

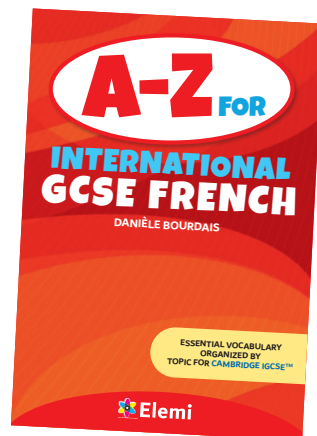
# 'Show-off' phrases for International GCSE French

Finding the right words to use in French can be tricky – particularly in the exam room. But the exams happen only once, so you need to make sure you show off the vocabulary and grammar you have learnt over the past few years! It's not always easy to have the right vocabulary and language to hand, of course, but this worksheet could help you achieve your best.

*A-Z for International GCSE French* provides examples of topic-related or transferable vocabulary and grammar in model sentences. They are highlighted in bold text. These are the phrases you can think of as 'crutches' to prop you up in the exam when you feel a little shaky.

We have gathered many of these transferable phrases here to support you in your learning and help you apply them to your own work across different topics. This worksheet is not an exhaustive list, but we've left space for you to add your own examples as you acquire and learn new language.

Making use of these phrases will not only help you sound more French, but they'll also help you aim for higher marks!



1 Language functions	Transferable language	French and <i>English</i> examples	Examples from <i>A-Z for IGCSE French</i> Topic, page
Comparing (adjectives)	<b>plus ... que</b>	Elle est <b>plus</b> mince <b>qu'</b> avant. <i>She is <b>slimmer than</b> before.</i> → <i>Write your own sentence here!</i> → .....	1A, p 5
	<b>moins ... que</b>	Il est <b>moins</b> grand <b>que</b> son frère. <i>He is <b>less tall than/not as tall as</b> his brother.</i> → ..... → .....	
	<b>aussi ... que</b>	Je suis <b>aussi</b> maigre <b>que</b> ma sœur. <i>I am <b>as thin as</b> my sister.</i> → ..... → .....	

Adding information in a description	using <b>qui</b> + verb	J'ai une petite sœur <b>qui</b> s'appelle xxx et <b>qui</b> a 7 ans. <i>I have a younger sister (who is) called xxx and who is 7.</i> → ..... → .....	1A, p 7 also: 1 A, p 9
	using <b>que</b> + subject + verb	J'ai un grand frère <b>que</b> j'adore, mais <b>que</b> je trouve pénible parfois. <i>I have an older brother whom I love, but whom I find annoying sometimes.</i> → ..... → .....	
	using <b>à qui</b> using <b>avec qui</b>	Pour moi, l'ami(e) idéal(e) est quelqu'un <b>à qui</b> je peux tout dire et <b>avec qui</b> je m'amuse bien. <i>For me, the ideal friend is someone to whom I can say anything and with whom I have fun.</i> → ..... → .....	1 A, p 9
Indicating a duration	<b>depuis</b> + duration/ date	Nous <b>sommes</b> ami(e)s <b>depuis</b> 6 ans/ <b>depuis</b> 2020. <i>We have been friends for 6 years/since 2020.</i> → ..... → .....	1A, p 8–9 also: 1B, p 11
	<b>depuis que</b> + sentence	Je <b>sors</b> avec mon ami(e) <b>depuis que</b> j'ai 15 ans/ <b>depuis que</b> je <b>suis</b> au collège. <i>I have been going out with my friend since I was 15/since I have been in high school.</i> → ..... → .....	
	<b>ça fait</b> + duration + <b>que</b>	<b>Ça fait</b> 10 ans <b>que</b> je la <b>connais</b> . <i>I have known her for 10 years.</i> → ..... → .....	
Indicating a frequency	<b>ne ... jamais</b> <b>rarement</b> <b>parfois</b> <b>souvent</b> <b>toujours</b>	Il <b>n'est jamais</b> satisfait et il est <b>toujours</b> de mauvaise humeur. <i>He's never satisfied and he's always in a bad mood.</i> → ..... → .....	1A, p 6 also: 1B, p 13
		Elle est <b>souvent</b> triste, <b>rarement</b> de bonne humeur et <b>parfois</b> difficile à vivre. <i>She's often sad, rarely in a good mood and sometimes difficult to live with.</i> → ..... → .....	

Expressing likes/preferences	using <b>ce que</b> + subject + verb	<p><b>Ce que</b> je préfère faire, c'est aller au centre sportif.  <i>What I prefer doing is going to the sports centre.</i></p> <p>→ .....            → .....</p>	<p>1C, p 16            also:            1B, p 12            4A, p 48–49</p>
		<p><b>Ce que</b> j'aime le plus, c'est aller au cinéma voir un film.  <i>What I like most is going to the cinema to watch a movie.</i></p> <p>→ .....            → .....</p>	
	using <b>ce qui</b> + verb	<p><b>Ce qui</b> me plaît le plus, c'est aller à un concert.  <i>What I like most (= what pleases me best) is going to a concert.</i></p> <p>→ .....            → .....</p>	
		<p><b>Ce qui</b> m'intéresse le plus, c'est aller à la pêche.  <i>What interests me most is going fishing.</i></p> <p>→ .....            → .....</p>	
Sequencing events	using simple sequencers: <b>d'abord/après (ça)</b> <b>puis/ensuite</b> <b>finaleme</b>	<p><b>D'abord</b>, je me lève. <b>Ensuite/Puis</b>, je me lave.  <b>Après (ça)</b>, je prends mon petit déjeuner.  <b>Finaleme</b>, je m'habille.  <i>First, I get up. Then I wash myself. After (that), I have breakfast. Finally, I get dressed.</i></p> <p>→ .....            → .....</p>	<p>2A, p 23</p>
	using complex sequencers: <b>avant de</b>	<p><b>Avant de faire</b> mes devoirs, je goute.  <i>Before doing my homework, I have a snack.</i></p> <p>→ .....            → .....</p>	
	<b>après avoir/être/m'ê</b> tre + past participle	<p><b>Après avoir fait</b> mes devoirs, je discute avec mes amis en ligne.  <i>After doing my homework, I chat with my friends online.</i></p> <p>→ .....            → .....</p>	
		<p><b>Après être monté(e)</b> dans ma chambre et <b>m'ê</b>tre couché(e), je lis un peu.  <i>After going up to my bedroom and going to bed, I read a bit.</i></p> <p>→ .....            → .....</p>	
	<b>une fois (que)</b>	<p><b>Une fois</b> les cours finis, je rentre à la maison.  <i>Once lessons are over, I go home.</i></p> <p>→ .....            → .....</p>	
		<p><b>Une fois que</b> j'ai fini mes devoirs, je me relaxe.  <i>Once I have done my homework, I relax.</i></p> <p>→ .....            → .....</p>	

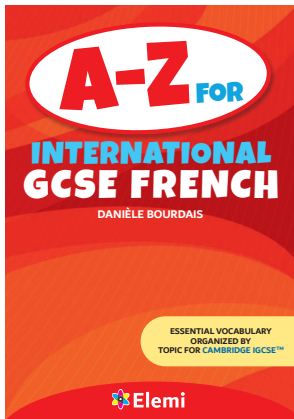
Explaining the reason why	<b>parce que/car</b> <b>vu que</b> <b>puisque</b> <b>étant</b>	Je ne mange pas de poisson <b>parce que/car</b> je n'aime pas ça. <i>I don't eat fish <b>because</b> I don't like that.</i> → ..... → .....	2B, p 27
		Je ne mange pas de viande, <b>vu que</b> je trouve ça dégoûtant. <i>I don't eat meat <b>seeing as/because</b> I find that disgusting.</i> → ..... → .....	
		Je ne mange pas d'œufs, <b>puisque</b> je suis allergique. <i>I don't eat eggs <b>as/because</b> I am allergic.</i> → ..... → .....	
		Je ne mange pas de produits laitiers, <b>étant</b> intolérant(e) au lactose. <i>I don't eat dairy products, <b>being</b> intolerant to lactose.</i> → ..... → .....	
Expressing a consequence	<b>donc</b> <b>alors</b> <b>par conséquent</b>	Je ne dors pas assez, <b>donc/alors/par conséquent</b> je suis fatigué(e). <i>I don't sleep enough, <b>so/consequently</b> I'm tired.</i> → ..... → .....	2C, p 32
Expressing concerns	using <b>ce qui</b> + verb	<b>Ce qui</b> m'inquiète le plus, c'est le réchauffement climatique. <i><b>What</b> worries me the most is climate change.</i> → ..... → .....	3B, p 40 also: 3C, p 44 4C, p 63 5C, p 75
	using <b>ce que</b> + subject + verb	<b>Ce que</b> je crains le plus, c'est la disparition de la biodiversité. <i><b>What</b> I fear the most is the disappearance of biodiversity.</i> → ..... → .....	
	using <b>ce dont</b> + subject + verb (with prep. <b>de</b> )	<b>Ce dont</b> j'ai le plus peur, c'est l'augmentation des déchets. <i><b>What</b> I am most afraid <b>of</b> is the increase in waste.</i> → ..... → .....	

Comparing (nouns)	using <b>plus/moins de</b> + noun + <b>que</b>	Je préfère vivre à la campagne, parce qu'il y a <b>plus d'</b> air frais et <b>moins de</b> gens <b>qu'</b> en ville. <i>I prefer living in the countryside because there is <b>more</b> fresh air and there are <b>fewer</b> people <b>than</b> in town.</i> → ..... → .....	3C, p 45
	using <b>autant de</b> + noun + <b>que</b>	Il y a <b>autant de</b> distractions <b>qu'</b> en ville. <i>There are <b>as many</b> distractions <b>as</b> in town.</i> → ..... → .....	
Stating a fact	<b>C'est clair/vrai/sûr/certain/évident que</b> (+ indicative)	<b>C'est clair qu'</b> une bonne éducation ouvre des portes. <i><b>It is clear that</b> a good education opens doors.</i> → ..... → .....	4A, p 52
		<b>C'est vrai que</b> l'éducation supérieure améliore nos chances de réussite personnelle. <i><b>It is true that</b> higher education improves our chances of personal success.</i> → ..... → .....	
		<b>C'est sûr/certain que</b> les qualifications aident à trouver un emploi. <i><b>It's sure/certain that</b> qualifications help find a job.</i> → ..... → .....	
		<b>C'est évident que</b> l'éducation est un droit fondamental. <i><b>It's obvious that</b> education is a fundamental right.</i> → ..... → .....	
Saying how you do something	using <b>en</b> + present participle	Je célèbre mon anniversaire <b>en invitant</b> mes amis et <b>en faisant</b> une fête. <i>I celebrate my birthday <b>by inviting</b> my friends and <b>having</b> a party.</i> → ..... → .....	5B, p 70

2 Use of tenses	Transferable language	French and <i>English</i> examples	Examples from A–Z for IGCSE French Topic, page
Saying what you did (perfect)	using the “perfect triplets”: + verb with <b>être</b> + verb with <b>avoir</b> + reflexive verb	Je <b>suis allé(e)</b> à la maison des jeunes. J’ <b>ai fait</b> du bénévolat et je <b>me suis bien amusé(e)</b> . <i>I went to the the youth centre. I volunteered and I had fun.</i> → <i>Write your own sentence here!</i> → .....	<b>1C, p 17</b> also: 5A, p 66
Saying what you used to do/how things were in the past	using the imperfect	Quand j’ <b>étais</b> plus jeune, je <b>passais</b> trop de temps à jouer à des jeux vidéo. <i>When I was younger, I used to spend too much time playing video games.</i> → ..... → .....	<b>2C, p 32</b> also: 3B, p 41 4C, p 61 5A, p 66
Speaking about the future	using <b>aller</b> + infinitive	Je <b>vais faire</b> plus d’exercice physique. <i>I am going to do more physical exercise.</i> → ..... → .....	<b>2C, p 32</b> also: 1C p18 3A p 35–36
	using <b>quand</b> + simple future	<b>Quand j’aurai</b> plus de temps, je <b>ferai</b> plus de sport. <i>When I have more time, I will do more sport.</i> → ..... → .....	
	using <b>j’espère que</b> + future	À l’avenir, <b>j’espère que je pourrai</b> faire du sport plusieurs fois par semaine. <i>In the future, I hope I can do sport several times a week.</i> → ..... → .....	
	using <b>si</b> + present + future	<b>Si je peux/Si c’est possible</b> , je <b>mangerai</b> des repas plus sains. <i>If I can/If it’s possible, I will eat healthier meals.</i> → ..... → .....	

Saying what you should do/what should be done	using <b>devoir</b> + infinitive	<p>Je <b>devrais</b> aller au collège en bus.  <i>I <b>should</b> go to school by bus.</i></p> <p>→ .....                  → .....</p> <p>Il <b>devrait</b> y avoir plus de pistes cyclables.  <i>There <b>should</b> be more cycle lanes.</i></p> <p>→ .....                  → .....</p> <p>On <b>devrait</b> éviter les vols courts.  <i>We <b>should</b> avoid short flights.</i></p> <p>→ .....                  → .....</p>	<p>3 A, p 35                  also:                  3 B, p 41                  4C, p 63</p>
	using <b>il faut que/ il faudrait que</b> + subjunctive	<p>Il <b>faut/Il faudrait que</b> les voitures <b>soient</b> moins polluantes.  <i>It is/would be necessary for cars to be less polluting.</i></p> <p>→ .....                  → .....</p>	
Saying what will happen/ what would happen/ what would have happened if ...	using <b>si</b> + present + future	<p><b>S'il fait</b> chaud, je <b>me baignerai</b>.  <i>If the weather is hot, I <b>will</b> swim.</i></p> <p>→ .....                  → .....</p>	<p>3B, p 38                  also:                  4A, p 51                  4B, p 56                  5A, p 67                  1C, p 17</p>
	using <b>si</b> + imperfect + conditional	<p><b>S'il y avait</b> du soleil, on <b>pourrait</b> aller se promener.  <i>If it <b>was</b> sunny, we <b>could</b> go for a walk.</i></p> <p>→ .....                  → .....</p>	
	using <b>si</b> + pluperfect + past conditional	<p><b>S'il avait neigé</b>, on ne <b>serait</b> pas <b>sortis</b>.  <i>If it <b>had</b> snowed, we <b>would not have gone</b> out.</i></p> <p>→ .....                  → .....</p>	

Using the subjunctive	when someone wants/wishes someone else to do something	Mes parents <b>veulent/voudraient/aimeraient que je sois</b> cadre. <i>My parents want/would like me to be an executive.</i> → ..... → .....	<b>4B, p 55</b> also: 1B, p 13 2A, p 24
	after <b>il faut que ...</b>	<b>Il faut qu'on soit</b> vigilant/qu'on <b> fasse</b> attention et qu'on <b>ait</b> un bon mot de passe. <i>You must/It is necessary to be careful and to have a good password.</i> → ..... → .....	<b>4C, p 63</b> also: 1B, p 13
	after <b>bien que/quoique</b>	<b>Bien que/Quoique</b> nous ne <b>soyons</b> pas religieux, nous célébrons l'Épiphanie. <i>Even though/Although we are not religious, we celebrate Epiphany.</i> → ..... → .....	<b>5B, p 71–72</b> also: 1A, p 8 1D, p 21 2B, p 28
	in an opinion in a negative sentence	<b>Je ne pense/crois/trouve pas que</b> les fêtes <b>soient</b> importantes. <i>I don't think/believe/find that festivals are important.</i> → ..... → .....	<b>1A, p 6</b> also: 1A, p 8



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