Diarmuid Brittain

CCEA GCSE

FRENCH VOCABULARY BOOK 3

School Life, Studies & the World of Work



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The Author

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He lives with his wife and three children in Belfast and remains a Francophile through and through.

This book has borrowed inspiration from hundreds of pupils over the years and it is dedicated to each and every language student and teacher that has graced the doors of Grosvenor Grammar School.



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E-mail: sales@colourpoint.co.uk Website: www.colourpoint.co.uk This book has been written to help students preparing for the GCSE French specification from CCEA. While Colourpoint Educational and the author have taken every care in its production, we are not able to guarantee that the book is completely error-free. Additionally, while the book has been written to closely match the CCEA specification, it is the responsibility of each candidate to satisfy themselves that they have fully met the requirements of the CCEA specification prior to sitting an exam set by that body. For this reason, and because specifications change with time, we strongly advise every candidate to avail of a qualified teacher and to check the contents of the most recent specification for themselves prior to the exam. Colourpoint Educational therefore cannot be held responsible for any errors or omissions in this book or any consequences thereof.

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Introduction

This is one of four books that form a resource for English-speaking students of French and which seeks to promote **student-led vocabulary acquisition**. It is designed to **promote independent learning** and **free up teacher time**. While it is tailored for GCSE students, it is a powerful resource for all English-speaking students of French.

What do the books cover?

Various GCSE French syllabi (CCEA, WJEC, Edexcel, AQA, OCR) have common vocabulary lists. While this resource makes specific reference to the CCEA specification, it covers the vocabulary listed in all these syllabi and can be used with all of them.

The resource is divided into four books, the first three of which cover the three areas of core vocabulary as presented in the GCSE syllabi:

- 1. Identity, Lifestyle and Culture
- 2. Local, National, International and Global Areas of Interest
- 3. School Life, Studies and the World of Work (this book)

The resource is completed by a fourth book:

4. Verbs, Conjunctions and Other Useful Phrases, which includes an alphabetical list of the most common verbs in French, as well as a list of common connectors, *la Colle Française* (French glue).

Why these books?

- These books are designed to be used independently by students.
- Traditionally, students have been given lists of vocabulary to learn without pronunciation guides and without *aide-mémoires*. With these books, teachers can hand vocabulary learning over to their students, giving the teacher more time to focus on the challenging grammar that requires teacher-led pedagogy.
- Research shows that pupils prefer to learn from hard copies.
- Pupils can have a sense of ownership of this a resource because they can annotate it.
- The most recent GCSE CCEA specification (first examined in 2017) places more emphasis on Listening and Reading, demanding a higher level of vocabulary acquisition.
- This resource can be used independently by students from Year 8 onwards, building over five years to GCSE success. This is particularly useful for schools that need to use remote learning from time to time.

What is the structure of this book?

The vocabulary in the book is presented in the same order as it is presented in the CCEA GCSE syllabus, i.e. in alphabetical order by the English meaning.

Each word has a **pronunciation guide**. The benefits of this are the following:

- Learners can check their pronunciation of the word.
- Learners can test understanding from looking only at the pronunciation guide, thereby improving their listening skills.
- Learners can test themselves on how to write in correct French the phonetically described word, thereby improving the accuracy of their writing.
- Learners can work in pairs to test each other orally from English to French and/or French to English.

Most words also have an *aide-mémoire*. *Aide-mémoire* is French for 'memory aid'. People often struggle under the burden of learning vocabulary, and take little pleasure from the task.

It is the author's belief that if a student can find links between their own language and a foreign one, it makes the process of vocabulary acquisition more of a journey of discovery than a drudgery, and importantly, it allows the learner to hook the foreign words onto words that have already been assimilated in their brain.

The author likes to work with the premise 'words can make you laugh!' There are a number of attempts to be humorous throughout the book, in an effort to link works to the mind of the student. Learners may describe these attempts as 'dad jokes' – but the author believes that learners secretly like them!

The book also includes sections entitled **Practise!** These allow students to practise what they have learned, embedding their learning. Teachers will also find these sections useful in order to set homework or cover work.

What are the tick boxes for?

Each word has three tick boxes. These are provided in order to give the student a way to track their progress and organise their learning. The author suggests the following approach, though you can use whatever method works for you:

- Tick the first box when you have learned the word for the first time. When you are organising your revision use this tick to indicate to yourself what you have covered.
- When you come back later to check that you have retained the word, you can tick the second box.

e.g. *Un garçon*, a boy

• By the time you go in to your GCSE exams, you should have been able to tick the third box, to show that you have embedded that word in your brain.

Abbreviations

(m)

The book uses the following abbreviations:

masculine

		,
(f)	feminine	e.g. <i>Une fille</i> , a girl
(m/f)	masculine or feminine	e.g. <i>Un/une professeur</i> , a teacher
(mpl)	masculine plural	e.g. <i>Des garçons</i> , (some) boys
(fpl)	feminine plural	e.g. Des filles, (some) girls

1: Mes études [My studies]

Word or phrase	Pronunciation guide	Aide-mémoire	English meaning	Che
Dessin (m)	dess-ah	Design	Art	
Biologie (f)	bee-all-oh-zhee		Biology	
L'étude (f) du commerce	lay-tood du com-airse	The 'é' replaces 's', so 'stude' – study. Commerce means trade, means business.	Business Studies	
Chimie (f)	she-mee	Careful, it's ch <u>i</u> , not che-mie	Chemistry	
Civilisation (f)	see-vee-lee- zass-yaw		Citizenship	
Technologie (f)	tek-nall-low-zhee		Design Technology	
Art (m) dramatique	aarh drama-teek	Dramatic art	Drama	
Économie (f)	ay-kon-omee		Economics	
Anglais (m)	awn-glay	Angl is like Engl -ish	English	
Sciences Vie Terre (fpl)	see-awse-vee-tair	Vie – vivid (bright), vivacious (full of life). Terre – territory, ground, earth.	Environment studies	
Langues (fpl) étrangères	lawng ay-trawn-zhair	'é' replaces 's' at the start of a word. Stranger, strange, foreign.	Foreign languages	
Français (m)	fraw-say		French	
Sport (m)	spore		Games	
Géographie (f)	zhay-oh		Geography	
Allemand (m)	aal-maw	It's got 'man' in it	German	
Gymnastique (f)	zheem-nass-teek		Gymnastics	
Histoire (f)	east-wire		History	
Histoire-géo (f)	east-wire zhay-oh		History/Geography	
Informatique (f)	ah-for-mat-eek	Information technology	IT	
Irlandais (m)	eer-lawn-day		Irish	
Italien (m)	ee-taahl-yeah		Italian	
Instruction (f) civique	ah-strook-see- yaw see-veek		LLW, Citizenship	
Maths (fpl)	mat		Maths	
L'étude (f) des médias	lay-tood day may-dee-ah	é replaces an 's' at the start	Media studies	
Langues (fpl) vivantes	lawng vee-vawnt	Langue – language. Vivantes – vibrant, vivid, vivacious. Living, modern languages.	Modern languages	
Musique (f)	moo-zeek		Music	
L'EPS (f)	leuh pay ess	Education Physique Sportive	PE	
Education (f) physique	ay-doo-kass-yaw fee-zeek		PE	
Philosophie (f)	fee-law-soh-fee		Philosophy	
Physique (f)	fee-zeek		Physics	

Word or phrase	Pronunciation guide	Aide-mémoire	English meaning	Check
Psychologie (f)	see-coll-oh-zhee		Psychology	
Religion (f)	rel-ee-zhaw		RE/RS	
Sociologie (f)	soh-see-all-oh-zhe	ee	Sociology	
Espagnol (m)	ess pan yall	It's got the 'spa' of Spa nish	Spanish	
Matière (f)	matty-air	Raw matter, subject matter: what school consists of.	Subject (school)	
Vocabulaire (m)	voh-kah-boo-lair		Vocabulary	
Gallois (m)	gahl-wah	W al es, -ois is the ending for many languages: sued-ois, dan-ois, g al l-ois.	Welsh	

G	allois (m)	gahl-wah	W <u>al</u> es, -ois is the ending for many languages: sued-ois, dan-ois, g <u>al</u> l-ois.	
	Practise!			
1.	(Make a list			
2.	Fais une lis	te des matières qu	ue tu aimerais peut-être faire pour les A levels. u might like to do for A level.)	
3.	populaire à school-taug	la moins populai ht languages, fron	s une liste en ordre de ce que tu penses être des langues d'école, de la plus re. (On a worldwide scale, list in order what you think are the most popular n the most popular to the least popular.)	
1	3 4		on n'átudia nas ici mais qui sont átudiáes en France?	
4.			on n'étudie pas ici mais qui sont étudiées en France? e do not study here but that are studied in France?)	