

AQA FRENCH GCSE – TARGET GRAMMAR STRUCTURES (FOUNDATION TIER)

1. Noun phrases

1. Formation of feminine person
2. Formation of plural nouns
3. Infinitive uses as a noun
4. Determiners - Articles
5. Other determiners - Demonstrative, Possessive, Interrogative and Agreement adjectives)
6. Pronouns: Subject pronouns; Preverbal position of direct and indirect object pronouns (me, te, se); Reflexive pronouns; Emphatic pronouns (e.g. moi); Relative pronoun (qui) in subject relative clauses.

3. Adjectival phrases

1. Agreement in gender and number with nouns following regular and irregular pattern
2. Position of adjectives
3. Regular and Irregular comparative structures

4. Adverbial phrases

1. Position of adverbs of time, manner, frequency and place
2. Regular and irregular comparative structures

5. Prepositions

1. à/de after verbs
2. Use of à/en before places/countries
3. Contraction of definite article (e.g. au, aux)
- d. De to indicate possession (la maison de Paul)
- e. Prepositions (pour, sans) + infinitive

Important points

- Students are required to demonstrate both receptive and productive knowledge of the grammar from the list (although the derivational morphology laid out in the grammar annex can only be included for Paper 3 Reading).
- 'Grammar' is defined as including the morphology (inflectional and derivational) and syntax (rules of word order, relations between words and obligatory use of specific features).
- The vocabulary lists contain the lexicon that is needed to apply the grammar.
- Some grammatical features can be perceived as 'grammar' or 'lexicon' – these items are listed in the vocabulary list, as stipulated in the DfE Subject Content..

2. Verb phrases

1. **Negation:** Verbal negation with 'ne...pas', 'ne...jamais', 'ne...rien' and 'ne...personne'
2. **Interrogatives:** wh words in (a) SV order (Il fait quoi?); (b) VS order (Que fait-il?) and (c) followed + est-ce que (Qu'est-ce qu'il fait?)
3. **Inflectional morphology:** All six persons for the following verbs
 - (a) Regular – ER verbs
 - (b) Verbs like *choisir, partir, venir and ouvrir*
 - (c) *aller, avoir, etre, faire*
 Across the following tenses/aspects:
 - (a) Present indicative;
 - (b) Perfect tense
 - (c) Immediate future
 1st, 2nd and 3rd person of the imperfect for regular verbs as well as *aller, avoir, etre* and *faire*
4. **Other irregular inflected forms:** Present indicative forms for 1st, 2nd, 3rd persons, in singular only, of nine high frequency verbs (*boire, connaître, courir, croire, écrire, recevoir, rire, suivre, voir*)
4. **Impersonal verbs:** *Il y a, Il fait + adjective, Il est* for telling the time, *il faut + infinitive*
5. **Modal verbs:**
 - (a) Present indicative forms for 1st, 2nd, 3rd persons, in singular and plural of modals *devoir, pouvoir, savoir, vouloir* followed by infinitive. All inflected forms of the modals are listed in the vocabulary list.
 - (b) Conditional forms in 1st, 2nd, 3rd persons, in singular only (excluding 'you' formal), of *vouloir* (*voudrais, voudrait*)
6. **Reflexive verb forms :** 1st, 2nd, 3rd person singular only

Derivational morphology (Reading only)

1. **Uniformly applicable derivational morphology that changes meaning :** Ordinal numbers (eg, *deux – deuxième*)
2. **Other highly frequent patterns**
 - (a) Morphology that changes meaning – Prefixes:
 - adding in- or im- to adjectives, adverbs and nouns, only where the English equivalent is un- or in- or means 'opposite of'. Eg, *également → inégalement, sécurité → insécurité, possible → impossible.*
 - (b) Morphology that changes the part of speech
 - Suffixes:
 - Adjectives created by adding -able or -eable to the verb stem, only where the English equivalent is -able or -ible. Eg, *porter → portable, changer → changeable.*
 - Nouns created by adding -ion or -ation to the verb stem, only where the English equivalent is -ion or -ation. Eg, *progresser → progression, préparer → préparation.*
 - Adverbs ending in -ment, only where the English equivalent is -ly, created by: • adding -ment to the feminine form of adjectives eg, *première → premièrement* ; by dropping -ant(e)/-ent(e) from an adj