



Viva Exam Year 7 – French – HT6

'Viva' Exam – French – Year 7 – Half Term 6

Student Name:

Expectations:

- To present unaided facts about a Francophone City including landmarks, culture, activities, and history, and be ready to compare it to your own town. (1 minute)
- To respond to questions with classmates about yourself, your hometown, school, and family, including your opinions in your responses. (2 minutes)

Resources Permitted:

PowerPoint and Cue card notes are permitted; however, higher marks will be received for speaking without aides.

Marking and Grading:

As with your End of Term, your Viva will be given a 0-9 grade, students should always aim to meet or exceed their target grade. However, there is no need to feel bad if you don't, all this means is that you are learning and making progress!

Your total marks will be multiplied by 4 to produce a percentage, just like you get in your other End of Term exams, the teacher will then convert this percentage so that your termly report can show a grade in this area.

Viva exams are marked in five categories, please see the mark scheme below:

Presentation: 1 minute

Research project about a town of a Francophone country. (Paris, Algiers, Geneva, Brussels, Vancouver ...)

Sample Follow up questions: TL (2 Minutes)

1. Quel âge as-tu ?
2. Tu es comment ?
3. As-tu des frères ou des sœurs ?
4. Tu as un animal ?
5. Quel est ta matière préférée ?
6. Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville ?
7. Tu aimes ta ville ? Pourquoi ?

Overview:

During this Viva you will need to search facts about a city/town of Francophone country then plan and prepare to speak for one minute to your class in English. Then respond to questions in French about yourself, Family, and town.

1. Stage 1 – Search facts and what can you do in that town (eg. Paris, Capital city of France).
2. Stage 2 – Plan your speech or presentation.
3. Stage 3 – Practice your speech, learn to do it without notes.
4. Stage 4 – Revise and plan to answers basic questions in French about yourself, family, school, and town.
5. Stage 5 – Deliver your speech to the class and your teacher and respond to the questions.

Stage 1

Choosing a town/city from a Francophone country you want to talk about (Example PARIS)

- Choose parts of city/town that really interest you (e.g., activities, French food, fashion, art).
- Think about what you already know about that town.
- Be ready to learn more at home and in class—this will help make your speech better and more fun.

Stage 2

When planning your speech you should consider:

- Start a question, a fun fact, or a short story to grab your audience's attention.
- Example: "Did you know the Eiffel Tower was only meant to stand for 20 years?"
- Think about your key idea: What is the main message of your talk about Paris? Keep it simple and clear.
- Keep it short and focused, so plan what you want to say carefully.

Stage 3

When practicing your speech, you should:

- Practice the parts that are hardest for you, not just the easy bits.
- Try to speak out loud in front of a mirror or record yourself on a phone.
- Work on your speed, pauses, and tone.
- Get used to hearing your own voice, it will make you more confident on the day.

Stage 4

When sharing your speech you should consider:

- Pay attention to how people react, do they smile or look interested.
- Be spontaneous.
- Don't worry about being perfect try speak naturally and try your best.

Stage 5

When responding to questions in French you should:

- Pay attention to the structure of your sentences to make your ideas clear.
- Use connectives such as and, but, because, and so to extend your answers.
- Be spontaneous and try to speak naturally, rather than reading or memorizing everything.
- Give your opinions and explain your reasons clearly.
- Use negatives when needed, for example, "it is ..." or "It is not..."

Mark Scheme					
Mark	Content	Accuracy (Phonics & Vocabulary)	Grammar knowledge (Sentence Structure)	Spontaneity	Preparation
5	Covers all parts of the stimulus. Gives good detail and examples. Uses relevant vocabulary and ideas	Nearly perfect pronunciation (phonics) Vowels and silent letters are correct Wide range of vocabulary used correctly and confidently	Sentences are complete and well-formed Verbs are used accurately (e.g. "je suis," "j'ai," "il/elle est") Includes connectives (et, mais, parce que)	Confident, fluent, and expressive Thinks in French, not just reading Can add extra detail	Very well-organised Clearly practised Clear start, middle and end
4	Covers most of the topic. Gives some detail. Mostly relevant ideas and vocabulary	Mostly clear pronunciation Only minor errors in tricky sounds. Good vocabulary variety, with a few ambitious words	Mostly correct sentence structure Some small grammar slips (e.g. agreements or word order)	Speaks mostly smoothly Some pauses but continues independently May add a few unscripted ideas.	Well-prepared Mostly logical structure Some evidence of extra effort (e.g. introduction or conclusion)
3	Covers basic parts of the topic. Limited detail Some relevant vocabulary	Mostly clear pronunciation Only minor errors in tricky sounds (e.g. "in," "on") Good vocabulary variety, with a few ambitious words	Mostly correct sentence structure Attempts longer sentences Some small grammar slips (e.g. agreements or word order)	Speaks mostly smoothly Some pauses but continues independently May add a few unscripted ideas	Well-prepared Mostly logical structure Some evidence of extra effort (e.g. introduction or conclusion)
2	Covers only part of the topic. Little detail or examples Vocabulary mostly basic or repeated	Some mispronunciations, but understandable Some correct sounds, but others need work (e.g. final consonants) Basic topic vocabulary used correctly	Short, simple sentences used Some grammar errors but meaning is clear	Relies on memory or notes Hesitates or stops often Sounds like reading from a script	Some preparation shown Presentation may be choppy or missing clear parts (e.g. no clear ending)
1	Topic not covered or very limited. No detail Vocabulary missing or unrelated	Very unclear pronunciation Most words said incorrectly or not recognised Vocabulary is mostly missing or wrong.	Sentences are mostly incorrect or not used May only give isolated words Grammar is not understood.	Cannot continue without help No fluency or expression Just reading with no understanding.	No preparation shown No structure to the presentation May stop before finishing

Bon courage!