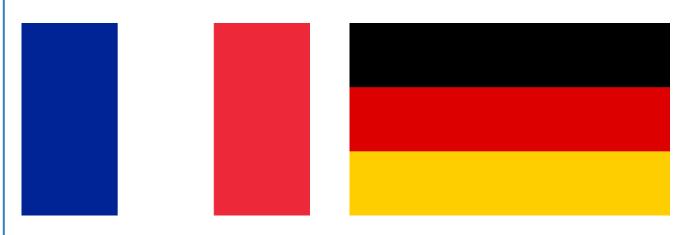




Modern Foreign Languages

Head of Faculty - Mrs Z Weatherley Teacher of French and German - Miss J Heitmüller



Year 11 Scheme of Learning

FRENCH	GERMAN
Holidays	The environment
School life	Social issues
World of work	Technology
Exam papers and revision	Marriage and partnerships
	Exam papers and revision











Changes to exam structure

There are 2 changes that AQA propose to make to the German and French exams this year.

- 1) The vocabularly used in the examinations will be restricted at both tiers. More common vocabulary will be used and only vocabulary that is set out in the specification.
- 2) There will be increased options in the writing examination to allow more opportunities for pupils to choose the themes of their writing questions. An extra 5 minutes will be added at both tiers to allow for the extra reading time needed of the extra questions.

At the current time, the speaking examination will be held as normal in April 2022. If needed, this could be replaced by teacher assessment. The teacher assessed grade - PASS, MERIT, DISTINCTION will be reported alongside the final grade as it was in 2021.



Department

for Education



Paper 1:- Listening

Taken in exam period in Year 11

25% of the GCSE

Foundation

- 35 mins plus 5 mins reading time
- Section A = English
- Section B = French

Higher

- 45 mins plus 5 mins reading time
- Section A = English
- Section B = French



Paper 2:- Speaking

Taken prior to the exam period -April 2022

25% of the GCSE

We are able to select a chosen topic for half of the General conversation. Students will know this topic in advance.

Foundation

7-9 mins

Role-play - 2 mins

Photocard - 2 mins

General conversation - 3-5 mins

Higher

10-12 mins

Role-play - 2 mins

Photocard - 3 mins

General conversation - 5-7 min



Paper 3:- Reading

Taken in exam period in Year 11

25% of the GCSE

Section A - is answered in English with questions in English

Section B - is answered in French with questions in French

Section C - translation from French to English. (min. 35

words at foundation tier and 50 words at higher tier)

Foundation 45 minutes

Higher 1 hour



Paper 4:- Writing

Taken in exam period in Year 11

25% of the GCSE

Assessed on ability to write for different purposes and audiences
Will need to express a variety of different ideas and opinions
Instructions are in French
Word Counts provided for each question

Foundation

1 hour 5mins

Photo message

Short passage

Translation into French

90 word structured task

Higher

1 hour 20mins

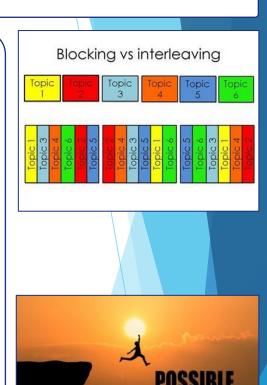
90 word structured task

150 word structured task

Translation into French

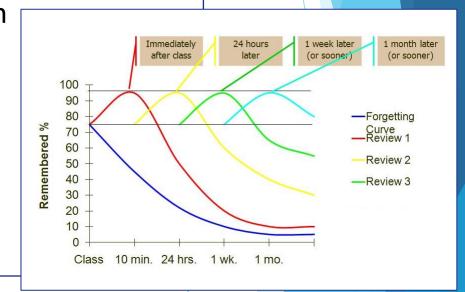
Interleaving & Spaced Revision

- 'Blocking' your revision focusing on one topic for a long time - is proven to be less effective than 'spacing' it into shorter chunks
- 'Interleaving' (mixing up) these into smaller chunks and revisiting regularly is even more effective
- 'Spaced' practice is about revising for a short time over a long period of time instead of revising for a long time over a short period of time (e.g. cramming)



Interleaving & Spaced Revision

- Spaced repetition is how everyone learns everything.
- Learning must be consolidated.
- This is why a revision timetable
 is essential with the emphasis on
 repeated exposure to the
 knowledge that you needed to
 learn.
- You must overlearn material until it's in your long-term memory



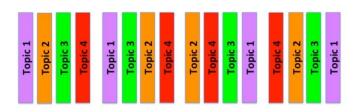
Interleaving & Spaced Revision

When you are revising a subject, the temptation is to do it in 'blocks' of topics. Like below:

Topic 1 Topic 2 Topic 3 Topic 4



The problem with this is, is that it doesn't support the importance of repetition – which is so important to learning. So rather than revising in 'topic blocks' it's better to chunk these topics up in your revision programme and interleave them:



This means that you keep coming back to the topics. So, instead of doing a two hour block of revision on topic 1, do 25 minutes on topic 1, then 25 minutes on topic 2, then the same for topic 3 and 4.





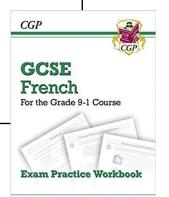
Revision materials

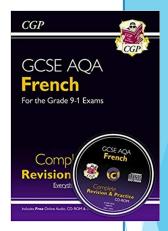
Useful websites:

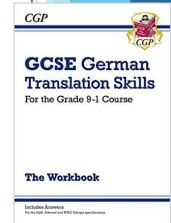
- tthisislanguage.com (listening)
- ilini.com (Listening)
- languagesonline.org.uk
- Quizlet
- Memrise
- BBC Bitesize for KS3
- Free text to speechapps

Useful strategies

- Flashcards
- Mindmaps
- Post-it notes around the house
- Weekly practice sessions







Includes Answers & Free Online Audio





Revision materials

Flashcards:

Create flashcards with vocabulary in English on one side and the foreign language on the other side. You can colour code them into topics or to help remember the gender. You can use them to quiz yourself, or others can quiz you.

You can buy ready made flashcards, called FlashSticks.



You can use **Post-It notes** and put them all over the house. This will help you to commit key words into long-term memory.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= C20EvKtdJwQ&feature=youtu.be

This video is great at demonstrating how to effectively use Flashcards.

You can use flashcards on www.quizlet.com to practice. You are able to create your own or search for specific topics, or use the



Create **mind-maps** of key topics and key vocabulary. You can colour code the branches or create images to help you to memorise the knowledge.

Highlighters are your best friend.

You could even put a GCSE style question in the middle and then chunk your corrected answer around the branches as a way of memorising it.







How can parents help?

How can parents help

Encourage your child to get into the habit of learning vocabulary regularly by building it into your weekly routines.

Test them on the words and sentences they are learning – you don't have to be able to speak the language yourself to do this – just cover up one of the languages and point at the word you are testing

Once you know the sorts of words they are learning, ask them "what's the French/German for XX" every so often.









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