



VIDEO 1 — INTRODUCTION

TEF Canada Lexique Support Roadmap

Vocabulary, syntax and cohesion support for CLB/NCLC 7 learners

YOUR GOAL

Understand what this course develops and use a simple method to stop guessing.

Notice the clue. Choose carefully. Learn from the answer.

IMPORTANT POSITIONING

This course supports TEF Canada preparation through vocabulary, syntax, cohesion, reading accuracy and writing accuracy. It is not a separate official mandatory TEF Canada immigration test section.

1. What does “lexique” mean?

Lexique means the words and expressions you understand and use. It is not only knowing a translation. You also need to know how a word fits naturally inside a sentence.

Area	Simple meaning	Example
Vocabulary	Choosing the word that matches the meaning and situation.	prendre un rendez-vous; remplir un formulaire
Syntax	Putting words together with correct grammar and word order.	avoir besoin de; les documents que j'ai envoyés
Cohesion	Connecting ideas so a text is logical from one sentence to the next.	cependant; donc; cette situation
Connectors	Words or phrases that show the relationship between ideas.	d'abord; par exemple; en conclusion

2. Why these skills matter

- Reading accuracy: you understand the exact meaning of a sentence and notice the clue around a gap.
- Writing accuracy: you choose safer words, correct prepositions and logical connectors.
- Sentence control: you avoid translations that sound unnatural in French.
- Speed: you eliminate weak options more quickly because you know what type of word is missing.

3. The four clues you will learn to notice

Clue	Question to ask	Mini example
Meaning clue	Which option fits the real situation?	une panne technique, not une réunion technique
Grammar clue	What form can legally fit here?	avoir besoin de + noun
Collocation clue	Which words naturally go together?	prendre un rendez-vous
Cohesion clue	How does this idea connect to the previous one?	Il pleuvait. Pourtant, le match a continué.

4. How to study this course

- 1 Watch the video once without stopping. Focus on the method, not every new word.

2 Open the lesson resource and study one short section at a time.

3 Answer the questions before looking at the answer key.

4 Mark the clue that helped you: meaning, grammar, collocation or cohesion.

5 Write one corrected example for every repeated mistake.

5. The five-step answer method

1 Read the full sentence or text. Do not look only at the gap.

2 Identify the clue and predict the missing word type.

3 Choose the option that matches the meaning.

4 Check grammar, preposition, agreement and natural usage.

5 Review the mistake and record the useful pattern, not only the answer letter.

6. A common mistake to avoid

DO NOT MEMORISE ISOLATED WORDS

Learning “rendez-vous = appointment” is not enough. Learn the pattern: prendre un rendez-vous, confirmer un rendez-vous, reporter un rendez-vous.

7. Final checklist

- I read the complete sentence or text.
- I know whether the gap needs a noun, verb, adjective, preposition, pronoun or connector.
- I compare all four options.
- I check both meaning and grammar.
- I review why my wrong answer was wrong.

WHAT TO LEARN FROM THIS

Strong vocabulary is not a list of translations. It is the ability to recognise meaning, grammar, collocation and cohesion clues together.



NEXT STEP

Complete the Lexique Baseline Diagnostic Task. Use your results to decide whether vocabulary, syntax or cohesion needs priority.

OFFICIAL POSITIONING NOTE

This resource is part of a TEF Canada Lexique Support course by Ross French Academy. It is designed to strengthen vocabulary, syntax, cohesion, reading accuracy and writing accuracy. It does not present Lexique et structure as a separate mandatory TEF Canada immigration test section. Always confirm current test information with the official TEF provider before your exam.