

AQA AS and A-Level French (7651/7652) Grammar Overview

	Pratique	Compris	Maîtrise
Nouns			
Gender			
Singular and plural forms			
Articles			
Definite, indefinite			
partitive			
Adjectives			
Agreement			
Position			
Comparative and superlative			
Use of adjectives as nouns (eg <i>le vieux, les Anglais</i>)			
Demonstrative (<i>ce, cet, cette, ces</i>)			
Indefinite (including <i>autre, chaque, même, quelque</i>)			
Possessive (<i>mon, ma, mes, etc</i>)			
Interrogative and exclamatory (<i>quel, quelle, quels, quelles</i>)			
Numerals			
Cardinal (eg <i>un, deux</i>)			
Ordinal (eg <i>premier, deuxième</i>)			
Expression of time and date			
Adverbs			
Formation of adverbs ending in <i>-ment</i>			
Comparative and superlative			
Interrogative (including <i>combien (de), comment, où, pourquoi, quand</i>)			
Quantifiers/intensifiers (including <i>assez, beaucoup, moins, plus, la plupart, plusieurs, presque, tant, très, trop</i>)			
Prepositions			
All prepositions, both simple (eg <i>sous</i>) and complex (eg <i>au-delà de</i>)			
Conjunctions			
Coordinating conjunctions (eg <i>et, ou, mais</i>)			
Subordinating conjunctions			

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Pronouns			
Personal: subject, including <i>on</i>			
Object: direct and indirect			
Disjunctive/emphatic personal, as subject and object: <i>moi/moi-même</i> , etc			
Position and order			
Reflexive			
Relative (including <i>qui, que, dont, lequel</i> etc, <i>auquel</i> etc, <i>ce qui, ce que</i>)			
Demonstrative (<i>celui, celle, ceux, celles</i> ; and <i>celui-ci/celui-là</i> etc)			
Indefinite (including <i>quelqu'un, quelque chose</i>)			
Possessive (<i>le mien</i> etc)			
Interrogative (including <i>qui, que, quoi</i>)			
Use of <i>y, en</i>			
Verbs			
Conjugation of regular <i>-er, -ir, -re</i> verbs, modal verbs, principal irregular verbs, including reflexive verbs			
Agreement of verb and subject			
Use of <i>il y a</i>			
Modes of address (<i>tu, vous</i>)			
Impersonal verbs			
Constructions with verbs			
Verbs followed by an infinitive (with or without a preposition)			
Dependent infinitives (<i>faire réparer</i>) (R) (*)			
Perfect infinitive			
Negative forms			
Interrogative forms			
Use of the infinitive, present participle (eg <i>en arrivant</i>) and past participle			
Verbal paraphrases and their uses (including <i>aller + infinitive, venir de + infinitive</i>)			
Passive voice:			
present tense			
other tenses (R) (*)			

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Use of tenses:			
•• present			
•• perfect (including agreement of past participle)			
•• imperfect			
•• future			
•• conditional			
•• future perfect			
•• conditional perfect			
•• pluperfect			
•• past historic (R).			
Subjunctive mood: present (common uses, for example, after expressions of possibility, necessity, obligation and after conjunctions such as <i>bien que</i>)			
perfect tense (*)			
imperfect tense (R) (*)			
Negation			
Use of negative particles (eg <i>ne...pas, ne...personne, ne...que</i>)			
Use of <i>ne</i> with negative subjects (eg <i>Personne n'est venu</i>)			
Questions			
Commands			
Word order			
Inversion after speech			
Inversion after adverbs (*)			
Other constructions			
Time expressions with <i>depuis</i> and <i>il y a</i>			
Comparative constructions			
Indirect speech			
Discourse markers			
(eg <i>au contraire, en fait</i>)			
Fillers			
(eg <i>alors, bon</i>)			