

# Tongue-tied UK businesses find foreign trade lost in translation



# Why choose a language GCSE?

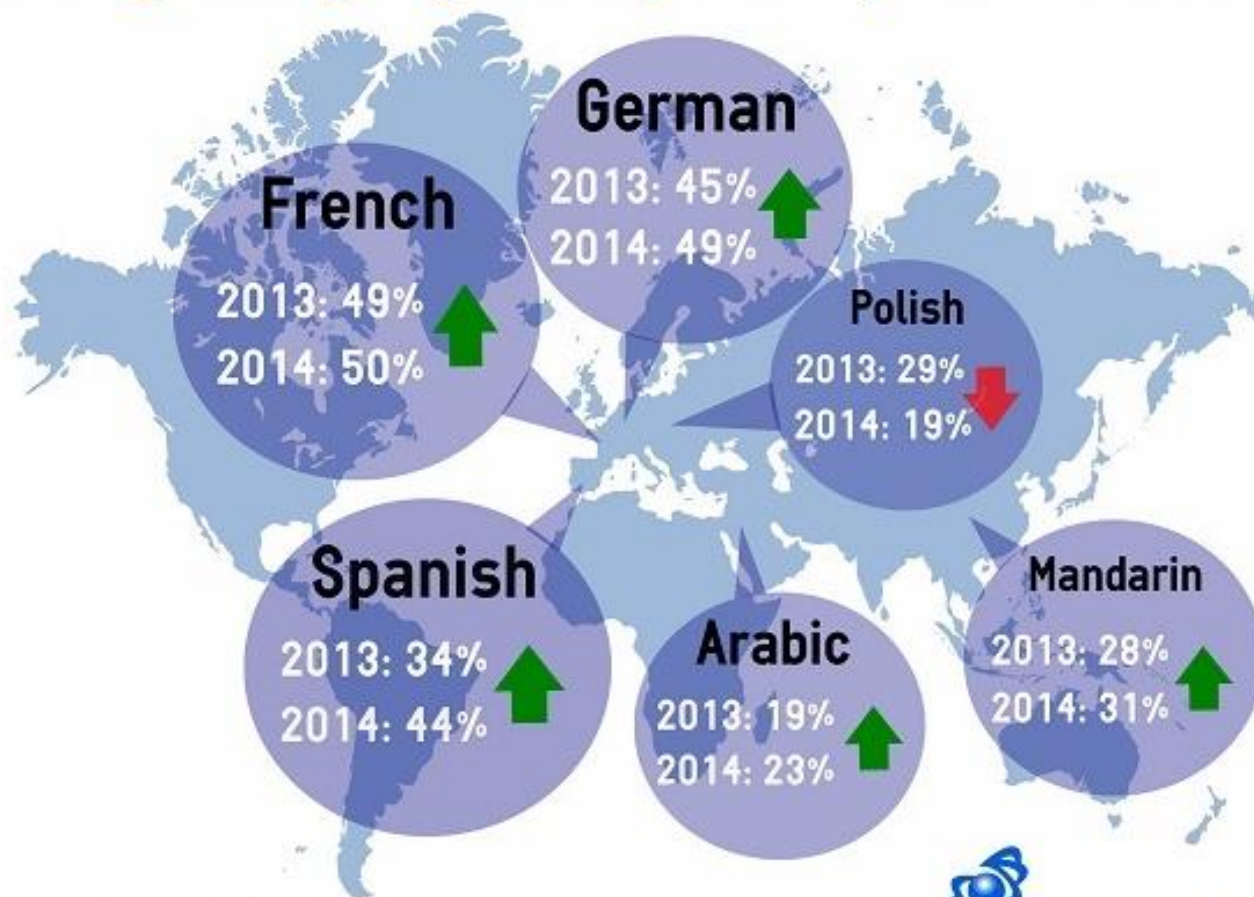


When officials asked for the Welsh translation of a road sign, they thought the reply was what they needed....

Unfortunately, the e-mail response to Swansea council said in Welsh: "I am not in the office at the moment. Send any work to be translated".

# UK needs language skills!

## Foreign Languages Required by UK Businesses



\*According to CBI/Pearson survey  
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# UK needs language skills!

**“Having language skills under your belt will help make you stand out from the crowd, whether you’re applying for an entry level position, a management role or an internal transfer.”**

Steve Cassidy, Senior Vice President  
& Managing Director, UK & Ireland, Hilton

**“Young people skilled in the languages of Europe, China and other key markets around the world, can look forward to exciting and rewarding careers.”**

Dr Adam Marshall, Director General  
of the British Chambers of Commerce

**The Russell Group has named languages as subjects that open doors to more degrees at universities.**

(The Russell Group is a group of 24 universities with a shared focus on research and a reputation for academic achievement)

# Going on to university?

Some of our best Universities may request the study of a language at GCSE as an entrance requirement for certain degrees and numerous degrees are offered with the study of a foreign language alongside, and the opportunity to spend a year studying abroad under the ERASMUS scheme, a year in Lyon for Aeronautical Engineering for example.

- University of Birmingham
- University of Bristol
- University of Cambridge
- Cardiff University
- University of Edinburgh
- University of Glasgow
- Imperial College London
- King's College London
- University of Leeds
- University of Liverpool
- London School of Economics & Political Science
- University of Manchester
- Newcastle University
- University of Nottingham
- University of Oxford
- Queen's University Belfast
- University of Sheffield
- University of Southampton
- University College London
- University of Warwick

For example UCL requires all UK Honours Degree students to enter UCL with, or have developed by graduation, a basic level of language competence.

# Benefits of further study

- Languages are a life skill.
- Languages teach you communication skills and adaptability.
- Cultural awareness.
- A social skill.
- Languages give you the edge in the job market.
- Greater opportunities to travel and work abroad.
- Languages combine well with virtually any other subject for further study.

# Give yourself the edge... they did!

Match the *names* on the left to the *degrees* on the right:

<b>J. K. Rowling</b> Author (Harry Potter)
<b>Paula Radcliffe</b> Athlete
<b>Bear Grylls</b> Survival Expert
<b>Jonathan Ross</b> TV and Radio Presenter
<b>Rory Bremner</b> Comedian
<b>Fiona Bruce</b> Newsreader
<b>Chris Martin</b> Musician (Coldplay)
<b>Rhod Gilbert</b> Comedian

<b>Hispanic Studies</b> (2002)
<b>European Studies</b> (1987)
<b>French and German</b> (1983)
<b>Modern European Studies</b> (1996)
<b>Greek and Latin</b> (1999)
<b>French and Classics</b> (1987)
<b>Modern Languages</b> (1983)
<b>French and Italian</b> (1986)

# **GCSE MFL - What do you study?**

# Theme One: Identity and Culture

## Spain and customs

### 4.1 F Algunas costumbres regionales

- 1 Match the Spanish and English words and say whether each word is a noun or an adjective.

1 torre	4 batalla	7 desfile	10 emocionante
2 concurso	5 histórico	8 caballo	11 peligroso
3 equipo	6 elegante	9 toro	12 extraño
A dangerous	D strange	G exciting	J battle
B procession	E competition	H historic	K bull
C team	F elegant	I tower	L horse

- 2a Which festival does each sentence below refer to? Write A, B, C or D.

**A Cataluña** Los *Castells* son torres humanas formadas por hombres y mujeres que se entrenan durante el año para los concursos y actuaciones. Cada equipo lleva una camisa de color diferente.

**B Valencia** Aquí vemos la tradición de conmemorar las batallas históricas entre moros y cristianos. Todos los participantes se visten de trajes muy elegantes y hay desfiles con caballos y música.

**C Navarra** Las fiestas de San Fermín se celebra cada año en julio, en la ciudad de Pamplona. La fiesta más famosa es el encierro. Consiste en que los toros corren por las calles llenas de gente. Es muy emocionante, pero también peligroso!

**D Castilla y León** Nadie sabe los orígenes de esta costumbre antigua y extraña de la ciudad de Burgos. Un hombre vestido como el diablo salta por encima de los niños para traerles salud y buena suerte en el futuro. Se llama el Colacho.

- They re-enact battles from the past.
- It's to bring them good luck.
- They take part in competitions.
- It takes place every summer.
- Everybody involved gets dressed up.
- The man represents the devil.
- You can tell the team by their shirt colour.
- No one knows where this festival comes from.

#### Tips for reading questions

Always read the questions first and then read the texts carefully before answering. In this way, you will know what you are looking out for, because sometimes you might be misled if one word could lead to two different descriptions.

#### 5 Estrategia

#### Objetivos

Learning about local customs  
Using *ser* and *ir* in the preterite  
Tips for reading questions

- 2b Imagina que has ido a alguna de las fiestas de la actividad 2a. Trabaja con un(a) compañero/a. Usa las ideas de esta tabla para explicar a qué fiesta fuiste, si te gustó y por qué.

Imagine you have been to one of the events in activity 2a. Work with a partner. Use the ideas from the boxes, say which festival you went to, whether you liked it and why.

El año pasado La semana pasada Hace dos meses Ayer	fui a ver	las fiestas de San Fermín. el Colacho. las torres humanas. la fiesta de Moros y Cristianos.	Me gustó Me gustó mucho Me encantó No me gustó No me gustó mucho	porque fue muy porque no fue muy	emocionante. interesante. peligroso. impresionante. divertido.
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- 3a Escucha a estos cuatro amigos (1–4) hablando de las fiestas. ¿Expresan ideas positivas o negativas? Escribe P, N o P+N.

Listen to these four friends (1–4) talking about festivals. Are they expressing positive or negative opinions? Write P, N or P+N.

- 3b Escucha otra vez y escribe los adjetivos españoles correspondientes.

Listen again and note the Spanish adjectives for the following.

- |                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1 silly               | 6 pleasant    |
| 2 beautiful           | 7 interesting |
| 3 uncomfortable       | 8 unique      |
| 4 too much / too many | 9 fascinating |
| 5 entertaining        | 10 impressive |

- 4 Translate these sentences into Spanish, using the preterite tense.

- Last year I visited Pamplona. The bull run is a strange and fascinating custom.
- It was very exciting and the town was interesting.
- Two years ago we went to Burgos and we saw el Colacho; it was very entertaining.
- Yesterday we went to see the procession. I didn't like it much because it was boring.
- We saw a very interesting competition. The human towers were impressive.

- 5 Escribe un correo electrónico a un amigo sobre tu visita a una fiesta, incluyendo los siguientes detalles.

Write an email to your friend about your festival visit in activity 2b and include the following details.

- adónde fuiste
- cómo fue
- qué hiciste
- si te gustó y por qué (no)

#### Using *ser* and *ir* in the preterite

The preterites of *ser* and *ir* are identical. You can tell the meaning by context. These verbs are irregular and you need to learn them by heart.

<i>ser</i>		<i>ir</i>	
fui	I was	fui	I went
fuiste	you were	fuiste	you went
fue	he/she/it was	fue	he/she/it went
fuimos	we were	fuimos	we went
fuisteis	you were	fuisteis	you went
fueron	they were	fueron	they went

Also learn about expressing actions and opinions. See page 72.

#### Gramática

page 785

# Theme Two: Local, national, international and global areas of interest

Where I live

5.2 F

## Trouver ta ville jumelée idéale

1a  Lis le texte. Mets les images (1-8) dans le même ordre que dans le texte.


Read the text. Put the pictures (1-8) in the same order as in the text.

**Saint-Quentin** – la ville jumelée idéale?


Saint-Quentin est une ville de taille moyenne dans le nord-est de la France. Nous habitons dans une maison mitoyenne près du centre-ville, dans un quartier calme, loin des distractions bruyantes du centre. Cette ville est historique, touristique et animée, surtout en été car il y a beaucoup de touristes. Ils viennent pour visiter le château médiéval qui date du XV<sup>e</sup> siècle, pour manger des repas délicieux dans les petits restaurants et pour visiter les magasins artisanaux dans les zones piétonnes. Pour accommoder ces touristes, je pense qu'on a besoin de plus d'hôtels bon marché.

Personnellement, je préfère le grand centre commercial où je peux aller avec mes amis le weekend pour faire du shopping. Je prends le bus car le centre commercial est situé dans la banlieue de ma ville, mais c'est bon marché et rapide. Mes parents, par contre, aiment mieux le théâtre dans le centre-ville car il y a souvent des représentations. En été, ma famille et moi allons souvent à la rivière pour pêcher ou pour nous amuser car il fait beau en juillet et août. L'année prochaine, nous allons aller au parc aquatique à 30 minutes de chez nous. J'espère que ce sera amusant et différent de la rivière dans ma ville. **Aurora**

*les magasins (m) artisanaux – craft shops*

1b  Read the text again and complete the sentences in English. Write one word for each gap.

- Aurora lives in a \_\_\_\_\_ town in the \_\_\_\_\_ of France.
- She lives in a \_\_\_\_\_ neighbourhood, \_\_\_\_\_ noisy things going on in the centre.
- She believes this town to be \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ because many \_\_\_\_\_ visit in summer.
- What she \_\_\_\_\_ in her town is the big \_\_\_\_\_.
- However, her parents prefer \_\_\_\_\_.
- In summer, she often goes to \_\_\_\_\_ with her family to \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

2  Listen to Noah giving a tour of his town. Decide whether his attitude towards the places (1-6) is positive (P), negative (N) or both (P+N).

- the shops in the main street
- the sports centre
- the cathedral
- the shopping centre
- the factory
- the swimming pool

### Objectifs

Describing what a town is like and what there is to see / do

Demonstrative adjectives

Simplification and paraphrasing




3  Complete the sentences with the correct demonstrative adjective.

- \_\_\_\_\_ ville est trop loin de la capitale.
- \_\_\_\_\_ centre sportif est ouvert tous les jours.
- \_\_\_\_\_ pays partage une frontière avec la France.
- \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants sont les meilleurs de la région.
- \_\_\_\_\_ hôtel de ville est un bâtiment magnifique.
- \_\_\_\_\_ prix sont beaucoup plus chers que les prix au centre commercial.
- \_\_\_\_\_ avion atterrit directement à l'aéroport de la ville.
- \_\_\_\_\_ piscine n'est pas très bien fréquentée.

4  Translate the following into French.

- I love the sports centre in my town.
- This town is situated in the south-west of France, on the shores of a lake.
- I live in a neighbourhood that is fairly quiet, but it can sometimes be noisy.

5  Travail à deux. À tour de rôle, posez les questions et répondez-y. Vous avez cinq minutes pour vous préparer.

Work with a partner. Taking turns, ask and answer the questions. You have five minutes to prepare.

- Comment est ta ville?
- Qu'est-ce qu'il y a comme distractions?
- Qu'est-ce que tu fais dans ta ville normalement?
- Quels sont les inconvénients de ta ville?

6  Ta ville veut trouver une ville jumelée. Écris un paragraphe pour décrire ta ville. Mentionne:

Your town wants to find a twin town. Write a paragraph describing your town. Mention:

- where your town is located and where you live
- what there is to do
- what type of town it is and the evidence to support this
- what you / your family do in your town.

### Demonstrative adjectives

Demonstrative adjectives are used before a noun, instead of an article. They refer to a specific noun and are translated as 'this' / 'that' / 'these' / 'those' in English.

In French, there are four demonstrative adjectives:

ce + masculine noun → *ce lac*  
 cette + feminine noun → *cette piscine*  
 cet + a masculine noun beginning with a vowel → *cet endroit*  
 ces + a plural noun → *ces villes*

You need to check the gender and number of the noun when you decide which demonstrative adjective to use.

Also revise prepositions. See page 93.

### Simplification and paraphrasing

When you want to say or write something in French but you are unsure of the correct language structure to use, you may be able to find another, easier way to express your idea.

If you wanted to say: 'my favourite subject is Drama' but you couldn't remember 'favourite subject', you could say instead, 'I love Drama', which conveys a similar idea using different language.

Practise this skill in activity 4.

Ma ville Mon village	historique animé(e) touristique pollué(e)	est situé(e) se trouve est	à la campagne à la montagne au bord de la mer	dans le centre de l'Angleterre dans le nord-ouest du Royaume-Uni.
Cette maison Cet appartement	est	dans un quartier bruyant. en plein centre-ville.		
Dans ce village Dans cette ville	il y a on a	un château une petite rivière des magasins et des restaurants		que beaucoup de touristes visitent. que mes parents adorent.
Le seul problème Il y a un inconvénient	c'est que / qu'	il y a trop de monde. c'est trop bruyant. c'est trop mort / calme. il n'y a pas grand-chose à faire.		

# Theme Three: Current and future study and employment

## School and subjects

### 9.1 F Wie ist deine Schule?

- 1 **V** Räume in einer Schule. Ordne die Wörter in die zwei Kategorien ein.

Places in a school. Sort the words into the two categories.

**Kategorie A:** Hier haben wir Unterricht.

**Kategorie B:** Hier machen wir etwas Anderes.

die Turnhalle    das Sprachlabor    der Gang  
der Schulhof    die Aula    die Mensa  
das Klassenzimmer    das Lehrerzimmer  
das Labor    das Sekretariat

- 2 **LI** Lies die Informationen über eine deutsche Schule und sieh dir die Aussagen an. Sind die Aussagen richtig (R), falsch (F) oder nicht im Text (NT)?

Read the information about a German school and look at the statements.  
Are the statements true (R), false (F) or not in the text (NT)?

**Kleist Gymnasium**

Startseite    Unsere Schule    Schüler    Eltern    Lehrer    Kontakt    [Webcam](#)

**Herzlich willkommen auf unserer Webseite!**

Hallo, mein Name ist Mani. Hier können Sie alles Mögliche über unsere Schule erfahren. Ich gehe seit fünf Jahren auf diese Schule, aber vor drei Jahren hat man sie total umgebaut. Jetzt gibt es viel Neues!

**Größe**  
Es ist ein gemischtes Gymnasium mit fast 1200 Schülern und Schülerinnen. Wir haben ungefähr hundert Lehrer und Lehrerinnen. Vor zehn Jahren gab es nur 800 Schüler. Da mehr Schüler aus dem Ausland in unsere Schule kamen, wurde die alte Schule zu klein. Deswegen gibt es jetzt diesen Neubau.

**Gebäude**  
Am Eingang findet man das Sekretariat. Daneben ist die neue Bibliothek mit Büchern für alle Fächer. Am Ende des Ganges kommt man zur Aula. Hier gibt es manchmal Konzerte, Theatervorführungen oder andere Veranstaltungen. Gegenüber der Aula ist das Lehrerzimmer. Natürlich gibt es auch viele Klassenzimmer und auch Labors für den Unterricht in den Naturwissenschaften. Für den Sprachunterricht haben wir etwas Besonderes: ein Sprachlabor. Wir haben auch eine neue Mensa. Da kann man viel Leckeres zu essen kaufen, wenn man am Nachmittag Schule hat. Draußen gibt es einen ziemlich großen Schulhof. Bei schönem Wetter plaudern wir in der Pause dort.

- 1 Mani geht seit drei Jahren auf diese Schule.
- 2 Die Schule ist nur für Jungen.
- 3 Die meisten Schüler kommen aus einem anderen Land.
- 4 Das Gymnasium hat moderne Gebäude.
- 5 In der Aula kann man ab und zu Musik hören.
- 6 Im Sprachlabor lernt man Naturwissenschaften.
- 7 Die Schule hat eine Kantine.
- 8 In der Pause kann man in die Bibliothek gehen.

## Lernziele

Describing your school  
Using the prepositions *seit* and *vor*  
Translating into German when you don't know a word

- 3 **G T** Complete the sentences with *seit* or *vor*. Then translate the sentences into English.

- 1 Die Schule hat ... zwei Stunden angefangen.
- 2 ... fünf Jahren habe ich eine andere Schule besucht.
- 3 Ich lerne ... vier Jahren Deutsch.
- 4 Man hat diese Schule ... hundert Jahren gebaut.
- 5 Die Schule existiert ... 1976.

- 4a **LI** Sechs Schüler sprechen über ihre Schule. Verbinde die Leute (1–6) mit den Bildern.

Six pupils are talking about their school. Match the people with the pictures.

**Beispiel:** 1 B



- 4b **LI** Listen again. For each person write one extra detail from their statement in English.

- 5 **T** Translate the paragraph into English.

Meine Schule ist sehr alt. Es gibt nichts Modernes hier, aber das Gebäude ist schön. Die Lehrer sind nett und nicht zu streng. Viele Lehrer arbeiten seit zehn Jahren hier. Wir haben leider keine Kantine.

- 6 **T** Translate the sentences into German.

- 1 My school has 1000 pupils.
- 2 I have been here for four years.
- 3 The gym is big and fairly modern.
- 4 The teachers work in the staffroom.
- 5 We chat in the yard at break.

- 7 **GP** Gruppenarbeit. Was gibt es in deiner Schule? Jeder wiederholt den Satz und macht ihn länger.

Work in groups. What is in your school? Everyone repeats the sentence and makes it longer.

**Beispiel:**

- Person 1: In meiner Schule gibt es viele Klassenzimmer.  
Person 2: In meiner Schule gibt es viele Klassenzimmer und eine Aula.  
Person 3: In meiner Schule gibt es viele Klassenzimmer und eine Aula und ...

## Using the prepositions *seit* and *vor*

Both prepositions are used when talking about how long something has been going on.

*Seit* means 'since' or 'for'.

Remember that with *seit* you need to use the present tense in German.

Ich wohne *seit* 2012 hier. (I have been living here since 2012.)

Remember that *seit* is used with the dative.

Er geht *seit* einem Jahr in diese Schule. (He has been going to this school for one year.)

The preposition *vor* means 'ago' and is also used with the dative. Unlike in English, it comes before the time:

*vor* einem Jahr (one year ago)  
*vor* drei Wochen (three weeks ago)  
*Vor* zehn Jahren war meine Schule sehr klein. (Ten years ago my school was very small.)

Also learn about adjective endings after *etwas*, *nichts*, *viel*, *wenig*, *alles*. See page 154.

## Translating into German when you don't know a word

If you can't think of a word which you need in German, find a way around it and never leave a blank. For example, if you can't think of the verb 'chat', find an alternative such as 'talk to my friends' (*ich spreche mit meinen Freunden*). If you need to translate 'We have assembly every day,' and don't know the word for 'assembly', you could reword it as something like 'All the pupils come together every day.' (*Alle Schüler kommen jeden Tag zusammen.*)

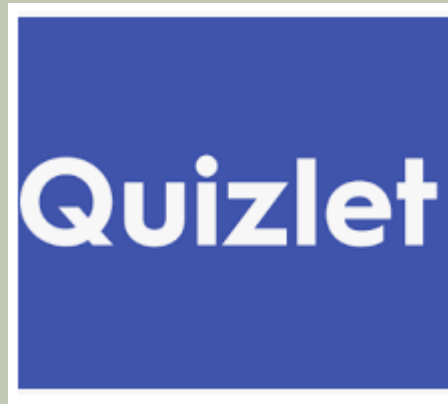
# Sessions with Foreign Language Assistants



# What makes a successful MFL pupil?

- Someone who is prepared to have a go.
- Someone who likes a challenge.
- Someone who can work independently.
- Someone who can figure out patterns.
- Someone who likes talking.
- Someone who appreciates other ways of life.
- Someone who is not afraid of hard work!

# What can you do to prepare for GCSE?



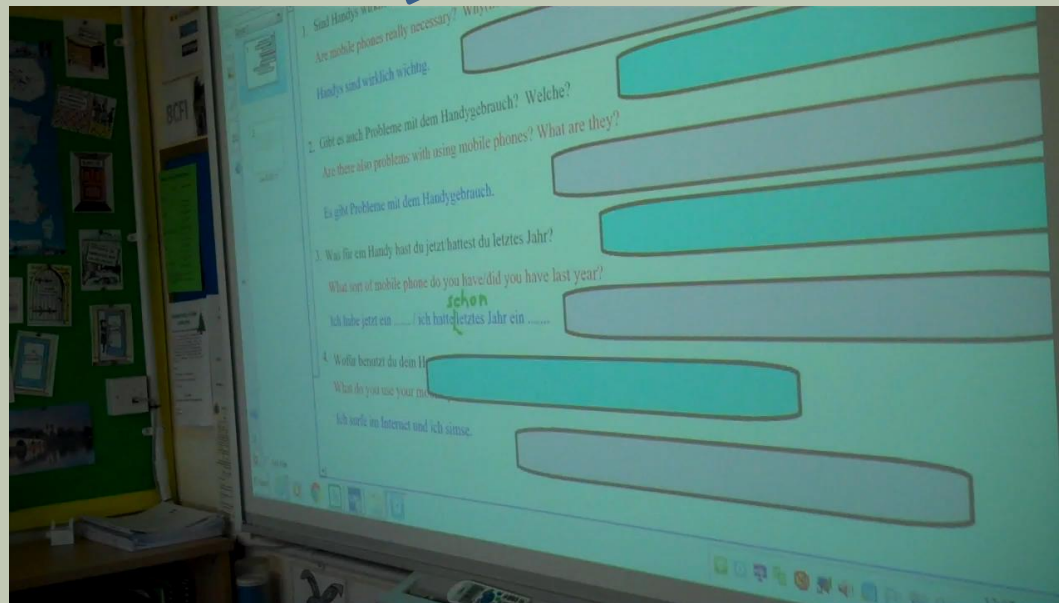
# GCSE MFL

Listening	Reading	Speaking	Writing
<b>Examination</b> <b>25% weighting</b> <b>Foundation 35 minutes</b> <b>Higher 45 minutes</b> <b>Marked by AQA</b>	Examination 25% weighting Foundation 45 minutes Higher 1 hour Marked by AQA	Examination 25% weighting Foundation 7-9 minutes Higher 10-12 minutes Conducted by class teacher and marked by AQA	Examination 25% weighting Foundation 1 hour Higher 1 hour 15 minutes Marked by AQA
<p><b>All exams can be sat at foundation or higher Tier. <u>Pupils must sit the same tier across all skills.</u></b></p> <p><b>Foundation tier grades 1-5.</b></p> <p><b>Higher tier grades 4-9</b></p>			

It is hard to start with but when you get into it, it is easy and worth it.

It is an important subject to learn for working/trading abroad.

I love languages since picking them for GCSE. I am so much stronger now.



It is fun and a useful skill to be able to speak a foreign language.

An MFL GCSE is hard work but the lessons are enjoyable so it is worth it.

It is a whole different experience at GCSE and gives you different possibilities for your future.

# MFL Trips

## Normandy/Paris



## Madrid

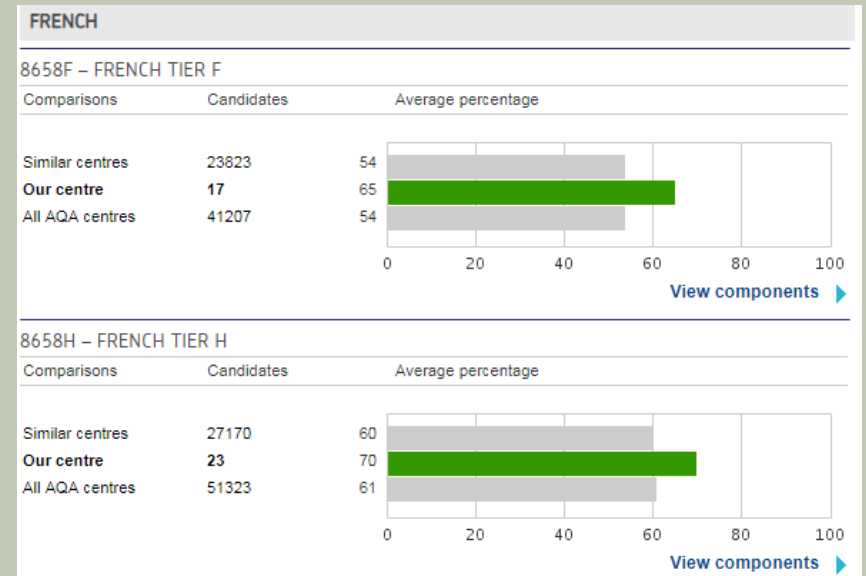
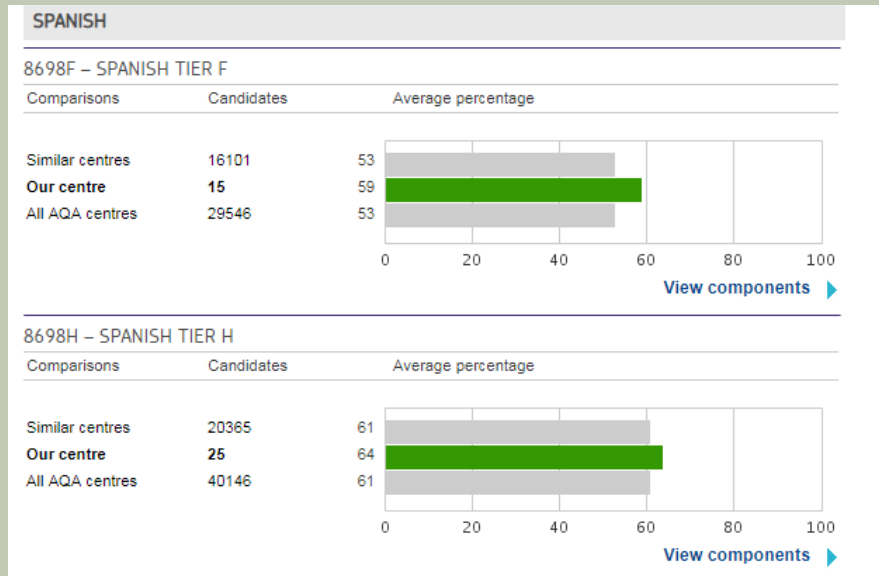


# Which language(s)?



# Results 2018

- French 87% grade 4+ 41% grade 7+
- Spanish 85% grade 4+ 30% grade 7+



# Why learn languages?

- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/education-35198253>
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/education-33787756>
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-27634990>
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-17892521>
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/education-37659338>

# Why learn languages?

- [http://www.whystudylanguages.ac.uk/ks3/why\\_languages/](http://www.whystudylanguages.ac.uk/ks3/why_languages/)
- [http://www.whystudylanguages.ac.uk/ks4/why\\_languages/](http://www.whystudylanguages.ac.uk/ks4/why_languages/)
- <https://successatschool.org/advisedetails/371/Why-Study-Languages%3F>
- <http://creative.dailymail.co.uk/dcsf/modernlanguages/ml-didyounow.html>

The World Health Organisation demands that all its employees have proficiency in a second language.

If your child finds languages difficult, don't forget that they will have been studying them for much less time than their other subjects and, while it can be a challenge, learning a language will greatly enhance their future opportunities.

What's more, we know that employers value languages, as they are increasingly important to make sure we can compete in the global market. Because of this, languages are increasingly becoming a requirement for many graduate schemes, such as those offered by Lidl.