A Trip to the French Market with Rosa

1. Rosa is shopping at a market in London. (1 mark)

Working: The text states: 'Rosa est au marché à Londres.'

Accept 'London' or 'a market in London'.

2. £2 (1 mark)

Working: The text states: 'Elles coûtent £2 le kilo.'

Accept '£2' or '2'.

3. No, Rosa does not like the oranges because she says they are too expensive. (2 marks)

Look for: The student must identify that she dislikes them and provide the reason (price/expensive).

Good: No, she does not like them.

Better: No, she doesn't like them because she says 'c'est trop cher'.

Best: No, Rosa does not like the oranges because she says 'Je n'aime pas les oranges' and explains that they are 'trop cher', which means too expensive.

What moves an answer up: The 'best' answer provides both the emotional response and the specific evidence from the text translated into English.

4. I like apples. (1 mark)

Working: Using the word bank: 'J'aime' = I like, 'les pommes' = the apples.

Accept 'I like apples' or 'I like the apples'.

5. £9 (2 marks)

Working: 2kg of apples at £2 each = £4. 1kg of oranges at £5 each = £5. £4 + £5 = £9.

Accept '£9' or '9'.

What a secure answer looks like

A secure answer demonstrates that the pupil can extract specific information from a foreign language text and apply it to a multi-step arithmetic problem.

If your child is stuck

Ask the child to look at the word bank first to match the French words to the English meanings. For the maths, suggest they write down the price of each item separately before adding them together.

Common mistakes to watch for

Children may confuse 'bon marché' (cheap) with 'cher' (expensive) or forget to multiply the price of the apples by 2kg before adding the cost of the oranges.