CBSE Class 10 French 2026-27

Sample Paper with Solutions

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 3 hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions

(i) This question paper is divided into **four sections**: **Section A (Compréhension) - 10 marks**, **Section B (Expression écrite) - 20 marks**, **Section C (Grammaire) - 30 marks** and **Section D (Culture et Civilisation) - 20 marks**.

(ii) **Section A** has one reading passage (Q. 1) carrying **10 marks**: (i) answer **two** of the given questions (2x2=4), (ii) true or false, 6 statements (6x0.5=3), (iii) find in the text any **three** of the given items (3x1=3).

(iii) **Section B** has Q. 2, a letter of **80 words** carrying **10 marks** (one of three topics), and Q. 3, **two** of the three given tasks (5x2=10).

(iv) **Section C** has Q. 4 to Q. 9 carrying **5 marks** each. Where **'5 au choix'** is printed, attempt any **five** of the seven items; Q. 5, Q. 7 and Q. 8 have an internal choice between A and B.

(v) **Section D** has Q. 10 (answer any **five** in **20 to 30 words**, 5x2=10), Q. 11 (fill in the blanks, any **five**, 5x1=5) and Q. 12 (internal choice between A and B, 5x1=5).

(vi) There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

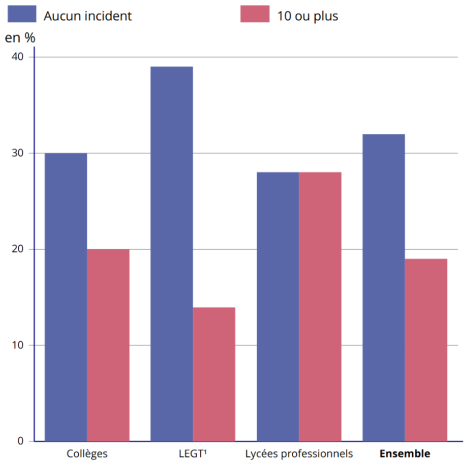
Section A (Compréhension) (10 marks)

Section A carries 10 marks.

1(i)(a). Lisez le texte et répondez aux questions suivantes :

La cyberviolence chez les jeunes : un problème qui augmente

Répartition des collèges et des lycées en fonction du nombre d'incidents graves en 2018-2019



Source d'image : ***MENJS-DEPP, Enquête Sivis 2018-2019.***

Les violences en ligne augmentent, surtout chez les jeunes. Une nouvelle étude de l'Institut national de la statistique (Insee) montre que beaucoup d'élèves sont touchés par la cyberviolence. Pendant l'année scolaire 2022-2023, 23 % des lycéens ont été victimes au moins une fois. L'année précédente, en 2021-2022, ce chiffre était encore plus élevé : 28 %.

La cyberviolence arrive souvent sur les réseaux sociaux. Elle peut prendre plusieurs formes : insultes, moqueries, surnoms méchants, ou humiliations publiques. Selon l'étude, cela touche 21 % des collégiens et 15 % des lycéens.

Les filles sont plus touchées que les garçons. L'Insee explique que 31 % des collégiennes et 25 % des lycéennes ont déjà vécu une forme de cyberviolence. Chez les garçons, les chiffres sont un peu plus bas : 26 % des collégiens et 20 % des lycéens. Les filles sont plus souvent victimes de rumeurs, de commentaires blessants, ou de photos et vidéos humiliantes diffusées sur Internet.

L'étude rappelle aussi que la cyberviolence fait partie d'un climat général de violence, à l'école comme en ligne. Au total, 66 % des collégiens et 51 % des lycéens disent avoir déjà subi des atteintes verbales : insultes, surnoms désagréables, moqueries ou humiliations, que ce soit sur Internet ou dans la vie réelle.

Ces résultats montrent que la violence en ligne est un problème important qui touche de nombreux jeunes et qu'il est nécessaire d'en parler pour mieux les protéger.

Source: Le Parisien

Répondez aux questions : (DEUX au choix) (2X2=4)

(a) Selon l'image, quel institut a le pourcentage le plus élevé d'élèves ayant fait face à un incident de cyberviolence ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks which type of school shows the highest percentage of pupils who faced cyberviolence, and the answer must come from the bar chart, not from the text.

Step 1: Key Rule In a bar chart, the tallest bar of the group you need shows the highest value. The red bar means '10 ou plus' (10 or more serious incidents), so the red bars are the ones that show pupils who faced incidents.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation Read the red bar for each group. Collèges is about 20 %. LEGT (general and technological lycées) is about 14 %.
Lycées professionnels is about 28 %. Ensemble (all schools together) is about 19 %.
Compare the four values: 28 is the biggest. So the Lycées professionnels have the highest percentage.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit Collèges (20 %) and LEGT (14 %) have shorter red bars. Ensemble is not one school type, it is the average of all schools, and at 19 % it is also lower. The blue bars show schools with no incident, so they answer a different question.

Step 4: Conclusion Les Lycées professionnels have the tallest red bar (about 28 %), so they are the answer.

Quick Tip to Solve: Look at the red bars only (10 ou plus) and find the tallest one.

1(i)(b). Répondez aux questions : (DEUX au choix) (2X2=4)
(b) Où la cyberviolence apparaît-elle le plus souvent ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks where cyberviolence appears most often.
- The answer is a place in the text, so we look for a sentence that names the place.

Step 1: Key Rule To answer a 'where' question (Où ?), find the sentence in the passage that gives the place and copy or rephrase it in a full sentence.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The second paragraph starts with: 'La cyberviolence arrive souvent sur les réseaux sociaux.'
The word 'souvent' (often) matches 'le plus souvent' (most often) in the question.
So the place is the social networks (les réseaux sociaux).

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit Internet in general or real life are also mentioned later, but only for verbal attacks. The text says clearly that cyberviolence arrives often on social networks, so that is the answer.

Step 4: Conclusion Cyberviolence appears most often on social networks.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence with 'souvent' that names a place.

1(i)(c). Répondez aux questions : (DEUX au choix) (2X2=4)
(c) Pourquoi est-il nécessaire de parler de la violence en ligne ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks for the reason why we must talk about online violence.
- A 'why' question (Pourquoi ?) needs a reason, usually with 'pour' or 'parce que'.

Step 1: Key Rule Find the sentence in the passage that gives the reason and answer with a full sentence.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The last paragraph says: 'il est nécessaire d'en parler pour mieux les protéger.'

Here 'les' means the young people who are touched by online violence.
So the reason is to protect young people better.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit The earlier paragraphs only give figures, so they do not state a reason. The last sentence is the only one that explains why talking is needed.

Step 4: Conclusion We must talk about online violence in order to protect young people better.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the last paragraph and look for the word 'pour'.

1(ii)(a). Dites vrai ou faux : (6X0.5=3)

(a) En 2022-2023, 23 % des lycéens ont été victimes de cyberviolence. [0.5 marks]

(A) Vrai

(B) Faux

Correct Answer: (A) Vrai

Solution:

Concept:

- Decide if the given statement is true (Vrai) or false (Faux) by checking it against the passage.

Step 1: Key Rule Find the sentence of the passage that talks about the same idea, then compare every detail: numbers, words like 'souvent' or 'seulement', and negatives.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The question asks whether the statement agrees with the text.
In the first paragraph we read: 'Pendant l'année scolaire 2022-2023, 23 % des lycéens ont été victimes au moins une fois.'
The year and the percentage are the same in the statement and in the text, so it is true.

Step 3: Common Trap Do not mix up 23 % (2022-2023) with 28 % (2021-2022). The statement uses the correct pair.

Step 4: Conclusion The statement is true (Vrai).

Quick Tip to Solve: Check the year and the percentage in the first paragraph.

1(ii)(b). Dites vrai ou faux : (6X0.5=3)

(b) La cyberviolence se limite aux insultes. [0.5 marks]

(A) Vrai

(B) Faux

Correct Answer: (B) Faux

Solution:

Concept:

- Decide if the given statement is true (Vrai) or false (Faux) by checking it against the passage.

Step 1: Key Rule Find the sentence of the passage that talks about the same idea, then compare every detail: numbers, words like 'souvent' or 'seulement', and negatives.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The statement says cyberviolence is limited to insults (se limite aux insultes).
The second paragraph says it can take several forms: insults, mockery, nasty nicknames and public humiliations.

The third paragraph adds rumours, hurtful comments, and humiliating photos and videos. So it is not limited to insults and the statement is false.

Step 3: Common Trap Words like 'se limite' (is limited to) are a common trap. They are true only when the text lists one single thing.

Step 4: Conclusion The statement is false (Faux).

Quick Tip to Solve: Count how many forms of cyberviolence the passage names.

1(ii)(c). Dites vrai ou faux : (6X0.5=3)

(c) Les violences verbales n'existent qu'en ligne. [0.5 marks]

(A) Vrai

(B) Faux

Correct Answer: (B) Faux

Solution:

Concept:

- Decide if the given statement is true (Vrai) or false (Faux) by checking it against the passage.

Step 1: Key Rule Find the sentence of the passage that talks about the same idea, then compare every detail: numbers, words like 'souvent' or 'seulement', and negatives.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The statement says verbal violence exists only online (n'existent qu'en ligne).
The last paragraph says pupils suffered verbal attacks 'que ce soit sur Internet ou dans la vie réelle'.
So verbal violence also exists in real life, and the statement is false.

Step 3: Common Trap The words 'ne ... que' mean 'only', so they make a very strong claim that the text must support fully.

Step 4: Conclusion The statement is false (Faux).

Quick Tip to Solve: Look for 'dans la vie réelle' in the last paragraph.

1(ii)(d). Dites vrai ou faux : (6X0.5=3)

(d) La violence en ligne n'est pas un problème pour les écoles. [0.5 marks]

(A) Vrai

(B) Faux

Correct Answer: (B) Faux

Solution:

Concept:

- Decide if the given statement is true (Vrai) or false (Faux) by checking it against the passage.

Step 1: Key Rule Find the sentence of the passage that talks about the same idea, then compare every detail: numbers, words like 'souvent' or 'seulement', and negatives.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The statement says online violence is not a problem for schools.
The text says the opposite. The last sentence calls it 'un problème important' and the fourth paragraph says it is part of a general climate of violence 'à l'école comme en ligne'.
So the statement is false.

Step 3: Common Trap A negative statement is easy to misread. Read it twice and compare it with the positive idea of the text.

Step 4: Conclusion The statement is false (Faux).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the words 'un problème important' near the end.

1(ii)(e). Dites vrai ou faux : (6X0.5=3)

(e) La cyberviolence arrive souvent sur les réseaux sociaux. [0.5 marks]

(A) Vrai

(B) Faux

Correct Answer: (A) Vrai

Solution:

Concept:

- Decide if the given statement is true (Vrai) or false (Faux) by checking it against the passage.

Step 1: Key Rule Find the sentence of the passage that talks about the same idea, then compare every detail: numbers, words like 'souvent' or 'seulement', and negatives.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The statement is almost the same as the first sentence of the second paragraph.
The text says: 'La cyberviolence arrive souvent sur les réseaux sociaux.'
The two sentences match word for word, so the statement is true.

Step 3: Common Trap When a statement repeats a sentence of the text word for word, the answer is true.

Step 4: Conclusion The statement is true (Vrai).

Quick Tip to Solve: Look at the first sentence of the second paragraph.

1(ii)(f). Dites vrai ou faux : (6X0.5=3)

(f) Les collégiens sont plus touchés que les lycéens. [0.5 marks]

(A) Vrai

(B) Faux

Correct Answer: (A) Vrai

Solution:

Concept:

- Decide if the given statement is true (Vrai) or false (Faux) by checking it against the passage.

Step 1: Key Rule Find the sentence of the passage that talks about the same idea, then compare every detail: numbers, words like 'souvent' or 'seulement', and negatives.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The statement compares middle-school pupils (collégiens) with lycée pupils (lycéens).
The second paragraph gives 21 % of collégiens and 15 % of lycéens. The last paragraph gives 66 % of collégiens and 51 % of lycéens for verbal attacks.
Both pairs show a higher figure for the collégiens, so the statement is true.

Step 3: Common Trap Be careful to compare the right pairs. The first figure of each pair is for the

collégiens and it is always the higher one.

Step 4: Conclusion The statement is true (Vrai).

Quick Tip to Solve: Compare 21 % with 15 % in the second paragraph.

1(iii)(a). Trouvez dans le texte (3 au choix) (3X1=3)
(a) Une conjonction [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Find in the text the word that matches this description: une conjonction.

Step 1: Key Rule A conjunction is a small word that joins two words or two parts of a sentence (et, ou, mais, car).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation Scan the text for linking words. In the second paragraph we find '21 % des collégiens et 15 % des lycéens'.
'et' joins 'collégiens' and 'lycéens', so it is a conjunction.

Step 3: Why Other Words Do Not Fit Words like 'pour' or 'dans' are prepositions, not conjunctions, because they link a word to a noun group and do not join two equal parts.

Step 4: Conclusion The word asked for is 'et'.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think about what the description means, then scan the passage for that word.

1(iii)(b). Trouvez dans le texte (3 au choix) (3X1=3)
(b) Un adjectif [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Find in the text the word that matches this description: un adjectif.

Step 1: Key Rule An adjective describes a noun and agrees with it in gender and number.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation In 'Une nouvelle étude', the word 'nouvelle' describes the noun 'étude' (feminine singular).
In 'humiliations publiques', the word 'publiques' describes 'humiliations' (feminine plural). So the adjectives are nouvelle and publiques.

Step 3: Why Other Words Do Not Fit Nouns such as 'étude' or 'insultes' name things, and verbs such as 'augmentent' show action, so they are not adjectives.

Step 4: Conclusion The word asked for is 'nouvelle, publiques'.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think about what the description means, then scan the passage for that word.

1(iii)(c). Trouvez dans le texte (3 au choix) (3X1=3)
(c) Contraire de 'diminuent' [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Find in the text the word that matches this description: contraire de 'diminuent'.

Step 1: Key Rule An opposite (un contraire) has the opposite meaning. 'Diminuer' means to go down, so we need a verb that means to go up.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'diminuent' is the verb 'diminuer' (to decrease) in the third person plural.
The first sentence of the text says 'Les violences en ligne augmentent'. 'augmenter' (to increase) is the opposite and it has the same form, so the answer is augmentent.

Step 3: Why Other Words Do Not Fit 'touchent' or 'montrent' are verbs in the text, but they do not mean 'go up', so they cannot be the opposite.

Step 4: Conclusion The word asked for is 'augmentent'.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think about what the description means, then scan the passage for that word.

1(iii)(d). Trouvez dans le texte (3 au choix) (3X1=3)
(d) La science qui collecte, organise et analyse des données [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Find in the text the word that matches this description: la science qui collecte, organise et analyse des données.

Step 1: Key Rule We need a word for the science that collects, sorts and studies data (numbers).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The text says: 'l'Institut national de la statistique (Insee)'.
Statistics is the science that collects, organises and analyses data, so the answer is 'la statistique'.

Step 3: Why Other Words Do Not Fit 'étude' only means a study, and 'Insee' is the name of an institute, not a science.

Step 4: Conclusion The word asked for is 'la statistique'.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think about what the description means, then scan the passage for that word.

1(iii)(e). Trouvez dans le texte (3 au choix) (3X1=3)
(e) Un autre mot pour référer à 'ceux qui souffrent' [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Find in the text the word that matches this description: un autre mot pour référer à 'ceux qui souffrent'.

Step 1: Key Rule We need one word that has the same meaning as the phrase 'those who suffer'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The text says 'Pendant l'année scolaire 2022-2023, 23 % des lycéens ont été victimes' and 'Les filles sont plus souvent victimes de rumeurs'.
A 'victime' is a person who suffers harm, so the word is 'victimes'.

Step 3: Why Other Words Do Not Fit 'jeunes' and 'élèves' are people too, but they do not carry the idea of suffering.

Step 4: Conclusion The word asked for is 'victimes'.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think about what the description means, then scan the passage for that word.

1(iii)(f). Trouvez dans le texte (3 au choix) (3X1=3)
(f) Une préposition [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Find in the text the word that matches this description: une préposition.

Step 1: Key Rule A preposition is a short word that links a noun to another word (à, de, par, pour, dans, sur).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation In the first paragraph, 'beaucoup d'élèves sont touchés par la cyberviolence' uses 'par' to introduce the agent of the action.
'par' is a preposition, so it is the answer. Other correct choices such as 'de', 'sur' or 'dans' also exist in the text.

Step 3: Why Other Words Do Not Fit 'et' links equal parts and is a conjunction, and 'la' is an article, so neither is a preposition.

Step 4: Conclusion The word asked for is 'par'.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think about what the description means, then scan the passage for that word.

Section B (Expression écrite) (20 marks)

Section B carries 20 marks.

2(i). Ecrivez UNE lettre de 80 mots : (10 marks)
Vous écrivez à votre amie suisse en lui décrivant le système politique français. [10 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The task is a letter of about 80 words. It is a friendly letter to a Swiss friend about the French political system.
- Before writing, plan the format: place and date, a greeting, a short opening, the main message, a closing phrase and your name.

Step 1: Key Points to Cover Say that France is a republic and that the President is elected by the citizens.
Mention the Prime Minister, the Parliament with its two houses (Sénat and Assemblée nationale), and the government.
Ask something about the political system of her own country to make the letter friendly.

Step 2: Model Letter Delhi, le 12 mars 2027
Chère Sophie,
Merci pour ta dernière lettre. Tu me demandes comment la politique fonctionne en France. La France

est une république. Le Président français est élu par les citoyens et il est le chef de l'armée. Il nomme le Premier ministre. Le parlement se compose de deux maisons, le Sénat et l'Assemblée nationale, et il vote les lois. Le gouvernement dirige le pays. Je trouve ce système très intéressant. Et chez toi, en Suisse, comment est-ce que cela se passe ? Écris-moi bientôt !
Grosses bises,
Rohan

Step 3: How the Marks Are Earned Format earns 4 marks: place, date, name of the person addressed and an opening line (2 marks), and a closing phrase with the name of the writer (2 marks).
Ideas and creativity earn 4 marks, and content, accuracy, presentation and flow earn the last 2 marks. Grammar mistakes can cost at most 2 marks.

Step 4: Conclusion A friendly letter of about 80 words with correct format and ideas about the French political system.

Quick Tip to Solve: Plan: greeting, President and Prime Minister, Parliament, closing. Keep to about 80 words.

OR

2(ii). Votre cousin(e) tombe malade très souvent. Écrivez-lui en décrivant ce qu'il faut faire pour rester en bonne forme. [10 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The task is a letter of about 80 words. It is a letter to a cousin who often falls ill, describing what to do to stay in good shape.
- Before writing, plan the format: place and date, a greeting, a short opening, the main message, a closing phrase and your name.

Step 1: Key Points to Cover Say that you are sorry to hear that your cousin falls ill very often.
Advise healthy habits: fruits and green vegetables, water, enough sleep, sport or a walk, less sweets and fatty food.
Tell the cousin to see a doctor in case of fever and end with a kind wish.

Step 2: Model Letter Delhi, le 12 mars 2027
Cher Karan,
J'ai appris que tu tombes malade très souvent et je suis inquiet. Voici mes conseils pour rester en bonne forme. Mange beaucoup de fruits et de légumes verts et bois de l'eau chaque jour. Dors huit heures par nuit. Fais du sport ou une promenade tous les matins. Évite les bonbons et la nourriture grasse. Si tu as de la fièvre, va chez le médecin. Fais attention à ta santé. Je pense à toi. Soigne-toi bien !
Je t'embrasse,
Rohan

Step 3: How the Marks Are Earned Format earns 4 marks: place, date, name of the person addressed and an opening line (2 marks), and a closing phrase with the name of the writer (2 marks).
Ideas and creativity earn 4 marks, and content, accuracy, presentation and flow earn the last 2 marks.
Grammar mistakes can cost at most 2 marks.

Step 4: Conclusion A caring letter of about 80 words with advice on how to stay healthy.

Quick Tip to Solve: Use the imperative (mange, bois, dors, fais) for the advice and keep to about 80 words.

OR

2(iii). Rédigez une lettre à votre frère cadet et lui expliquer comment on peut protéger l'environnement.

[10 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The task is a letter of about 80 words. It is a letter to a younger brother explaining how to protect the environment.
- Before writing, plan the format: place and date, a greeting, a short opening, the main message, a closing phrase and your name.

Step 1: Key Points to Cover Explain that even a child can protect the environment.
Give simple actions: do not waste water, switch off lights, do not litter, plant trees, avoid plastic bags, use the bicycle or the bus.
Close with a positive sentence about protecting the planet together.

Step 2: Model Letter Delhi, le 12 mars 2027
Cher Aman,
Tu es encore petit, mais il est important de protéger l'environnement. Voici ce que nous pouvons faire. Ne gaspille pas l'eau et ferme le robinet quand tu n'en as pas besoin. Éteins la lumière en sortant d'une pièce. Ne jette pas les déchets par terre. Plante des arbres avec moi dans le jardin. N'utilise pas de sac en plastique. Prenons le vélo ou le bus pour aller à l'école. Ensemble, nous pouvons protéger notre planète !
Ton grand frère,
Rohan

Step 3: How the Marks Are Earned Format earns 4 marks: place, date, name of the person addressed and an opening line (2 marks), and a closing phrase with the name of the writer (2 marks).
Ideas and creativity earn 4 marks, and content, accuracy, presentation and flow earn the last 2 marks. Grammar mistakes can cost at most 2 marks.

Step 4: Conclusion A friendly letter of about 80 words with simple actions to protect the environment.

Quick Tip to Solve: Use easy imperative sentences (ferme, éteins, plante) and keep to about 80 words.

3(i). Faites DEUX des questions suivantes (5X2=10)

Votre ami vous a invité au club samedi soir mais vous ne pouvez pas y aller. Rédigez un message de refus.

[5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must write a short message that refuses the invitation. The message goes in a box, with the name of the person addressed, the date and the name of the writer.
- It must contain at least one clear line or expression of refusal, such as 'je ne peux pas venir'.

Step 1: What to Include Thank your friend for the invitation (merci pour ton invitation).
Refuse politely (malheureusement, je ne peux pas venir) and give a reason, for example an exam on

Monday.
Mention the event: the club, Saturday evening.
End with a friendly wish.

Step 2: Model Message Samedi 12 mars 2027
Cher Rahul,
Merci beaucoup pour ton invitation au club samedi soir. Malheureusement, je ne peux pas venir, car j'ai un examen lundi et je dois réviser. Je suis vraiment désolé. Amuse-toi bien ! On se voit bientôt.
Amicalement,
Aman

Step 3: Marks Format 2 marks (addressee, date, writer, box). Content such as date, place and name of the event, with grammar, 3 marks. Only 1 mark is cut for misreading the topic.

Step 4: Conclusion A short boxed message that refuses the invitation politely and gives a reason.

Quick Tip to Solve: Thank the friend, say 'je ne peux pas venir', give a reason, end kindly.

3(ii). Mettez le dialogue en ordre en remplissant les blancs par les phrases données dans la boîte ci-dessous :

Alex : Salut Paul! Comment vas-tu aujourd'hui?
Paul : Très bien, merci beaucoup! Et toi, est-ce que tout va bien Alex?
Alex :
Paul : Oui, je pense que je vais aller passer quelques jours en Italie. J'adore la cuisine italienne.
Alex :
Paul : Je veux rester environ dix jours, pour visiter Rome et Florence. Et quels sont tes projets?
Alex :
Paul :
Alex : Oui, bien sûr! Il y a un très grand lac près de la maison. C'est parfait pour la natation tous les matins.
Paul :

: C'est super. J'espère que tu vas bien t'amuser pendant tes vacances.
: Ah ! C'est vraiment une bonne idée! Tu vas y rester pendant combien de temps exactement?
: Ah, la campagne, c'est toujours très calme! Dis-moi, est-ce que tu peux nager là-bas?
: Oui, ça va. Est-ce que tu as déjà organisé quelque chose pour les vacances d'été ?
: Moi, je n'ai rien décidé encore. Peut-être que je vais simplement aller rendre visite à ma famille à la campagne comme l'année dernière.

[5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- There are five blanks in the dialogue and five sentences in the box.
- We must put each sentence in the blank where it makes sense, so that the talk reads in a logical order.

Step 1: Key Approach Read the line before and the line after each blank. A question needs an answer, and a reaction needs something to react to. Also look at words such as 'y', 'là-bas' and 'la campagne' that point back to something said earlier.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation Blank 1: Paul asked 'est-ce que tout va bien Alex ?'. So Alex answers 'Oui, ça va.' and asks about the holidays. Paul then talks about going to Italy, which answers that

question.
Blank 2: Paul said he will spend a few days in Italy. Alex reacts with 'Ah ! C'est vraiment une bonne idée!' and asks how long, and Paul says 'environ dix jours'.
Blank 3: Paul asked 'quels sont tes projets ?'. Alex says 'Moi, je n'ai rien décidé encore...' and mentions the countryside.
Blank 4: Paul reacts to the countryside: 'Ah, la campagne, c'est toujours très calme! ... est-ce que tu peux nager là-bas ?'. Alex answers 'Oui, bien sûr! Il y a un très grand lac'.
Blank 5: The last line closes the talk with a wish: 'C'est super. J'espère que tu vas bien t'amuser pendant tes vacances.'

Step 3: Check Read the dialogue from the start: every answer follows its question, and the order is the one given in the answer.

Step 4: Conclusion The five sentences go in the order shown in the answer.

Quick Tip to Solve: Match each blank with a question and an answer around it.

3(iii). Complétez le texte à l'aide des mots donnés :
(courage, ensemble, histoire, sorcier, méchant)
Harry Potter est une très célèbre qui vient d'Angleterre. Elle raconte la vie d'un jeune garçon qui découvre qu'il est un . À l'âge de onze ans, Harry va à l'école de sorcellerie à Hogwarts. C'est une école de magie où il apprend à faire des sorts et à voler sur un balai. À Hogwarts, Harry et ses amis : Ron et Hermione vivent de grandes aventures . Ils doivent se battre contre le sorcier Lord Voldemort. Les livres et les films sont très aimés car le monde de la magie est fascinant. Il y a des créatures fantastiques, des potions magiques et des mystères à résoudre. Harry Potter nous montre l'importance de l'amitié et du face au danger. C'est une histoire parfaite pour rêver un peu ! [5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The text has five blanks and a box with five words: courage, ensemble, histoire, sorcier, méchant.
- Each word is used once, so we match every blank with the word that fits in grammar and meaning.

Step 1: Key Approach For every blank, look at the word before it (article or adjective) and at the meaning of the sentence. 'une' tells us the noun is feminine. 'du' tells us a masculine noun after 'de'. 'le ... sorcier' needs an adjective.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation Blank 1: 'Harry Potter est une _____ très célèbre'. 'une' needs a feminine noun and the next sentence says 'Elle raconte la vie', so the word is 'histoire' (a story).
Blank 2: 'un jeune garçon qui découvre qu'il est un _____'. Harry is a wizard, so 'sorcier'.
Blank 3: 'vivent de grandes aventures _____'. The adverb that means 'together' is 'ensemble'.
Blank 4: 'se battre contre le _____ sorcier Lord Voldemort'. An adjective is needed that means 'bad', so 'méchant'.
Blank 5: 'l'importance de l'amitié et du _____ face au danger'. Facing danger needs 'courage', and 'du' goes with a masculine noun.

Step 3: Check All five words are used once and every sentence now reads well.

Step 4: Conclusion The five words in order are histoire, sorcier, ensemble, méchant, courage.

Quick Tip to Solve: Check the article before each blank (une, un, du, le) and the meaning.

Section C (Grammaire) (30 marks)

Section C carries 30 marks.

4(i). Conjuguez les verbes au temps qui convient : (5 au choix) (5X1=5)

(i) Demain, je (rendre) visite à mon ami qui est à l' hôpital. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Put 'rendre' in the tense that the time word 'Demain' (tomorrow) asks for.

Step 1: Key Rule A time word such as 'demain' points to the future, so French uses the futur simple. For verbs that end in -re, drop the final -e of the infinitive and add -ai, -as, -a, -ons, -ez, -ont.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The subject is 'je' and the infinitive is 'rendre', a verb in -re.
Drop the last letter e: rendr-.
Add the ending for 'je', which is -ai: rendr + ai = rendrai.
The group 'rendre visite à' means to visit someone.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'rends' is the present and would fit a habit, not tomorrow. 'ai rendu' (passé composé) and 'rendais' (imparfait) both talk about the past, so they do not fit 'demain'.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: rendrai

Quick Tip to Solve: Demain = future. Use the infinitive as the stem and add -ai.

4(ii). (ii) Aussitôt que le ministre (finir) le discours, il y aura un défilé dans la rue. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Choose the tense of 'finir' after 'Aussitôt que' when the main clause is in the future (il y aura un défilé).

Step 1: Key Rule When two future events happen one after the other, the first event (already finished before the second starts) goes in the futur antérieur. It is made with the future of avoir or être plus the past participle.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation Order of events: first the minister finishes the speech, then the parade will take place.
The parade is in the futur simple (il y aura), so the earlier action needs the futur antérieur.
'finir' takes the auxiliary avoir. The future of avoir for 'il' is 'aura'. The past participle of finir is 'fini'.
Put them together: aura fini.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'finira' (futur simple) puts both actions on the same level and loses the idea that the speech is finished first. 'a fini' is the passé composé and belongs to the past. 'finissait' is the imparfait, also past.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: aura fini

Quick Tip to Solve: Two future actions: the first one finished needs avoir (future) + participle.

4(iii). **(ii) Quand sa sœur était née, il (avoir) cinq ans.** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Put 'avoir' in the right tense to say how old the boy was when his sister was born.

Step 1: Key Rule To describe a state in the past, such as an age, French uses the imparfait. The stem is the 'nous' form of the present without -ons (avons gives av-). The endings are -ais, -ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The clause 'quand sa sœur était née' puts us at a moment in the past. At that moment the boy was five. His age is a state, so we use the imparfait.
Nous avons gives the stem av-. The ending for 'il' is -ait.
av + ait = avait.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'a eu' (passé composé) would say that he suddenly got five years. 'aura' is the future and 'a' is the present, so neither fits a sentence that is in the past.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: avait

Quick Tip to Solve: Age in the past = imparfait of avoir.

4(iv). **(iv) ń (Travailler) dur aujourd'hui pour un plus bel avenir ! ż, le père conseille son fils.** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Give the right form of 'Travailler' in a sentence where a father gives advice directly to his son.

Step 1: Key Rule An order or advice said directly to one person uses the impératif. For -er verbs, the 'tu' form of the imperative loses the final -s of the present tense: tu travailles becomes travaille.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The father talks to his son, so the person is 'tu'.
Present tense with tu: tu travailles.
In the imperative of an -er verb we drop the s: travaille.
The word is at the start of the quotation, so it keeps its capital letter.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'Travailles' with s is the present of the indicative. 'Travailler' is only the infinitive, and 'Travaillerais' is the conditional. None of them is the form of a direct order.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Travaille

Quick Tip to Solve: A direct order to 'tu' with an -er verb: no final s.

4(v). **(v) Hier, vous (rencontrer) un de vos amis de l'école dans le métro.** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Choose the tense for 'rencontrer' with the time word 'Hier' (yesterday).

Step 1: Key Rule A finished action at a given time in the past is written in the passé composé: the present of avoir or être plus the past participle. For -er verbs the participle ends in -é.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'Hier' means yesterday, so the action is finished and in the past.
'rencontrer' takes avoir. The present of avoir for 'vous' is 'avez'.
The past participle of rencontrer is rencontré (-er becomes -é).
Together: vous avez rencontré.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'rencontrez' is the present and 'rencontrerez' is the future, so they do not fit 'hier'. 'rencontriez' is the imparfait and describes a habit or a background situation, not one single meeting.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: avez rencontré

Quick Tip to Solve: Hier + one finished action = passé composé.

4(vi). (vi) Lily choisira une robe après (voir) plusieurs vêtements. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Put 'voir' in the form that follows 'après' when the same person does both actions.

Step 1: Key Rule After the word 'après', French uses the infinitif passé (avoir or être in the infinitive plus the past participle) to show that one action was finished before the next one.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation Order: Lily sees several clothes first, then she chooses a dress.
After 'après' we write the infinitive of avoir plus the past participle: avoir + vu.
The participle of voir is vu.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'voir' alone does not show that seeing was completed first. 'voyant' is a present participle used after 'en' to show two actions at the same time, and 'vu' alone is not an infinitive.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: avoir vu

Quick Tip to Solve: après + avoir (or être) + participle.

4(vii). (vii) Si on voyageait par avion on (ne pas pouvoir) apporter plus de 15 kilos de bagage. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Choose the tense of 'ne pas pouvoir' in a sentence that begins with 'Si' plus the imparfait.

Step 1: Key Rule The pattern is: si + imparfait, then conditionnel présent. The conditional uses the future stem (pouvoir gives pourr-) and the imparfait endings (-ais, -ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The 'si' clause has 'voyageait' (imparfait), so the result clause needs the conditionnel présent.
The future stem of pouvoir is pourr- (irregular).
Add the ending for 'on': -ait, which gives pourrait.
Put the negation around the verb: on ne pourrait pas.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'ne peut pas' (present) and 'ne pourra pas' (future) belong to other 'si' patterns. 'ne pouvait pas' repeats the imparfait of the 'si' clause, so the result would not be conditional.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: ne pourrait pas

Quick Tip to Solve: si + imparfait asks for the conditional in the result.

5(A)(i). A. Trouvez la question (5X1=5)
OU
B. Mettez les phrases suivantes au négatif (5X1=5)
A. Trouvez la question (5X1=5)
(i) Ils vont s'épouser au mois d' Octobre. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Write the question whose answer is the underlined words 'd'Octobre'.

Step 1: Key Rule To find the question, replace the underlined part with a question word. A month answers 'quel mois ?' or 'quand ?'. With the pronoun 'ils' we use inversion: verb, then hyphen, then pronoun.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The underlined part 'd'Octobre' is a month, so the question asks about the month or the time.
Option 1: 'Au quel mois' + inversion: vont-ils s'épouser.
Option 2: 'Quand' + inversion: vont-ils s'épouser.
Both are accepted.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'Où' asks about a place and 'Comment' asks about a way, so they do not match a month.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Au quel mois vont-ils s'épouser ? / Quand vont-ils s'épouser ?

Quick Tip to Solve: A month answers 'Quand ?' or 'Quel mois ?'. Invert the verb and pronoun.

5(A)(ii). A. Trouvez la question (5X1=5)
(ii) M. Jacob voyage en avion. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Write the question whose answer is 'en avion'.

Step 1: Key Rule 'En avion' tells how someone travels. The question word for a way or a means is 'comment'. In inversion, if the verb ends in a vowel and the pronoun begins with a vowel, we add -t- between them: voyage-t-il.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'en avion' is the way of travelling, so the question word is 'Comment'.
The verb is 'voyage' and the pronoun is 'il'. Since voyage ends in e and il begins with i, we add -t-: voyage-t-il.
The key writes: Comment voyage-t-il M. Jacob ?

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'Où' would ask for a place and 'Quand' for the time, but the underlined words show the means of transport. The more common modern order, 'Comment M. Jacob voyage-t-il ?', is also correct French.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Comment voyage-t-il M. Jacob ?

Quick Tip to Solve: A means of transport answers 'Comment ?'.

5(A)(iii). A. Trouvez la question (5X1=5)

(iii) Si, je désire pique-niquer avec mes amis. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Write the question whose answer starts with 'Si'.

Step 1: Key Rule 'Si' is used to say yes to a negative question. So the missing question must be negative (ne ... pas). The pronouns also change: 'je' becomes 'tu' and 'mes' becomes 'tes'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation A normal yes is 'Oui', but 'Si' is used when the question is negative. So the question was negative.
Take the answer 'je désire pique-niquer avec mes amis' and move to the speaker's point of view: tu désires ... avec tes amis.
Make it negative and use 'Est-ce que': Est-ce que tu ne désires pas pique-niquer avec tes amis ?

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit A positive question such as 'Est-ce que tu désires pique-niquer ?' would be answered with 'Oui', not with 'Si'.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Est-ce que tu ne désires pas pique-niquer avec tes amis ?

Quick Tip to Solve: 'Si' only answers a negative question.

5(A)(iv). A. Trouvez la question (5X1=5)

(iv) On peut observer de petits objets du passé dans un musée. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Write the question whose answer is 'dans un musée'.

Step 1: Key Rule 'Dans un musée' is a place. A place is asked with 'Où'. With the pronoun 'on' the inversion is 'peut-on'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation Remove the underlined words 'dans un musée'.
Ask for the place with 'Où'.
Invert the verb and the subject pronoun: 'on peut' becomes 'peut-on'.
Question: Où peut-on observer de petits objets du passé ?

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'Quand' would ask for the time and 'Comment' for the way. A museum is a place, so only 'Où' fits.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Où peut-on observer de petits objets du passé ?

Quick Tip to Solve: A place answers 'Où ?'.

5(A)(v). A. Trouvez la question (5X1=5)

(v) La petite Avril restera chez ses grands-parents pendant deux semaines de vacances. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Write the question whose answer is 'ses grands-parents'.

Step 1: Key Rule 'Chez' plus a person asks 'Chez qui ?'. 'Qui' replaces a person. With inversion, a noun subject is repeated by a pronoun: la petite Avril restera-t-elle.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The underlined words are people, so we ask 'Chez qui ?'.
Then 'restera' goes before the pronoun 'elle': restera-t-elle (we add -t- between two vowels).
The key writes: Chez qui restera-t-elle la petite Avril pendant deux semaines de vacances ?

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'Où' would only ask about a place and give the answer 'à la maison', not about the persons. 'Comment' and 'Quand' do not fit the underlined words either. The more standard order 'Chez qui la petite Avril restera-t-elle ... ?' is also correct.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Chez qui restera-t-elle la petite Avril pendant deux semaines de vacances ?

Quick Tip to Solve: Chez + persons = 'Chez qui ?'.

OR

5(B)(i). B. Mettez les phrases suivantes au négatif (5X1=5)

(i) Nous allons souvent au restaurant pour dîner. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Make the sentence negative.
- The word 'souvent' (often) gives the negative 'jamais' (never).

Step 1: Key Rule A word of frequency changes with the negation: souvent becomes ne ... jamais. 'ne' goes before the verb and 'jamais' after it. Before a vowel, 'ne' becomes n'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The sentence says 'often', so its negative is 'never' (ne ... jamais).
The verb is 'allons'. 'ne' becomes n' before the vowel a: n'allons.
Place 'jamais' after the verb and delete 'souvent'.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'Nous n'allons pas souvent' is also a negative but it means 'not often', and the key asks for the opposite of 'souvent', which is 'jamais'.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Nous n'allons jamais au restaurant pour dîner.

Quick Tip to Solve: souvent becomes ne ... jamais.

OR

5(B)(ii). B. Mettez les phrases suivantes au négatif (5X1=5)
(ii) Vous pouvez avoir du gâteau ou des bonbons. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Make the sentence negative.
- The word 'ou' (or) becomes 'ni ... ni' (neither ... nor).

Step 1: Key Rule 'ou' turns into 'ne ... ni ... ni ...'. The articles du, des, de la disappear after 'ni': ni gâteau ni bonbons.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'ne' goes before the verb 'pouvez'. 'ni' goes before each noun.
The articles 'du' and 'des' are dropped after 'ni'.
Result: Vous ne pouvez avoir ni gâteau ni bonbons.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'Vous ne pouvez pas avoir de gâteau ou de bonbons' is not the form the key wants, and it keeps 'ou', which is not used in the negative.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Vous ne pouvez avoir ni gâteau ni bonbons.

Quick Tip to Solve: ou becomes ni ... ni and the article is dropped.

OR

5(B)(iii). B. Mettez les phrases suivantes au négatif (5X1=5)
(iii) Le Président a parlé à tout le monde. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Make the sentence negative. 'tout le monde' (everybody) becomes 'personne' (nobody).

Step 1: Key Rule The opposite of 'tout le monde' is 'ne ... personne'. In the passé composé, 'ne' goes before the auxiliary and 'personne' goes after the participle and after the preposition.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The sentence is in the passé composé: a parlé.
'ne' goes before the auxiliary: n'a (the e drops before a vowel).
'à tout le monde' becomes 'à personne', and 'personne' stays after the participle.
Result: Le Président n'a parlé à personne.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'ne ... pas' is a general negative and it would give 'n'a pas parlé à tout le monde', which only says he did not speak to everyone. The expected meaning is 'to nobody'.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Le Président n'a parlé à personne.

Quick Tip to Solve: tout le monde becomes ne ... personne.

OR

5(B)(iv). B. Mettez les phrases suivantes au négatif (5X1=5)
(iv) Il y a quelque chose d'intéressant dans le sac du magicien. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Make the sentence negative. 'quelque chose' (something) becomes 'rien' (nothing).

Step 1: Key Rule The opposite of 'quelque chose' is 'ne ... rien'. In 'il y a', 'ne' goes before 'y' and becomes n'. 'rien' goes after the verb.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation Spot 'quelque chose', which means 'something'. The opposite is 'rien'.
'ne' becomes n' before 'y': il n'y a.
'rien' follows 'a' and is linked to 'd'intéressant'.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'Il n'y a pas quelque chose' is not correct French because 'quelque chose' cannot stay in a negative sentence.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Il n'y a rien d'intéressant dans le sac du magicien.

Quick Tip to Solve: quelque chose becomes ne ... rien.

OR

5(B)(v). B. Mettez les phrases suivantes au négatif (5X1=5)
(v) Il pleut encore dans la ville de Cherrapunji. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Make the sentence negative.
- The word 'encore' (still) becomes 'plus' (no longer).

Step 1: Key Rule 'encore' (still) is negated by 'ne ... plus' (no longer). 'ne' goes before the verb and 'plus' after it.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'encore' means 'still'. The negative idea is 'no longer', which is 'ne ... plus'.
'ne' before 'pleut' and 'plus' after it.
Delete 'encore'.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'ne ... pas encore' means 'not yet' and gives another meaning. The opposite of 'still raining' is 'no longer raining'.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Il ne pleut plus dans la ville de Cherrapunji.

Quick Tip to Solve: encore becomes ne ... plus.

6(i). Mettez les phrases au style direct ou indirect selon le cas : (5 au choix) (5 X1=5)

(i) Mme Jade demande à sa famille : ń Voudriez-vous manger des crêpes au petit-déjeuner ? ż [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Change this direct question into indirect speech.

Step 1: Key Rule A yes/no question in direct speech becomes indirect with the word 'si'. We drop the quotation marks and the question mark and use normal word order. The pronoun 'vous' changes to the person who speaks about the family.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The question 'Voudriez-vous...' is a yes/no question, so we use 'si'.
Remove the inversion: 'voudriez-vous' becomes 'elle voudrait'. 'Vous' is the family, which is singular, so we use 'elle'.
The tense stays in the conditional: voudrait.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'ce que' is used for questions with 'que' (what), not for yes/no questions. Keeping 'voudriez-vous' with inversion would keep the direct style.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Mme Jade demande à sa famille si elle voudrait manger des crêpes au petit-déjeuner.

Quick Tip to Solve: Yes/no question: use 'si' and drop the inversion.

6(ii). (ii) L'officier demande à l'homme : ń Depuis quand êtes-vous à Lyon ? ż [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Change this direct question into indirect speech.

Step 1: Key Rule When a question has its own question word (depuis quand, où, pourquoi), the same word is kept in indirect speech. The inversion disappears and the pronoun changes.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation Keep the question word group 'depuis quand'.
Remove the inversion: 'êtes-vous' becomes 'est' with a subject before it.
'vous' (the man) becomes 'il', and 'êtes' becomes 'est'.
Remove the quotation marks and the question mark.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit Adding 'si' would be wrong because the question has a question word already. Writing 'depuis quand êtes-vous' would keep the direct word order.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: L'officier demande à l'homme depuis quand il est à Lyon.

Quick Tip to Solve: Keep the question word. Subject then verb.

6(iii). **(iii) Le voleur ordonne au vieil homme de lui donner tout son argent.** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Change this indirect order into direct speech.

Step 1: Key Rule An order in indirect speech is 'de + infinitive'. In direct speech it becomes the impératif in quotation marks. The pronouns move to the speaker's point of view: 'lui' becomes 'moi' and 'son' becomes 'ton'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation Remove 'de' and change the infinitive 'donner' into the imperative: donne.
'lui' means the old man in the reported sentence. In direct speech the thief says 'moi' (me).
'tout son argent' becomes 'tout ton argent'.
Add the colon, the quotation marks and the exclamation mark.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'Donnez-moi' would be the vous form. The old man is one person and the thief is speaking to him, so 'tu' is used in the key.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Le voleur ordonne au vieil homme : ń Donne-moi tout ton argent ! ż

Quick Tip to Solve: de + infinitive becomes the imperative. Change the pronouns.

6(iv). **(iv) Le garçonnet crie à sa grand-mère qu'il désire écouter une histoire sur les animaux.** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Change this indirect statement into direct speech.

Step 1: Key Rule In indirect speech a statement is introduced by 'que'. In direct speech we remove 'que', open the quotation marks and put the pronoun in the speaker's own form.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation Delete 'que' and add a colon with quotation marks.
The subject 'il' is the boy. When he speaks, he says 'je'.
The rest of the sentence stays the same: désire écouter une histoire sur les animaux.
Close with a full stop inside the quotation marks.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit Keeping 'qu'il' would leave the sentence in indirect speech. Changing the verb to 'désirer' in another form such as 'désires' would give the wrong person.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Le garçonnet crie à sa grand-mère : ń Je désire écouter une histoire sur les animaux. ż

Quick Tip to Solve: Remove 'que' and change the person (il to je).

6(v). **(v) Le serveur demande à la femme : ń Que voudriez-vous comme boisson ? ż** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Change this direct question into indirect speech.

Step 1: Key Rule The question word 'que' (what) becomes 'ce que' in indirect speech. Before a vowel, 'que' becomes qu': ce qu'elle. The inversion disappears.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'Que' (what) becomes 'ce que' in indirect speech.
Remove the inversion: 'voudriez-vous' becomes 'elle voudrait' (the woman, so 'elle').
'que' becomes qu' before 'elle'.
Result: ce qu'elle voudrait comme boisson.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'si' is for yes/no questions only. 'que' alone is also not used after a verb of asking in indirect speech.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Le serveur demande à la femme ce qu'elle voudrait comme boisson.

Quick Tip to Solve: 'Que' becomes 'ce que' in reported speech.

6(vi). **(vi) L'instituteur demande à l'élève pourquoi il est arrivé en retard.** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Change this indirect question into direct speech.

Step 1: Key Rule From indirect to direct, we keep the question word 'pourquoi', put the inversion back and use the speaker's person. The teacher speaks to one pupil, so 'il' becomes 'tu'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation Keep the question word 'pourquoi'.
The pupil is spoken to, so 'il est' becomes 'es-tu' (inversion).
The participle 'arrivé' and the rest stay the same.
Add a colon, quotation marks and a question mark.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'Pourquoi il est arrivé' is still the indirect word order. 'êtes-vous' would be the formal form and is not used to speak to a child.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: L'instituteur demande à l'élève : ń Pourquoi es-tu arrivé en retard ? ż

Quick Tip to Solve: Question word stays, inversion returns, il becomes tu.

6(vii). **(vii) Le directeur ordonne au chauffeur : ń Ne conduis pas vite dans la rue glissante ! ż** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Change this direct order into indirect speech.

Step 1: Key Rule A negative order in direct speech becomes 'de ne pas + infinitive' in indirect speech. We remove the quotation marks and the exclamation mark.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'Ne conduis pas' is a negative imperative. In reported speech it becomes 'de ne pas conduire'.
Both parts of the negation stay before the infinitive: ne pas conduire.
The rest of the sentence stays: vite dans la rue glissante.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'que' with the imperative is wrong. 'de ne conduire pas' places 'pas' wrongly, because both 'ne' and 'pas' come before the infinitive in this pattern.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Le directeur ordonne au chauffeur de ne pas conduire vite dans la rue glissante.

Quick Tip to Solve: Order becomes de + infinitive.

7(A)(i). **A. Remplissez les blancs avec les adjectifs démonstratifs ou pronoms démonstratifs : (5X1=5)**
OU
B. Complétez avec un adjectif possessif ou pronom possessif (5X1=5)
A. Remplissez les blancs avec les adjectifs démonstratifs ou pronoms démonstratifs : (5X1=5)
(i) bijoux-ci sont en argent et que tu vois dans la vitrine sont en or. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Fill in the two blanks with a demonstrative adjective and a demonstrative pronoun.

Step 1: Key Rule A demonstrative adjective (ce, cet, cette, ces) comes before a noun. A demonstrative pronoun (celui, celle, ceux, celles) replaces a noun and is followed by 'que', 'qui' or 'de'. Both agree with the noun in gender and number.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'bijoux' is masculine plural. Blank 1 sits before the noun, so we use the plural adjective: ces.
Blank 2 repeats 'bijoux' in a short way and is followed by 'que tu vois dans la vitrine', so it must be a pronoun: masculine plural ceux.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'cette' and 'celles' are feminine and 'ce' and 'celui' are singular. The noun 'bijoux' is masculine plural, so these forms are wrong.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Ces, ceux

Quick Tip to Solve: Adjective before a noun, pronoun before que/qui/de.

7(A)(ii). A. Remplissez les blancs avec les adjectifs démonstratifs ou pronoms démonstratifs : (5X1=5)

(ii) Voulez-vous voir film de Leonardo ou d'Arnold. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Fill in the two blanks with a demonstrative adjective and a demonstrative pronoun.

Step 1: Key Rule Before a masculine singular noun beginning with a consonant, the demonstrative adjective is 'ce'. The pronoun that replaces 'film' is 'celui' and it is followed by 'de' here.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation Blank 1 stands before the noun 'film' (masculine singular, consonant), so we use ce.
Blank 2 replaces 'film' and is followed by 'd'Arnold', so it is the masculine singular pronoun celui.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'cet' is used only before a vowel, 'cette' before a feminine noun. 'celle' is feminine, so none of them fits 'film'.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: ce, celui

Quick Tip to Solve: film = masculine singular: ce, celui.

7(A)(iii). A. Remplissez les blancs avec les adjectifs démonstratifs ou pronoms démonstratifs : (5X1=5)

(iii) montre Suisse est plus chère que . [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Fill in the two blanks with a demonstrative adjective and a demonstrative pronoun.

Step 1: Key Rule 'montre' is a feminine singular noun, so the adjective is 'cette'. When a pronoun is used alone to compare, we add -ci or -là: celle-ci (this one), celle-là (that one).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The noun 'montre' is feminine singular, so the adjective is cette.
The second blank replaces 'la montre' and has nothing after it, so we add -là: celle-là.
'celle' alone cannot end a sentence.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'ce' is masculine and 'ces' is plural. 'celle' without -ci or -là cannot stand alone at the end of a comparison.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Cette, celle-là

Quick Tip to Solve: Feminine: cette ... celle-là.

7(A)(iv). A. Remplissez les blancs avec les adjectifs démonstratifs ou pronoms démonstratifs : (5X1=5)

(iv) est beaucoup plus complexe que . [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Fill in the two blanks with demonstrative pronouns.

Step 1: Key Rule 'ceci' (this) and 'cela' (that) are neutral pronouns. They are used when no noun is named, when we speak about an idea, a thing in general or something we point to.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The sentence has no noun, so we cannot choose masculine or feminine. 'ceci' points to the near thing and 'cela' to the far thing.
So the sentence reads: Ceci est beaucoup plus complexe que cela.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'celui' and 'celle' need a noun to refer to. 'ce' and 'cette' are adjectives and need a noun after them, so none of these can be used.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Ceci, cela

Quick Tip to Solve: No noun: use ceci / cela.

7(A)(v). A. Remplissez les blancs avec les adjectifs démonstratifs ou pronoms démonstratifs : (5X1=5)

(v) Entre ces deux baguettes, laquelle est la plus fraîche? ou . [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Fill in the two blanks with demonstrative pronouns to choose between two baguettes.

Step 1: Key Rule To choose between two things, we use -ci for the near one and -là for the far one. 'baguette' is feminine singular, so the pronoun is celle.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'baguette' and 'laquelle' are feminine singular.
The feminine singular pronoun is celle. We add -ci for this one and -là for that one.
So the answer is: Celle-ci ou celle-là.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'celui-ci' and 'celui-là' are masculine, and 'ceux' or 'celles' are plural. There are two baguettes, but we choose one, so the singular feminine is needed.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Celle-ci, celle-là

Quick Tip to Solve: feminine singular: celle-ci / celle-là.

OR

7(B)(i). B. Complétez avec un adjectif possessif ou pronom possessif (5X1=5)
(i) Nous aimons vie. Aimez-vous ? [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Fill in the two blanks with a possessive adjective and a possessive pronoun.

Step 1: Key Rule A possessive adjective comes before a noun (notre, votre, mon, ton, son). A possessive pronoun replaces the noun and takes the article (la nôtre, la vôtre, le mien, le tien). Both agree with the thing owned, not the owner.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation Owner: nous. The noun 'vie' is feminine singular, so the adjective is notre.
In the second sentence the owner is 'vous' and the thing owned is still 'vie' (feminine), so the pronoun is la vôtre.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'nos' is plural and 'notre' is used before a singular noun. 'le vôtre' is masculine, but 'vie' is feminine.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: notre, la vôtre

Quick Tip to Solve: nous = notre, vous = la vôtre.

OR

7(B)(ii). B. Complétez avec un adjectif possessif ou pronom possessif (5X1=5)
(ii) Elle s'occupe toujours de travail et je m'occupe . [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Fill in the two blanks with a possessive adjective and a possessive pronoun.

Step 1: Key Rule 'travail' is masculine singular. With 'elle' the adjective is 'son'. The pronoun for 'je' is 'le mien'. After 'de', 'de + le' contracts to 'du': du mien.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'travail' is masculine singular and the owner is 'elle', so the adjective is son.
For 'je', the pronoun is le mien. The verb is 'm'occuper de', so de + le mien becomes du mien.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'sa' is feminine and 'ses' is plural. 'le mien' without the contraction would break the rule that 'de le' becomes 'du'.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: son, du mien

Quick Tip to Solve: de + le mien = du mien.

OR

7(B)(iii). B. Complétez avec un adjectif possessif ou pronom possessif (5X1=5)
(iii) Je préfère viande bien cuite. Et toi, comment préfères-tu ? [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Fill in the two blanks with a possessive adjective and a possessive pronoun.

Step 1: Key Rule For 'je' the adjective before a feminine singular noun is 'ma'. For 'toi' the pronoun that stands for a feminine singular noun is 'la tienne'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The noun 'viande' is feminine singular and the owner is 'je', so the adjective is ma.
The owner of the second sentence is 'toi' (tu) and the thing is the same feminine noun, so the pronoun is la tienne.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'mon' is masculine and 'le tien' is masculine. 'ta' is an adjective and cannot stand alone after 'préfères-tu'.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: ma, la tienne

Quick Tip to Solve: je = ma, tu = la tienne.

OR

7(B)(iv). B. Complétez avec un adjectif possessif ou pronom possessif (5X1=5)
(iv) Ils vont parler à parents. Et elles vont parler . [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Fill in the two blanks with a possessive adjective and a possessive pronoun.

Step 1: Key Rule For 'ils' and a plural noun, the adjective is 'leurs'. The pronoun is 'les leurs'. After 'à', 'à + les' contracts to 'aux': aux leurs.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'parents' is plural and the owner is 'ils', so the adjective is leurs.
In the second sentence the owner is 'elles', the noun is plural (their parents), so the pronoun is les leurs.
With 'à' we write aux leurs.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'leur' is singular. 'à les leurs' is not used in writing because à + les must become aux.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: leurs, aux leurs

Quick Tip to Solve: à + les leurs = aux leurs.

OR

7(B)(v). B. Complétez avec un adjectif possessif ou pronom possessif (5X1=5)
(v) La famille McCoy part dans voiture et nous partons dans . [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Fill in the two blanks with a possessive adjective and a possessive pronoun.

Step 1: Key Rule 'voiture' is feminine singular. The family is a singular owner (3rd person), so the adjective is 'sa'. For 'nous' the pronoun is 'la nôtre'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'voiture' is feminine, and 'la famille' is one owner, so we write sa.
For 'nous' and a feminine singular noun, the pronoun is la nôtre.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'son' goes with a masculine noun, so it is wrong before 'voiture'. 'le nôtre' is masculine and does not match 'voiture'.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: sa, la nôtre

Quick Tip to Solve: sa voiture / la nôtre.

8(A)(i). A. Reliez les phrases avec un pronom relatif simple ou composé (5X1=5)
OU
B. Remplacez les noms soulignés par les pronoms personnels (5X1=5)
A. Reliez les phrases avec un pronom relatif simple ou composé (5X1=5)
(i) Elle mange souvent un gâteau. Le gâteau vient de la boulangerie 'Wrangler'. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Join the two sentences with a relative pronoun.

Step 1: Key Rule 'qui' replaces the subject of the second sentence and is followed by a verb. 'que' replaces the direct object and is followed by a subject. 'dont' replaces a word with 'de'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The word 'gâteau' is repeated. In the second sentence 'le gâteau' is the subject of 'vient'.
A subject is replaced by qui.
Join them: un gâteau qui vient de la boulangerie.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'que' would need a subject straight after it, but here a verb follows. 'dont' is for 'de' structures, and 'vient de' here is about the place, not about the gâteau.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Elle mange souvent un gâteau qui vient de la boulangerie 'Wrangler'.

Quick Tip to Solve: Subject of the second sentence = qui.

8(A)(ii). A. Reliez les phrases avec un pronom relatif simple ou composé (5X1=5)
(ii) J'ai mis mes documents dans une chemise du bureau. Tu me l'as donnée. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Join the two sentences with a relative pronoun.

Step 1: Key Rule 'que' replaces the direct object of the second sentence. Here 'l" stands for 'la chemise', the object of 'as donnée'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'l'as donnée' contains 'l" which stands for 'la chemise'. It is the direct object of 'donner'.
A direct object is replaced by que.
'me l'as donnée' becomes 'm'as donnée' because the object 'l" goes away.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'qui' would need a verb right after it, but a subject 'tu' follows. 'dont' and 'dans lequel' are not needed because there is no 'de' or preposition for this word in the second sentence.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: J'ai mis mes documents dans une chemise du bureau que tu m'as donnée.

Quick Tip to Solve: Direct object = que.

8(A)(iii). A. Reliez les phrases avec un pronom relatif simple ou composé (5X1=5)
(iii) Ce garçon est leur cousin. Ils ont acheté un bon cadeau pour lui. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Join the two sentences with a relative pronoun.

Step 1: Key Rule After a preposition such as pour, avec, dans or derrière, we use a compound relative pronoun (lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles) with it. It agrees with the noun it replaces.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The repeated person is 'ce garçon'. In the second sentence he is introduced by the preposition 'pour' (pour lui).
A person or thing after a preposition: preposition + lequel/laquelle. 'garçon' is masculine singular, so pour lequel.
Put the clause inside the first sentence: Le garçon pour lequel ils ont acheté un bon cadeau est leur cousin.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'que' and 'qui' cannot follow a preposition for a thing, and 'dont' is only used with 'de'. 'laquelle' is feminine and does not match 'garçon'. 'pour qui' is also possible for people, but the key uses 'pour lequel'.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Le garçon pour lequel ils ont acheté un bon cadeau est leur cousin.

Quick Tip to Solve: Preposition + noun: use preposition + lequel.

8(A)(iv). A. Reliez les phrases avec un pronom relatif simple ou composé (5X1=5)
(iv) Il y a un grand cinéma dans la ville. On trouve la bibliothèque derrière ce cinéma. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Join the two sentences with a relative pronoun.

Step 1: Key Rule After a compound preposition such as 'derrière', 'à côté de' or 'devant', French uses the compound relative pronoun: derrière + lequel.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The repeated noun is 'un grand cinéma'. In sentence two it comes after 'derrière'.
The preposition 'derrière' stays in the sentence, and 'ce cinéma' is replaced by lequel because 'cinéma' is masculine singular.
Put them together: ... un grand cinéma dans la ville derrière lequel on trouve la bibliothèque.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'que' and 'qui' do not work after the preposition 'derrière'. 'dont' needs 'de' with the verb, and 'laquelle' does not match the masculine noun 'cinéma'.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Il y a un grand cinéma dans la ville derrière lequel on trouve la bibliothèque.

Quick Tip to Solve: Preposition + lequel/laquelle.

8(A)(v). A. Reliez les phrases avec un pronom relatif simple ou composé (5X1=5)
(v) Voilà nos passeports. Nous avons besoin de nos passeports pour aller aux pays étrangers. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Join the two sentences with a relative pronoun.

Step 1: Key Rule 'dont' replaces 'de + noun'. It is used with verbs and expressions that take 'de', such as 'avoir besoin de'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The repeated word is 'nos passeports', after the structure 'avoir besoin de'.
Whenever the repeated word follows 'de', the relative pronoun is dont.
Result: Voilà nos passeports dont nous avons besoin pour aller aux pays étrangers.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'que' would be used if the verb took a direct object with no 'de'. 'qui' would be used if the repeated word were the subject, which is not the case here.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Voilà nos passeports dont nous avons besoin pour aller aux pays étrangers.

Quick Tip to Solve: avoir besoin de = dont.

OR

8(B)(i). B. Remplacez les noms soulignés par les pronoms personnels (5X1=5)
(i) Ce garçon, il a deux chiens noirs. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Replace each underlined noun group with a pronoun.

Step 1: Key Rule A person at the start of a sentence for emphasis is replaced by a stressed pronoun (lui, elle, eux). A quantity noun (deux chiens) is replaced by 'en' and the number stays: en ... deux.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'Ce garçon' is a person at the start for emphasis, so it becomes Lui. 'deux chiens noirs' is a counted noun. We replace the noun with 'en' and keep the number: en ... deux. Place 'en' before the verb: il en a deux.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'le' or 'les' would stand for a definite object and cannot keep the number. 'il' alone does not give the emphasis that 'Lui' gives.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Lui, il en a deux.

Quick Tip to Solve: person = Lui, counted noun = en ... deux.

OR

8(B)(ii). B. Remplacez les noms soulignés par les pronoms personnels (5X1=5)
(ii) J'ai déjà vu ces vieux films. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Replace the underlined noun group with a pronoun.

Step 1: Key Rule A direct object is replaced by 'le', 'la', 'l" or 'les' before the verb. In the passé composé, the participle agrees with a direct object that comes before it.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'ces vieux films' answers 'vu quoi ?', so it is a direct object.
Masculine plural: les. It goes before 'ai'.
The object is now before the participle, so 'vu' becomes 'vus'.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'leur' and 'y' are for indirect objects and places. 'je les ai déjà vu' without the -s misses the agreement rule.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Je les ai déjà vus.

Quick Tip to Solve: Direct object in plural: les + agreement.

OR

8(B)(iii). B. Remplacez les noms soulignés par les pronoms personnels (5X1=5)
(iii) Les touristes arrivent à l'église pour voir la mosaïque. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Replace each underlined group with a pronoun.

Step 1: Key Rule A place with 'à' or 'dans' is replaced by 'y'. A direct object that is feminine singular is replaced by 'la'. Both pronouns go before their verb.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'à l'église' is a place with 'à', so it becomes y and goes before 'arrivent'. 'la mosaïque' is a feminine singular direct object, so it becomes la.
With an infinitive, the pronoun goes before the infinitive: pour la voir.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'en' replaces 'de' structures and quantities, not 'à + place'. 'lui' is for people with 'à', and 'l'' is only used before a vowel.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Les touristes y arrivent pour la voir.

Quick Tip to Solve: place with à = y; feminine object = la.

OR

8(B)(iv). B. Remplacez les noms soulignés par les pronoms personnels (5X1=5)
(iv) Ils écrivent des lettres à leurs parents. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Replace each underlined group with a pronoun.

Step 1: Key Rule 'à + person' is replaced by 'leur' (plural) and 'des + noun' is replaced by 'en'. When both appear, the order is leur + en before the verb.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'à leurs parents' is an indirect object for people, so it becomes leur. 'des lettres' becomes en.
Two pronouns before the verb: leur comes first, then en: Ils leur en écrivent.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'les' is for direct objects with 'le/la/les'. 'y' is for places and things, not for people. 'en leur' is the wrong order.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Ils leur en écrivent.

Quick Tip to Solve: indirect object (people) leur, then en.

OR

8(B)(v). B. Remplacez les noms soulignés par les pronoms personnels (5X1=5)
(v) Il parlera au directeur pour son amie. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Replace each underlined group with a pronoun.

Step 1: Key Rule 'à + person' is replaced by 'lui' (singular) before the verb. After a preposition such as 'pour', a person is replaced by a stressed pronoun (moi, toi, lui, elle).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'au directeur' is 'à + a person', so we use lui before the verb.
'son amie' follows 'pour', so we use a stressed pronoun. It is a girl, so elle.
Result: Il lui parlera pour elle.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'le' and 'la' are for direct objects only. 'lui' cannot be used after 'pour' for a girl because it would be masculine, so 'elle' is needed.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: Il lui parlera pour elle.

Quick Tip to Solve: à + person = lui; after pour = elle.

9(i). Conjuguez les verbes au subjonctif : (5 au choix) (5X1=5)
(i) Il faut que tu (dormir) pendant sept heures pour être en forme. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Put 'dormir' in the subjunctive for 'tu' after 'Il faut que'.

Step 1: Key Rule After expressions of necessity, wish or feeling (il faut que, vouloir que, désirer que, il est important que, il est nécessaire que, être content que), French uses the subjonctif présent. For regular verbs, take the 'ils' form of the present, remove -ent, and add -e, -es, -e, -ions, -iez, -ent.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'Il faut que' shows necessity, so the verb is in the subjonctif.
The 'ils' form of the present is 'dorment'. Remove -ent to get dorm-.
Add the ending for 'tu', which is -es: dormes.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'dors' is the present of the indicative and is not used after 'il faut que'. 'dormiras' is the future, and 'dormais' is the imparfait.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: dormes

Quick Tip to Solve: il faut que + subjonctif: dorm + es.

9(ii). (ii) Je veux que vous m'(écouter). [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Put 'écouter' in the subjunctive for 'vous' after 'Je veux que'.

Step 1: Key Rule After expressions of necessity, wish or feeling (il faut que, vouloir que, désirer que, il est important que, il est nécessaire que, être content que), French uses the subjonctif présent. For regular verbs, take the 'ils' form of the present, remove -ent, and add -e, -es, -e, -ions, -iez, -ent.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'vouloir que' expresses a wish, so we use the subjonctif.
The 'ils' form is 'écoutent'. Remove -ent to get écout-.
For 'vous' the ending is -iez: écoutiez.
The pronoun 'm" stays in front of the verb: m'écoutiez.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'écoutez' is the present of the indicative. 'écouterez' is the future and does not follow 'vouloir que'. 'écoutiez' looks like the imparfait, but here it is the subjunctive, which has the same form for 'vous'.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: écoutiez

Quick Tip to Solve: vouloir que + subjonctif; vous = stem + iez.

9(iii). (iii) Il est important que les étudiants (comprendre) les leçons. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Put 'comprendre' in the subjunctive for 'les étudiants' after 'Il est important que'.

Step 1: Key Rule After expressions of necessity, wish or feeling (il faut que, vouloir que, désirer que, il est important que, il est nécessaire que, être content que), French uses the subjonctif présent. For regular verbs, take the 'ils' form of the present, remove -ent, and add -e, -es, -e, -ions, -iez, -ent.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'il est important que' expresses necessity, so the subjonctif is used.
'les étudiants' means 'ils'. The 'ils' form is 'comprennent'.
For 'ils' the subjunctive form is the same as the present: comprennent.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'comprendront' is the future and 'comprenaient' is the imparfait. 'comprendre' alone is the infinitive and cannot follow 'que'.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: comprennent

Quick Tip to Solve: ils form: comprennent.

9(iv). **(iv) Il est nécessaire que vous (savoir) la vérité.** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Put 'savoir' in the subjunctive for 'vous' after 'Il est nécessaire que'.

Step 1: Key Rule After expressions of necessity, wish or feeling (il faut que, vouloir que, désirer que, il est important que, il est nécessaire que, être content que), French uses the subjonctif présent. For regular verbs, take the 'ils' form of the present, remove -ent, and add -e, -es, -e, -ions, -iez, -ent. A few verbs are irregular, and 'savoir' uses the stem sach-.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'il est nécessaire que' expresses necessity, so the subjonctif is used. 'savoir' is irregular. Its subjunctive stem is sach-.
The ending for 'vous' is -iez: sachiez.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'savez' is the present of the indicative. 'saurez' is the future, and 'sachez' is the imperative. None of these is the subjunctive of 'vous'.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: sachiez

Quick Tip to Solve: irregular stem sach- + iez.

9(v). **(v) Nous sommes contents que notre cousin (aller) à l'université.** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Put 'aller' in the subjunctive for 'notre cousin' after 'Nous sommes contents que'.

Step 1: Key Rule After expressions of feeling (être content que), French uses the subjonctif présent. 'aller' is irregular: aille, ailles, aille, allions, alliez, aillent.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'être content que' expresses a feeling, so the subjonctif is needed. 'notre cousin' means 'il'. The subjunctive of 'aller' for 'il' is aille.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'va' is the present of the indicative. 'ira' is the future and 'allait' is the imparfait. The subjunctive form is 'aille'.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: aille

Quick Tip to Solve: aller: aille for il.

9(vi). (vi) Elle désire que sa mère (faire) un gâteau au chocolat. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Put 'faire' in the subjunctive for 'sa mère' after 'Elle désire que'.

Step 1: Key Rule After verbs of wish such as désirer que and vouloir que, French uses the subjonctif présent. 'faire' is irregular: fasse, fasses, fasse, fassions, fassiez, fassent.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'désirer que' expresses a wish, so the subjonctif is used.
'sa mère' is 'elle'. The subjunctive of 'faire' is fasse for 'elle'.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'fait' is the present of the indicative and 'fera' is the future. 'fasse' is the only form that fits after 'désirer que'.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: fasse

Quick Tip to Solve: faire: fasse for elle.

9(vii). **(vii) Ils veulent que tu (obéir) à tes parents.** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Put 'obéir' in the subjunctive for 'tu' after 'Ils veulent que'.

Step 1: Key Rule After expressions of necessity, wish or feeling (il faut que, vouloir que, désirer que, il est important que, il est nécessaire que, être content que), French uses the subjonctif présent. For regular verbs, take the 'ils' form of the present, remove -ent, and add -e, -es, -e, -ions, -iez, -ent.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'vouloir que' expresses a wish, so we use the subjonctif.
The 'ils' form is 'obéissent'. Remove -ent to get obéiss-.
The ending for 'tu' is -es: obéisses.

Step 3: Why Other Answers Do Not Fit 'obéis' is the present or the imperative. 'obéiras' is the future and 'obéissais' is the imparfait.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct answer is: obéisses

Quick Tip to Solve: -ir verb: obéiss + es.

Section D (Culture et Civilisation) (20 marks)

Section D carries 20 marks.

10(i). **Répondez aux questions (20 à 30 mots) : (5 au choix) (5X2=10)**

Répondez aux questions (20 à 30 mots) : (5 au choix) (5X2=10)

(i) De quoi compose le parlement français ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks what the French parliament is made of. The answer is the two houses of parliament.
- We answer in French in 20 to 30 words.

Step 1: Key Points The French parliament has two houses: the Sénat (Senate) and the Assemblée nationale (National Assembly).
Senators and deputies meet there to vote the laws of the country.

Step 2: Model Answer (about 26 words) Le parlement français se compose de deux maisons : le Sénat et l'Assemblée nationale. Les sénateurs et les députés y votent les lois de la République.

Step 3: Tip Name both houses. Naming only one of them gives half the answer.

Step 4: Conclusion A short answer in French covering the key points.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson. Answer in two short French sentences.

10(ii). Répondez aux questions (20 à 30 mots) : (5 au choix) (5X2=10)
(ii) À quels problèmes peut-on faire face quand on téléphone à quelqu'un ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks which problems we can meet when we phone someone.
- We answer in French in 20 to 30 words.

Step 1: Key Points We may reach an answering machine (un répondeur) instead of the person.
The line may be busy (la ligne est occupée).
We may dial a wrong number (composer un faux numéro).

Step 2: Model Answer (about 29 words) Quand on téléphone, on peut tomber sur un répondeur ou la ligne peut être occupée. On pourrait aussi composer un faux numéro, et alors la personne ne répond pas.

Step 3: Tip Give at least two problems. The key lists three.

Step 4: Conclusion A short answer in French covering the key points.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson. Answer in two short French sentences.

10(iii). Répondez aux questions (20 à 30 mots) : (5 au choix) (5X2=10)
(iii) Qu'est-ce qu'il faut faire pour s'inscrire à une bibliothèque ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks what we need to do to join a library.
- We answer in French in 20 to 30 words.

Step 1: Key Points We need a proof of address, such as an electricity bill or a rent receipt (quittance).
We need an identity card (carte d'identité).
A young person also needs the permission of the parents (autorisation des parents).

Step 2: Model Answer (about 27 words) Pour s'inscrire à une bibliothèque, il faut une quittance d'électricité ou de loyer, une carte d'identité et une autorisation des parents. On reçoit ensuite une carte lecteur.

Step 3: Tip List the three documents named in the key.

Step 4: Conclusion A short answer in French covering the key points.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson. Answer in two short French sentences.

10(iv). Répondez aux questions (20 à 30 mots) : (5 au choix) (5X2=10)
(iv) Que savez-vous du Louvre ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks what you know about the Louvre.
- We answer in French in 20 to 30 words.

Step 1: Key Points The Louvre is a famous museum in the heart of Paris.
In the past it was a palace of kings (un palais de rois).

Step 2: Model Answer (about 28 words) Le Louvre est un musée très connu, installé en plein cœur de Paris. Autrefois, c'était un palais de rois. Aujourd'hui, on peut y voir de nombreuses oeuvres d'art.

Step 3: Tip Mention that it is a museum, where it is, and that it used to be a palace.

Step 4: Conclusion A short answer in French covering the key points.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson. Answer in two short French sentences.

10(v). Répondez aux questions (20 à 30 mots) : (5 au choix) (5X2=10)
(v) Nommez deux responsabilités d'une secrétaire. [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks for two duties of a secretary.
- We answer in French in 20 to 30 words.

Step 1: Key Points A secretary types letters (tape des lettres).
A secretary files the documents (range les dossiers).
Other duties, such as answering the phone or taking appointments, are also acceptable.

Step 2: Model Answer (about 21 words) Une secrétaire tape des lettres et range les dossiers. Elle répond aussi au téléphone et prend des rendez-vous pour son directeur.

Step 3: Tip Name two duties. Two correct duties earn the full marks.

Step 4: Conclusion A short answer in French covering the key points.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson. Answer in two short French sentences.

10(vi). Répondez aux questions (20 à 30 mots) : (5 au choix) (5X2=10)
(vi) Comment peut-on conserver l'eau ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks how we can save water.
- We answer in French in 20 to 30 words.

Step 1: Key Points We can close the tap when we do not need the water (fermer le robinet).
We can also take a short shower and not waste water.

Step 2: Model Answer (about 26 words) Pour conserver l'eau, on peut fermer le robinet quand on n'en a pas besoin. On peut aussi prendre une douche courte et ne pas gaspiller l'eau.

Step 3: Tip Give a clear way of saving water, for example closing the tap.

Step 4: Conclusion A short answer in French covering the key points.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson. Answer in two short French sentences.

10(vii). Répondez aux questions (20 à 30 mots) : (5 au choix) (5X2=10)
(vii) Nommez deux responsabilités du Président français. [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks for two duties of the French President.
- We answer in French in 20 to 30 words.

Step 1: Key Points The French President is the head of the army (chef de l'armée).
He or she appoints important persons such as the Prime Minister (nomme des hautes personnalités).

Step 2: Model Answer (about 23 words) Le Président français est le chef de l'armée et il nomme des hautes personnalités. Il est élu par les citoyens pour cinq ans.

Step 3: Tip Name two duties. The President is elected by the citizens, and this can be added as an extra point.

Step 4: Conclusion A short answer in French covering the key points.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson. Answer in two short French sentences.

11(i). Complétez à l'aide des mots donnés ci-dessous : (5 au choix) (5x1=5)
[attraper, citoyens, bande dessinée, protéger, favori, suivre, installé]
Complétez à l'aide des mots donnés ci-dessous : (5 au choix) (5x1=5)
[attraper, citoyens, bande dessinée, protéger, favori, suivre, installé]
(i) C'est important de des loisirs. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Choose the word from the list that completes the sentence.
- Each word fits only one blank.

Step 1: Key Approach Look at the word before the blank (de, est, vont, pour, les) to see which type of word is needed, then check the meaning.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation After 'de' a verb in the infinitive is needed. 'suivre des loisirs' means to take up leisure activities.
The correct word is 'suivre'.

Step 3: Why the Other Words Do Not Fit Three words are verbs in the infinitive: attraper, protéger and suivre. 'attraper des loisirs' and 'protéger des loisirs' do not make sense. 'suivre' fits.

Step 4: Conclusion The missing word is 'suivre'.

Quick Tip to Solve: Check the word type needed before the blank, then the meaning.

11(ii). Complétez à l'aide des mots donnés ci-dessous : (5 au choix) (5x1=5)
[attraper, citoyens, bande dessinée, protéger, favori, suivre, installé]
(ii) Regarder la télé, c'est mon *passe-temps* . [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Choose the word from the list that completes the sentence.
- Each word fits only one blank.

Step 1: Key Approach Look at the word before the blank (de, est, vont, pour, les) to see which type of word is needed, then check the meaning.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'passe-temps' is a masculine noun and needs an adjective that agrees with it. 'favori' means favourite.
The correct word is 'favori'.

Step 3: Why the Other Words Do Not Fit 'favori' is the only masculine adjective in the list. 'installé' is a participle and does not mean favourite, so it is wrong.

Step 4: Conclusion The missing word is 'favori'.

Quick Tip to Solve: Check the word type needed before the blank, then the meaning.

11(iii). Complétez à l'aide des mots donnés ci-dessous : (5 au choix) (5x1=5)
[attraper, citoyens, bande dessinée, protéger, favori, suivre, installé]
(iii) Astérix est un français. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Choose the word from the list that completes the sentence.
- Each word fits only one blank.

Step 1: Key Approach Look at the word before the blank (de, est, vont, pour, les) to see which type of word is needed, then check the meaning.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation Astérix is a comic book character. The word for a comic strip or comic book is 'bande dessinée'.
The correct word is 'bande dessinée'.

Step 3: Why the Other Words Do Not Fit The other words are verbs, an adjective or a plural noun, so only 'bande dessinée' fits as the noun after 'un'. The printed paper has 'un' before the blank, but 'bande dessinée' is a feminine noun in French.

Step 4: Conclusion The missing word is 'bande dessinée'.

Quick Tip to Solve: Check the word type needed before the blank, then the meaning.

11(iv). Complétez à l'aide des mots donnés ci-dessous : (5 au choix) (5x1=5)
[attraper, citoyens, bande dessinée, protéger, favori, suivre, installé]
(iv) Le Louvre est en plein cœur de Paris. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Choose the word from the list that completes the sentence.
- Each word fits only one blank.

Step 1: Key Approach Look at the word before the blank (de, est, vont, pour, les) to see which type of word is needed, then check the meaning.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'est' needs a past participle or an adjective to say where the museum is. 'installé' means situated or established.
The correct word is 'installé'.

Step 3: Why the Other Words Do Not Fit 'favori' does not make sense for a place in this context, and the verbs in the infinitive cannot follow 'est' directly.

Step 4: Conclusion The missing word is 'installé'.

Quick Tip to Solve: Check the word type needed before the blank, then the meaning.

11(v). Complétez à l'aide des mots donnés ci-dessous : (5 au choix) (5x1=5)
[attraper, citoyens, bande dessinée, protéger, favori, suivre, installé]
(v) Les enfants vont un rhume facilement en hiver. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Choose the word from the list that completes the sentence.
- Each word fits only one blank.

Step 1: Key Approach Look at the word before the blank (de, est, vont, pour, les) to see which type of word is needed, then check the meaning.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'aller' plus an infinitive is the futur proche, and 'attraper un rhume' means to catch a cold.
The correct word is 'attraper'.

Step 3: Why the Other Words Do Not Fit 'protéger' and 'suivre' do not match 'un rhume'. 'attraper' is the natural verb for a cold.

Step 4: Conclusion The missing word is 'attraper'.

Quick Tip to Solve: Check the word type needed before the blank, then the meaning.

11(vi). Complétez à l'aide des mots donnés ci-dessous : (5 au choix) (5x1=5)
[attraper, citoyens, bande dessinée, protéger, favori, suivre, installé]
(vi) Il faut faire quelque chose pour notre planète. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Choose the word from the list that completes the sentence.
- Each word fits only one blank.

Step 1: Key Approach Look at the word before the blank (de, est, vont, pour, les) to see which type of word is needed, then check the meaning.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'pour' is followed by an infinitive, and to protect the planet is the idea of the sentence.
The correct word is 'protéger'.

Step 3: Why the Other Words Do Not Fit 'attraper' and 'suivre' do not give a sense with 'notre planète'. 'protéger' is the only one that fits.

Step 4: Conclusion The missing word is 'protéger'.

Quick Tip to Solve: Check the word type needed before the blank, then the meaning.

11(vii). Complétez à l'aide des mots donnés ci-dessous : (5 au choix) (5x1=5)
[attraper, citoyens, bande dessinée, protéger, favori, suivre, installé]
(vii) Le Président français est élu par les . [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Choose the word from the list that completes the sentence.
- Each word fits only one blank.

Step 1: Key Approach Look at the word before the blank (de, est, vont, pour, les) to see which type of word is needed, then check the meaning.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation After 'les' a plural noun is needed. The President is elected by the citizens (citoyens).
The correct word is 'citoyens'.

Step 3: Why the Other Words Do Not Fit The other words are verbs or singular words. Only 'citoyens' is a plural noun, and it matches the meaning.

Step 4: Conclusion The missing word is 'citoyens'.

Quick Tip to Solve: Check the word type needed before the blank, then the meaning.

12(A)(i). **A. Faites correspondre les éléments de la colonne A avec ceux de la colonne B : (5x1=5)**

A	B
(i) Le site du pôle-emploi	(a) D'une chaîne à l'autre
(ii) Emprunter des romans	(b) Faire de la méditation
(iii) Zapper	(c) Les plantes
(iv) Régler le stress	(d) Un chômeur
(v) Arroser	(e) Une carte lecteur

OU

B. Ecrivez vrai ou faux : (5x1=5)

A. Faites correspondre les éléments de la colonne A avec ceux de la colonne B (5x1=5)

(i) Le site du pôle-emploi [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Match the item of column A with the correct item of column B.
- Each item of column B is used once.

Step 1: Key Approach Think about the meaning of the expression in column A and ask what goes with it in daily life.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The pôle-emploi is the French employment agency, and its website is used by a person without a job, who is called un chômeur (an unemployed person).

Step 3: Why the Other Choices Do Not Fit 'Une carte lecteur' belongs to a library and 'Les plantes' belong to gardening, so neither connects with a job agency.

Step 4: Conclusion The match is: Le site du pôle-emploi - (d) Un chômeur.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think about the theme of the expression, then pick its partner in column B.

12(A)(ii). **A. Faites correspondre les éléments de la colonne A avec ceux de la colonne B (5x1=5)**

(ii) Emprunter des romans [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Match the item of column A with the correct item of column B.
- Each item of column B is used once.

Step 1: Key Approach Think about the meaning of the expression in column A and ask what goes with it in daily life.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation To borrow novels from a library you need a reader's card (une carte lecteur).

Step 3: Why the Other Choices Do Not Fit 'Les plantes' and 'Un chômeur' have nothing to do with borrowing books.

Step 4: Conclusion The match is: Emprunter des romans - (e) Une carte lecteur.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think about the theme of the expression, then pick its partner in column B.

12(A)(iii). A. Faites correspondre les éléments de la colonne A avec ceux de la colonne B (5x1=5)
(iii) Zapper [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Match the item of column A with the correct item of column B.
- Each item of column B is used once.

Step 1: Key Approach Think about the meaning of the expression in column A and ask what goes with it in daily life.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'Zapper' means to switch quickly from one TV channel to another, which is 'd'une chaîne à l'autre'.

Step 3: Why the Other Choices Do Not Fit 'Faire de la méditation' is about calm and does not describe changing channels.

Step 4: Conclusion The match is: Zapper - (a) D'une chaîne à l'autre.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think about the theme of the expression, then pick its partner in column B.

12(A)(iv). A. Faites correspondre les éléments de la colonne A avec ceux de la colonne B (5x1=5)
(iv) Régler le stress [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Match the item of column A with the correct item of column B.
- Each item of column B is used once.

Step 1: Key Approach Think about the meaning of the expression in column A and ask what goes with it in daily life.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation One way to control stress (régler le stress) is to meditate (faire de la méditation).

Step 3: Why the Other Choices Do Not Fit 'Les plantes' and 'Un chômeur' do not give a way of controlling stress.

Step 4: Conclusion The match is: Régler le stress - (b) Faire de la méditation.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think about the theme of the expression, then pick its partner in column B.

12(A)(v). A. Faites correspondre les éléments de la colonne A avec ceux de la colonne B (5x1=5)
(v) Arroser [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Match the item of column A with the correct item of column B.
- Each item of column B is used once.

Step 1: Key Approach Think about the meaning of the expression in column A and ask what goes with it in daily life.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation 'Arroser' means to water, and what we water are the plants (les plantes).

Step 3: Why the Other Choices Do Not Fit 'Une carte lecteur' and 'D'une chaîne à l'autre' have no link

with watering.

Step 4: Conclusion The match is: Arroser - (c) Les plantes.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think about the theme of the expression, then pick its partner in column B.

OR

12(B)(i). B. Ecrivez vrai ou faux : (5x1=5)

(i) TV5 est un journal français. [1 mark]

(A) Vrai

(B) Faux

Correct Answer: (B) Faux

Solution:

Concept:

- Decide if the statement is true (Vrai) or false (Faux) with what we know from the Culture et Civilisation lessons.

Step 1: Key Approach Recall the fact from the lesson and compare it with the statement, word by word.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation TV5 (TV5 Monde) is a French-language television channel and not a newspaper. A newspaper is called 'un journal' in print, but TV5 is a TV channel. So the statement is false.

Step 3: Common Trap Look at the name: TV means television, so it is a channel, not a printed newspaper.

Step 4: Conclusion The statement is false (Faux).

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson before you answer.

OR

12(B)(ii). B. Ecrivez vrai ou faux : (5x1=5)

(ii) Le Président français est élu pour 3 ans . [1 mark]

(A) Vrai

(B) Faux

Correct Answer: (B) Faux

Solution:

Concept:

- Decide if the statement is true (Vrai) or false (Faux) with what we know from the Culture et Civilisation lessons.

Step 1: Key Approach Recall the fact from the lesson and compare it with the statement, word by word.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation The French President is elected by the citizens for five years, not three. So the statement is false.

Step 3: Common Trap The number of years is wrong: it is five, not three.

Step 4: Conclusion The statement is false (Faux).

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson before you answer.

OR

12(B)(iii). B. Ecrivez vrai ou faux : (5x1=5)
(iii) Après le lycée on peut s'inscrire à l'université. [1 mark]

(A) Vrai

(B) Faux

Correct Answer: (A) Vrai

Solution:

Concept:

- Decide if the statement is true (Vrai) or false (Faux) with what we know from the Culture et Civilisation lessons.

Step 1: Key Approach Recall the fact from the lesson and compare it with the statement, word by word.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation In France, after the lycée (secondary school) a student can enrol at a university. So the statement is true.

Step 3: Common Trap This is the normal path after the lycée and the baccalauréat.

Step 4: Conclusion The statement is true (Vrai).

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson before you answer.

OR

12(B)(iv). B. Ecrivez vrai ou faux : (5x1=5)
(iv) Il est nécessaire de manger des légumes verts. [1 mark]

(A) Vrai

(B) Faux

Correct Answer: (A) Vrai

Solution:

Concept:

- Decide if the statement is true (Vrai) or false (Faux) with what we know from the Culture et Civilisation lessons.

Step 1: Key Approach Recall the fact from the lesson and compare it with the statement, word by word.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation Green vegetables are part of a healthy diet, which is the idea of the chapter on staying in good shape. So the statement is true.

Step 3: Common Trap The lesson on health stresses healthy eating.

Step 4: Conclusion The statement is true (Vrai).

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson before you answer.

OR

12(B)(v). B. Ecrivez vrai ou faux : (5x1=5)

(v) Il faut réduire le gaspillage des ressources. [1 mark]

(A) Vrai

(B) Faux

Correct Answer: (A) Vrai

Solution:

Concept:

- Decide if the statement is true (Vrai) or false (Faux) with what we know from the Culture et Civilisation lessons.

Step 1: Key Approach Recall the fact from the lesson and compare it with the statement, word by word.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation We must reduce the waste of resources, such as water and energy, to protect the planet. So the statement is true.

Step 3: Common Trap The lesson on the environment tells us to avoid waste.

Step 4: Conclusion The statement is true (Vrai).

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson before you answer.