

LIST OF GRAMMAR & STRUCTURES (for first examination in June 2015)

31 October 2013

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, e.g. in the prepared topic of Paper 3 and in some aspects of extended writing in Paper 4, s/he is free to go beyond the prescribed lists.

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(1) VERBS

<i>Part 1: all sections of Papers 1, 2, 3 and 4</i>	<i>Part 2: Section 3 of Papers 1 and 2, Section 2 of Paper 4</i>
Regular and irregular verbs; reflexives; modes of address: <i>je/jij, u, jullie</i> ; separable and inseparable verbs; modal verbs, present and imperfect; infinitive constructions; negative and interrogative forms.	
A INDICATIVE	A INDICATIVE
1 Present	
2 Imperfect receptive use active use: <i>doen, hebben, kunnen, moeten, willen, zijn</i>	2 Imperfect active use
3 Perfect receptive use active use: <i>hebben and zijn</i>	3 Perfect active use
4 Pluperfect receptive use	4 Pluperfect active use

VERBS (continued)

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
<p>Future active use: <i>gaan</i> + infinitive</p> <p>5</p> <p>receptive use: <i>zullen</i> + infinitive</p>	<p>Future active use: <i>zullen</i> + infinitive</p> <p>5</p> <p>receptive use: future perfect: e.g. <i>Ik zal het morgen zijn vergeten, Het probleem zal morgen zijn opgelost</i></p>

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
<p>B CONDITIONAL receptive use: <i>zouden</i> + infinitive (all persons)</p>	<p>B CONDITIONAL active use</p>
<p>C IMPERATIVE receptive use</p>	<p>C IMPERATIVE active use</p>
<p>D PASSIVE receptive use: present, imperfect and perfect tenses of the passive</p>	<p>D PASSIVE active use: all tenses of the passive voice</p>
<p>E INFINITIVE active use: a after modal verbs b after <i>gaan</i> in the present tense c nominal usage, e.g. <i>Ik hou van dansen</i></p> <p>receptive use: Use of the infinitive in continuous structures:</p>	<p>E INFINITIVE active use: a with other verbs governing the infinitive b with 'aan het'</p>

<p>a with other verbs governing the infinitive, with or without <i>te</i>, e.g. <i>Ik sta te wachten, Je zit te zeuren</i></p> <p>b with <i>aan het</i>, e.g. <i>Zij is aan het lezen</i></p>	
<p>F PRESENT PARTICIPLE</p> <p>receptive use: e.g. <i>Ik ga lopend, Rennend ging hij de deur uit</i></p>	<p>F PRESENT PARTICIPLE</p> <p>active use</p>
<p>G SUBJUNCTIVE</p>	<p>G SUBJUNCTIVE receptive use: <i>leve</i>, e.g. <i>Leve de koning!</i></p>

VERBS (continued)

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
H NEGATIVES	H NEGATIVES
active use: with negative adverbs <i>niet</i> and <i>nooit</i>	
<p>I INTERROGATIVE FORMS</p> <p>active use: a inverted word order, e.g. <i>Ga je mee naar het stadion?</i></p> <p> b by adding <i>toch?</i></p>	I INTERROGATIVE FORMS

(2) NOUNS

<p>A GENDER</p> <p>active use: a common and neuter b all forms of the diminutive</p>	
<p>B SINGULAR AND PLURAL INCLUDING COMMON IRREGULARS</p> <p>active use</p>	

(3) ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
A FORMATION AND POSITION OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS	A FORMATION AND POSITION OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS
1 Adjectives a active use: used attributively, e.g. <i>De groene auto</i> used predicatively, <i>De auto is is groen</i> b active use: interrogative <i>welk(e)?</i> interrogative <i>wat voor (een)?</i> c receptive use: after quantifier e.g. <i>iets goeds, veel liefs, veel moois</i>	1 Adjectives a active use: after quantifier

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS (continued)

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
2 Adverbs a active use: negative adverbs, <i>niet</i> and <i>nooit</i> b active use: interrogative adverbs, e.g. <i>hoe?, hoeveel?, waarom?, waar(-heen, -naartoe)?</i>	2 Adverbs a active use: addition of suffix <i>-heen</i> with <i>daar</i> and <i>hier</i> b active use: prefixes <i>daar-/er-/hier-/waar-</i> with prepositions

<p>c active use <i>wanneer?</i> adverbs of time and place, e.g. <i>gisteren, morgen, vandaag, laat, hier, daar, er</i></p> <p>d active use: use and position of <i>er</i>, e.g. <i>Ik heb er twee, Hij heeft er zin in</i></p> <p>e active use: all other adverbs listed in Minimum Core Vocabulary, including with diminutive, e.g. <i>zachtjes, netjes, stilletjes</i></p> <p>f receptive use: suffixes <i>-heen</i> with <i>daar</i> and <i>hier</i></p> <p>g receptive use: prefixes <i>daar-/er-/hier-/waar-</i> with prepositions, e.g. <i>daarbij, daarop, eraf, ernaast, waaronder, waarin</i> etc.</p>	
B COMPARATIVES	B COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS
<p>active use: comparative form of adjectives and adverbs, e.g. <i>Hij is langer dan ik, Hij is even lang als ik, Hij is niet zo lang als ik, Een haas rent sneller dan een kip</i>, including irregular forms</p>	
C SUPERLATIVES	C SUPERLATIVES
<p>receptive use: a superlative form of adjectives and adverbs, including irregular forms. b superlative used substantively, e.g. <i>Hij is de slimste, Wat doe je het liefst? Wie is de beste?</i></p>	<p>active use: a superlative form of adjectives and adverbs, including irregular forms b superlative used substantively</p>
D QUANTIFIERS	D QUANTIFIERS
<p>active use: <i>een beetje, een halve, een hele, een paar, een stuk(je), erg, even, genoeg, heel, te, veel, wat, weinig, zo</i></p>	<p>active use: <i>vrij</i></p>

(4) ARTICLES AND DEMONSTRATIVES

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
A DEFINITE ARTICLE	
active use: common and neuter, singular and plural	
B INDEFINITE ARTICLE	
active use: common and neuter	
C INDEFINITE ARTICLE (NEGATIVE)	
active use: <i>geen</i>	
D DEMONSTRATIVES	
active use: <i>deze, die, dit, dat</i> receptive use: <i>dezelfde/hetzelfde, deze zelfde, diezelfde, ditzelfde, datzelfde, zo'n, zulke</i>	active use: <i>dezelfde/hetzelfde, deze zelfde, diezelfde, ditzelfde, datzelfde, zo'n, zulke</i> receptive use: <i>datgene, degene, diegene</i>

(5) PRONOUNS

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
A PERSONAL PRONOUNS	A PERSONAL PRONOUNS
active use: all subject and object forms, e.g. <i>je/jij, je/jou</i>	
B REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS	B REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS
active use: unmarked, singular and plural e.g. <i>me, je, ons</i> receptive use: marked, singular and plural e.g. <i>uzelf, onszelf, jezelf</i>	active use: marked
C RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS	C RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS
active use: <i>elkaar</i>	receptive use: <i>elkander, mekaar</i>
D INDEFINITE PRONOUNS	D INDEFINITE PRONOUNS
active use: <i>allebei, allemaal, alles, iedereen, iemand, iets, je, niemand, niets</i> receptive use: <i>geen van beiden, geen van ons/hun/jullie, men, sommigen</i>	active use: <i>geen van beiden, geen van ons/hun/jullie, men, sommigen</i> receptive use: <i>beide(n), elk van, ieder van, velen</i>
E POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS	E POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
active use: possessives, singular and plural e.g. <i>mijn, ons/onze, jullie</i> possessives formed by <i>van</i> + object pronoun, singular and plural, e.g. <i>van u, van hun</i>	active use: reciprocal possessive: <i>elkaars</i> , receptive use: reciprocal possessive: <i>elkanders, mekaars</i> receptive use: independent possessive, e.g. <i>de mijne, de jouwe</i>
receptive use: reciprocal possessive: <i>elkaars</i>	
F INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS	F INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS
active use: <i>wie?, wat?, welke?, van wie?</i> receptive use: <i>waar?</i> , as in: <i>Waar herken je dat aan?</i>	active use: <i>waar?</i> receptive use: <i>wiens?</i>

PRONOUNS continued

G RELATIVE PRONOUNS	G RELATIVE PRONOUNS
<p>active use: <i>dat, die,</i></p> <p>receptive use: a <i>wat, wie</i> b use of <i>waar-</i> instead of a preposition with a relative pronoun, e.g. <i>De pen waarmee ik schrijf</i></p>	<p>a active use: a <i>wat, wie</i> b use of <i>waar-</i> instead of a preposition with a relative pronoun</p>
H EMPHATIC PRONOUNS	H EMPHATIC PRONOUNS
<p>receptive use: <i>zelf</i>, e.g. <i>We koken zelf</i></p>	<p>active use: <i>zelf</i></p>
I EXCLAMATORY PRONOUNS	I EXCLAMATORY PRONOUNS
<p>receptive use: <i>zo'n, hoe, wat (een), zulk(e)</i>, e.g. <i>Wat leuk!, Wat een weer!, Het zijn zulke aardige mensen!</i></p>	<p>active use: <i>zo'n, hoe, wat (een), zulk(e)</i></p>

(6) NUMBER AND TIME

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
A NUMBERS	A NUMBERS
a cardinal numbers active use: all cardinal numbers, including <i>nul</i>	
b ordinal numbers active use: all ordinal numbers	
B DATE AND TIME	B DATE AND TIME
a dates active use: day and month, e.g. <i>8 maart</i> years, e.g. <i>in (het jaar) 2005</i> figures are accepted in written examination	
b time active use: time of day, e.g. <i>om vier (minuten) over tien</i> , <i>half drie</i> figures are accepted in written examination receptive use: 24-hour-clock, e.g. 14:10	receptive use: 24-hour clock

NUMBER AND TIME (continued)

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
<p>3 expressions of time</p> <p>active use: a definite time e.g. <i>afgelopen zaterdag, vorige week, elk jaar</i> b indefinite/habitual time, e.g. <i>overdag 's morgens; 's middags, 's avonds</i>, etc.</p> <p>C USE OF AL AND SINDS</p> <p>active use: with the present tense, e.g. <i>Ik woon al twee jaar in Willemstad, Ik woon sinds november in Brussel</i></p>	<p>3 expressions of time</p> <p>C USE OF SINDS AND AL</p> <p>active use: with past tense, e.g. <i>Ik heb al een uur op je gewacht</i></p>

(7) PREPOSITIONS

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
A PREPOSITIONS	
active use	

(8) CONJUNCTIONS

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
A CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS	A CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS
active use: <i>dus, en, maar</i> receptive use: <i>of, want</i>	active use: conjunctive phrases: <i>of, want</i>
B SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS	B SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS
active use: most common subordinating conjunctions, e.g. <i>als, dat, toen, omdat</i> receptive use: other subordinating conjunctions: <i>(al)hoewel, als ... dan, behalve, daarom, doordat, voordat, totdat, nadat, zoals, zodat, zodra, zonder dat, terwijl, tenzij, sinds</i>	active use: <i>(al)hoewel, als ... dan, behalve, daarom, doordat, voordat, totdat, nadat, zoals, zodat, zodra, zonder dat, terwijl, tenzij, sinds</i> receptive use: <i>voor het geval dat</i>

(9) WORD ORDER

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
<p>active use: word order as appropriate for main clause, including position of adverbs, nouns and pronouns, and <i>niet</i></p> <p>word order with direct/indirect objects</p> <p>word order as appropriate for some subordinate clauses and relative clauses</p> <p>Time – Manner – Place, as appropriate</p>	<p>active use: word order as appropriate for subordinate clauses</p>