

LIST OF GRAMMAR & STRUCTURES

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The list of structures and grammar is provided in order to give a clear indication of the grammatical knowledge expected of candidates in the examination.

The list is divided into two parts.

Structures listed in the left-hand column may be tested anywhere on the question papers.

Structures listed in the right-hand column may be tested in Section 3 of Paper 1 Listening, Section 3 of Paper 2 Reading, Paper 3 Speaking and in Section 2 of Paper 4 Writing. The lists are not intended to be restrictive and able pupils should be encouraged to progress beyond the list at the highest level.

Where language content is chosen by the candidate, eg in the prepared topic of Paper 3 and in some aspects of writing in Paper 4, s/he is free to go beyond the prescribed lists.

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(1) VERBS

Part 1: all sections of Papers 1, 2, 3 and 4

Part 2: Section 3 of Papers 1 and 2, Section 2 of Paper 4

Regular and irregular verbs, including reflexive verbs; all persons of the verb, singular and plural; modes of address (<i>tu, vous</i>); impersonal verbs (<i>il faut</i>)	
A INDICATIVE	A INDICATIVE
1 Present	
2 Imperfect: receptive use active use for limited range of verbs, eg <i>c'était, il y avait, il faisait</i>	2 Imperfect: active use
3 Perfect: active use of <i>avoir, être</i> and reflexive verbs receptive use of past participle agreement with subject or object	3 Perfect: agreement of past participle of verbs taking <i>être</i> is expected agreement of preceding direct object is expected
4 Future: receptive use active use of <i>aller</i> + infinitive	4 Future: active use
5 Pluperfect: receptive use	5 Pluperfect: receptive and active use
6 venir de + infinitive: active use in present tense	6 venir de + infinitive: active use in imperfect tense

VERBS (continued)

Part 1: all sections of Papers 1, 2, 3 and 4

Part 2: Section 3 of Papers 1 and 2, Section 2 of Paper 4

<p>7 Passive voice: <i>être</i> + past participle: active use: <i>c'est</i> + past participle, eg <i>c'est terminé</i> receptive use: present tense passive voice, eg <i>les passagers sont priés de monter en voiture</i>; imperfect, eg <i>il était aimé de tous</i>; perfect, eg <i>il a été blessé</i></p>	<p>7 Passive voice: active use</p>
<p>B CONDITIONAL active use: <i>je voudrais, j'aimerais</i> receptive use in present tense for limited range of verbs</p>	<p>B CONDITIONAL active use: all verbs present and perfect tenses</p>
<p>C IMPERATIVE receptive use</p>	<p>C IMPERATIVE active use</p>
<p>D PRESENT PARTICIPLE receptive use: including use with <i>en</i>, eg <i>il est sorti en courant</i></p>	<p>D PRESENT PARTICIPLE active use: including use with <i>en</i>, eg <i>il est sorti en courant</i></p>
<p>E INFINITIVE verbs governing the infinitive with or without preposition, eg <i>il demande de partir, il veut partir</i></p>	<p>E INFINITIVE active use: perfect infinitive, eg <i>après avoir demandé, après être descendu</i></p>
<p>F NEGATIVES active use: <i>ne...pas; ne...jamais; ne...rien; ne...personne; ne...plus; ne...que</i> receptive use: <i>ne...aucun; ne...ni...ni</i></p>	<p>F NEGATIVES active use: <i>ne...aucun; ne...ni...ni</i></p>

VERBS (continued)

Part 1: all sections of Papers 1, 2, 3 and 4

Part 2: Section 3 of Papers 1 and 2, Section 2 of Paper 4

G INTERROGATIVE FORMS Any correct form is acceptable. Question words are listed under Interrogatives	G INTERROGATIVE FORMS
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NOTE ON THE SUBJUNCTIVE

Easily recognised forms and very common irregular forms of the present subjunctive are likely to occur in Reading and Listening materials, but it is not intended that time should be spent on teaching the subjunctive.

(2) NOUNS

Part 1: all sections of Papers 1, 2, 3 and 4

Part 2: Section 3 of Papers 1 and 2, Section 2 of Paper 4

A GENDER	
B SINGULAR AND PLURAL INCLUDING COMMON IRREGULARS	

(3) ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Part 1: all sections of Papers 1, 2, 3 and 4

Part 2: Section 3 of Papers 1 and 2, Section 2 of Paper 4

A FORMATION AND POSITION OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS	A FORMATION AND POSITION OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS
<p>1 Adjectives:</p> <p>a agreement in number and gender</p> <p>b common irregular adjectives</p>	<p>1 Adjectives:</p> <p>b non-agreement of compound adjectives of colour</p> <p>c variation in meaning according to position, eg <i>même, grand</i></p>
<p>2 Adverbs:</p> <p>a formed by addition of <i>-ment</i> to the feminine form of the adjective</p> <p>b adverbial expressions of time and place, eg <i>hier, demain, aujourd'hui, tard, ici, tout de suite, là bas</i></p> <p>c position of adverbs</p> <p>d use and position of <i>y</i> (receptive)</p>	<p>2 Adverbs:</p> <p>a formation of adverbs in <i>-amment; -emment</i></p> <p>d use and position of <i>y</i> (active)</p>
B COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS	B COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS
<p>1 regular comparative forms: <i>aussi + adj/adv (+ que)</i> <i>plus + adj/adv (+ que)</i> <i>moins + adj/adv (+ que)</i></p>	<p>1 regular comparative forms: <i>ne pas si + adj/adv</i></p>
<p>2 receptive use: <i>meilleur; pire; mieux</i></p>	<p>2 active use: <i>meilleur; pire; mieux</i></p>

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS (continued)

Part 1: all sections of Papers 1, 2, 3 and 4

Part 2: Section 3 of Papers 1 and 2, Section 2 of Paper 4

C SUPERLATIVES	C SUPERLATIVES
<p>active use: <i>le/la plus + adjective</i> <i>le/la moins + adjective</i></p> <p>receptive use: <i>le meilleur, la meilleure etc</i> <i>le mieux; le pire</i></p>	<p>active use: <i>le meilleur, la meilleure; le mieux; le pire</i></p> <p>receptive use: <i>la moindre</i></p>
D QUANTIFIERS	D QUANTIFIERS
<p>active use: <i>assez, beaucoup plus/moins, peu, un peu, très, trop</i></p> <p>receptive use: <i>si, tout à fait, tellement, quel, comme, fort, tout, bien</i></p>	<p>active use: <i>si, tout à fait, tellement, quel</i> <i>comme (in exclamations)</i></p>

(4) ARTICLES

Part 1: all sections of Papers 1, 2, 3 and 4

Part 2: Section 3 of Papers 1 and 2, Section 2 of Paper 4

1 definite (including use of <i>au, aux, du, des</i>)	
2 indefinite	
<p>3 partitive: distinction between:</p> <p><i>il y a du fromage/il y a peu de fromage</i> <i>il y a beaucoup de fromage/il n'y a pas de fromage</i></p>	

(5) INTERROGATIVES

Part 1: all sections of Papers 1, 2, 3 and 4

Part 2: Section 3 of Papers 1 and 2, Section 2 of Paper 4

1 active use: <i>combien?, comment?, où?, pourquoi?, quand? depuis quand?</i>	
2 active use: <i>qui?, que?, quel/quelle? etc, quoi?</i> receptive use: <i>qui est-ce que/qui?, qu'est-ce que/qui?, lequel?</i>	2 active use: <i>qui est-ce que/qui?, qu'est-ce que/qui?</i>

(6) DEMONSTRATIVES

Part 1: all sections of Papers 1, 2, 3 and 4

Part 2: Section 3 of Papers 1 and 2, Section 2 of Paper 4

1 active use: <i>ce, cette, cet, ces</i> receptive use: <i>-ci, -là</i>	1 active use: <i>-ci, -là</i>
2 active use: <i>ça, ce</i> receptive use: <i>cela</i>	2 active use: <i>cela, ceci; celui/celle-ci; celui/celle-là; ce qui/ce que</i> receptive use: <i>celui, celle used with de, dont, qui/que</i>

(7) POSSESSIVES

Part 1: all sections of Papers 1, 2, 3 and 4

Part 2: Section 3 of Papers 1 and 2, Section 2 of Paper 4

<p>1 <i>mon, ma, mes</i> etc</p> <p>a agreement in number and gender with noun</p> <p>b <i>mon, ton, son</i> etc used before a feminine singular noun or adjective beginning with a vowel or mute <i>h</i>, eg <i>mon amie Véronique; mon ancienne école</i></p> <p>c repetition and agreement before each noun: eg <i>mon frère et ma sœur</i></p> <p>d receptive use: emphatic form, eg <i>son frère à lui</i></p>	<p>d active use: emphatic form, eg <i>son frère à lui</i></p> <p>e receptive use: <i>le mien, la mienne, les mien(ne)s</i> etc</p>
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(8) INDEFINITES

Part 1: all sections of Papers 1, 2, 3 and 4

Part 2: Section 3 of Papers 1 and 2, Section 2 of Paper 4

<p>1 active use: <i>autre, même, tout, chaque</i></p> <p>receptive use: <i>pareil, tel, plusieurs, quelques, pas grand-chose</i></p>	<p>1 active use: <i>pareil, tel, plusieurs, quelques, pas grand-chose</i></p> <p>receptive use: <i>n'importe quel</i></p>
<p>2 active use: <i>quelque chose, quelqu'un</i></p>	<p>2 active use: <i>chacun, certain</i></p> <p>receptive use: <i>n'importe qui/n'importe quoi</i></p>

(9) PRONOUNS

Part 1: all sections of Papers 1, 2, 3 and 4

Part 2: Section 3 of Papers 1 and 2, Section 2 of Paper 4

A SUBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS	A SUBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS
all, including <i>on</i>	
B DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS, REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS	B DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS, REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS
active use: <i>me, te, le, la, l', nous, vous, les, me, te, lui, nous, vous, leur, se</i> in affirmative sentences receptive use of these pronouns + <i>moi, toi</i> with imperatives and negatives	active use of two pronouns before a verb: <i>il me l'a dit</i>
C USE OF EN	C USE OF EN
receptive use: use and position of <i>en</i>	active use: use and position of <i>en</i>
D USE OF Y	C USE OF Y
receptive use: use and position of <i>y</i>	active use: use and position of <i>y</i>
E DISJUNCTIVE PRONOUNS	E DISJUNCTIVE PRONOUNS
active use: <i>moi, je...; c'est moi; c'est à moi</i> etc	receptive use: <i>moi-même</i> , etc. Use after a preposition, <i>pour lui</i>
F RELATIVE PRONOUNS	F RELATIVE PRONOUNS
active use: <i>qui, que/qu', quoi</i> receptive use: <i>ce qui/ce que</i>	active use: <i>ce qui/ce que</i> receptive use: <i>lequel/laquelle</i> etc (after preposition) <i>auquel, duquel, dont</i>

(10) NUMBER, QUANTITY, TIME

Part 1: all sections of Papers 1, 2, 3 and 4

Part 2: Section 3 of Papers 1 and 2, Section 2 of Paper 4

A NUMBERS	A NUMBERS
<p>all cardinal numbers</p> <p>ordinal numbers:</p> <p>active use of <i>premier</i> up to <i>sixième</i></p> <p>receptive use of <i>septième</i> onwards</p>	<p>all cardinal numbers and ordinal numbers</p>
B EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY	B EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY
<p>active use: <i>beaucoup, assez, peu, un peu, trop, demi, moitié, quart</i></p>	<p>active use: <i>tant, tellement</i></p>
C DATES AND TIMES	C DATES AND TIMES
<p>active use: day and month, <i>le 12 septembre</i></p> <p>time of day, including 24 hour clock</p> <p>years, 1995</p> <p>figures accepted in written examination</p>	
D USE OF DEPUIS	D USE OF DEPUIS
<p>active use: in present tense, eg <i>j'apprends le français depuis cinq ans</i></p>	<p>receptive use: in imperfect tense, eg <i>j'habitais ici depuis 2 ans, quand</i></p>