _____
6 gift _____
7 memory _____
8 nervous system _____
9 heart diseases _____
10 dark chocolate _____
11 square _____
12 milk chocolate _____

D Find in the extract the French phrases for the following statements.

1 Soya lecithin is used as a bonding agent.

_____

2 Chocolate is consumed differently in different parts of the world.

_____

3 It has been available in Europe since the 16th century.

_____

4 The health benefits of chocolate relate to 70% dark chocolate.

_____

5 The recommended daily intake is no more than two or three chocolate squares.

_____

E Find in the extract (and answer in English):

1 one piece of information you found most surprising.

_____

2 one piece of information you found most interesting.

_____

3 one piece of information you found most annoying.

_____

F Write two or three lines in French about what chocolate means for you.

Example:
Pour moi, le chocolat, c'est… / Je mange surtout du chocolat quand je…

_____

_____

_____

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Module 3 Vocabulaire

Repas et nourriture
Je bois/mange/prends …
du café/lait/jus d'orange
du pain grillé/beurre
du yaourt/miel
du poulet/jambon/poisson
du saucisson/fromage
du pain/riz
du chou-fleur/raisin
de la confiture/glace
de la soupe/viande
de la mousse au chocolat/tarte au citron
de l'eau (minérale)
des fruits (m)/bananes (f)
des fraises (f)/pêches (f)
des pommes (f)/poires (f)
des légumes (m)/petits pois (m)
des champignons (m)/haricots verts (m)
des carottes (f)/pommes de terre (f)
des céréales (f)/pâtes (f)
des crudités (f)/œufs (m)

Meals and food
I drink/eat/have …
coffee/milk/orange juice
toast/butter
yogurt/honey
chicken/ham/fish
sausage/cheese
bread/rice
cauliflower/grapes
jam/ice cream
soup/meat
chocolate mousse/lemon tart
(mineral) water
fruit/bananas
strawberries/peaches
apples/pears
vegetables/peas
mushrooms/green beans
carrots/potatoes
cereal/pasta
crudités/eggs

Je ne mange pas de viande.
Je suis végétarien(ne).
un paquet de …
un kilo de …
une bouteille de …
un pot de …
cinq cents grammes de …
quatre tranches de …
un morceau de …
un litre de …
une boîte de …
Il faut aller …
à la boucherie
à la boulangerie
à la charcuterie
à la pâtisserie
à l'épicerie (f)
au marché

I don't eat meat.
I'm vegetarian.
a packet of …
a kilo of …
a bottle of …
a jar/pot of …
500 grams of …
four slices of …
a piece of …
a litre of …
a tin/can of …
You need to go …
to the butcher's
to the baker's
to the deli/pork butcher's
to the cake shop
to the grocer's
to the market

Les vêtements
D'habitude, je porte …
Je vais mettre …
J'ai mis …
un blouson
un chapeau
un collant
un costume
un jean moulant
un manteau
un pantalon
un polo
un pull
un sac à main
un short
un sweat à capuche
un tee-shirt
une casquette
une ceinture
une chemise
une cravate
une écharpe
une mini-jupe
une robe
une veste
des baskets (f)
des bottes (f)
des chaussettes (f)
des chaussures (f)
des gants (m)
des lunettes de soleil (f)
blanc(he)(s)
bleu(e)(s)
gris(e)(s)
jaune(s)
kaki
marron
mauve(s)
noir(e)(s)
orange
rose(s)
rouge(s)
vert(e)(s)
en coton/cuir/laine/soie
rayé(e)
à carreaux
de marque
habillé(e)
de couleur vive
multicolore
clair(e)
foncé(e)

Clothes
Usually I wear …
I'm going to put on …
I put on …
a jacket
a hat
tights
a suit
skinny jeans
a coat
trousers
a polo shirt
a sweater
a handbag
shorts
a hoody
a T-shirt
a cap
a belt
a shirt
a tie
a scarf
a mini-skirt
a dress
a jacket
trainers
boots
socks
shoes
gloves
sunglasses
white
blue
grey
yellow
khaki
brown
purple
black
orange
pink
red
green
(made of) cotton/leather/wool/silk
striped
checked
designer
smart
brightly coloured
multi-coloured
light
dark

La vie quotidienne
J'ai cours …
tous les jours sauf …
(cinq) jours par semaine
Je vais au lycée …
en bus/en scooter/en voiture/à pied
Les jours d'école, …
je dois me lever tôt
je prends mon petit-déjeuner
je quitte la maison
Le dimanche, …
je peux rester au lit/faire la grasse matinée

Daily life
I have lessons …
every day except …
(five) days a week
I go to school …
by bus/by moped/by car/on foot
On school days …
I have to get up early
I have my breakfast
I leave the house
On Sundays …
I can stay in bed/have a lie in

Le soir, …
Je dois faire mes devoirs
Je mange avec ma famille
Je regarde un peu la télé
Le mercredi/samedi après-midi, …
Je peux me détendre un peu
Je reste à la maison/chez moi
Le week-end, …
Je sors avec mes copains
Je dois aider ma mère/mon père
Je vais au cinéma/au bowling

In the evening …
I have to do my homework
I eat with my family
I watch a bit of TV
On Wednesday/Saturday afternoon …
I can relax a bit
I stay at home
At the weekend …
I go out with friends
I have to help my mum/dad
I go to the cinema/bowling alley

Les repas de fêtes
Ma fête préférée est …
Noël/le 5 novembre/
Hanoukka/Aïd el-Fitr/Divali
parce que j'adore …
D'habitude, je le/la fête …
en famille/chez nous
chez mon/ma/mes …/avec …
On fait/décore/se souhaite …

Food for special occasions
My favourite festival is …
Christmas/5 November/
Hanukkah/Eid al-Fitr/Diwali
because I love …
I usually celebrate it …
with my family/at home
at my …'s house/with …
We do/decorate/wish each other …

D'abord, on mange/boit … suivi(e)(s) d' …
une dinde
une bûche de Noël
Dedans, il y a …
C'est mon/ma/mes … qui prépare(nt) …
Après le repas, on …
s'offre (des cadeaux)
admire (le sapin de Noël)
chante/danse

First we eat/drink …, followed by …
turkey
a Yule log
Inside, there is …
My … prepare(s) …
After the meal we …
give each other (presents)
admire the (Christmas tree)
sing/dance

Les repas à la maison
Du lundi au vendredi, je prends le petit-déjeuner à … heures.
Le week-end, je prends mon petit-déjeuner plus tard.
Je grignote après l'école.

Meals at home
From Monday to Friday I have breakfast at …
At the weekend I have my breakfast later.
I have a snack after school.

Je ne grignote jamais en dehors des repas.
Je regarde la télé en mangeant le soir.
Dans ma famille, on ne regarde pas la télé en mangeant.
On dîne en famille tous les jours.

I never snack between meals.
I watch TV while eating in the evening.
In my family, we don't watch TV while eating.
We have dinner as a family every day.

Félicitations!
Je suis né(e) en …
Je viens de fêter …
Il y a (trois) mois, j'ai fêté …
C'était mon quatorzième/quinzième anniversaire …
J'ai reçu beaucoup de …
J'ai invité … à un barbecue/une fête chez moi.

Congratulations!
I was born in …
I have just celebrated …
(Three) months ago I celebrated …
It was my fourteenth/fifteenth birthday.
I received lots of …
I invited … to a barbecue/party at my house.

Je suis allé(e) au mariage (de mon cousin) à la mairie avec toute ma famille.
On a mangé/écouté/dansé/joué/fait/vu …
C'était une excellente soirée!
Pour fêter mon prochain anniversaire, je vais …

I went to (my cousin's) wedding at the town hall with all my family.
We ate/listened to/danced/played/did/saw …
It was an excellent evening!
To celebrate my next birthday, I'm going to …

Les fêtes en France
le jour férié
le jour de l'An
la fête des Rois/l'Épiphanie
la Chandeleur
la Saint-Valentin
Mardi gras
le 1er avril
Pâques
la fête du Travail

Festivals in France
public holiday
New Year's Day
Twelfth Night/Epiphany
Candlemas
St Valentine's Day
Shrove Tuesday
April Fool's Day
Easter
May Day/Labour Day

la fête des Mères
la fête de la Musique
la fête nationale
la Nuit blanche
la Toussaint
le jour de Noël
la Saint-Sylvestre

Mother's Day
music festival in France on 21 June
Bastille Day, 14 July
first Saturday of October, when many museums and art galleries stay open all night
All Saints' Day
Christmas Day
New Year's Eve

Les mots essentiels
à part
bien sûr
chez (moi)
d'habitude
de temps en temps
en revanche
ensuite
jusqu'à
parfois
sauf

High-frequency words
apart from
of course
at (my) house
usually
from time to time
on the other hand
next, then
until
sometimes
except

si
sinon
tôt
vite
la moitié de
trois quarts de
un quart de
un tiers de
une personne sur (cinq)

if
if not
early
quickly
half of
three quarters of
a quarter of
a third of
one person out of (five)