

AS GRAMMAR				
AS GRAMMAR		R	A	G
1 Nouns	Gender			
	Singular and plural forms			
2 Articles	Definite, indefinite and partitive			
3 Adjectives	Agreement			
	Position			
	Comparative and superlative			
	Use of adjectives as nouns (eg le vieux, les Anglais)			
	Demonstrative (ce, cet, cette, ces)			
	Indefinite (including autre, chaque, même, quelque)			
	Possessive (mon, ma, mes, etc)			
	Interrogative and exclamatory (quel, quelle, quels, quelles)			
4 Numerals	Cardinal (eg un, deux)			
	Ordinal (eg premier, deuxième)			
	Expression of time and date			
5 Adverbs	Formation of adverbs in -ment			
	Comparative and superlative			
	Interrogative (including combien (de), comment, où, pourquoi, quand)			
6 Quantifiers /intensifiers	(including assez, beaucoup, moins, plus, la plupart, plusieurs, presque, tant, très, trop)			
7 Pronouns	Personal: subject, including on			
	Object: direct and indirect			
	Disjunctive/emphatic personal, as subject and object: moi/moi-même, etc			
	Position and order			
	Reflexive			
	Relative (including qui, que, dont, lequel etc, auquel etc, ce qui, ce que)			
	Demonstrative (celui, celle, ceux, celles; and celui-ci/celui-là etc)			
	Indefinite (including quelqu'un, quelque chose)			
	Possessive (le mien etc)			
	Interrogative (including qui, que, quoi)			
	Use of y, en			
8 Verbs	Conjugation of regular -er, -ir, -re verbs, modal verbs, principal irregular verbs, including reflexive verbs			
	Agreement of verb and subject			
	Use of il y a			
	Modes of address (tu, vous)			
	Impersonal verbs			
	Constructions with verbs			
	Verbs followed by an infinitive (with or without a preposition)			
	Dependent infinitives (faire réparer) (R)			
	Perfect infinitive			
	Negative forms			
	Interrogative forms			
	Use of tenses:			
	· present			
	· perfect (including agreement of past participle)			
	· imperfect			
	· future			
	· conditional			
	· future perfect			
	· conditional perfect			
	· pluperfect			
	· past historic			
	Use of the infinitive, present participle (eg en arrivant) and past participle			
	Verbal paraphrases and their uses (including aller + infinitive, venir de + infinitive)			
	Passive voice:			
	· present tense			
	· other tenses (r)			
	Subjunctive mood: present (common uses, for example, after expressions of possibility, necessity, obligation and after conjunctions such as bien que)			

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9	Prepositions	All prepositions, both simple (eg sous) and complex (eg au-delà de)		
10	Conjunctions	Coordinating conjunctions (eg et, ou, mais)		
		Subordinating conjunctions		
11	Negation	Use of negative particles (eg ne...pas, ne...personne, ne...que)		
		Use of ne with negative subjects (eg Personne n'est venu)		
12 Questions				
13 Commands				
14	Word order	Inversion after speech		
15	Other constructions	Time expressions with depuis and il y a		
		Comparative constructions		
		Indirect speech		
16	Discourse markers	(eg Au contraire, En fait)		
17	Fillers	(eg alors, bon)		
A LEVEL-SPECIFIC GRAMMAR		R	A	G
1	Verbs	Dependent infinitives (faire réparer)		
		Passive voice: all tenses		
		Subjunctive mood:		
		perfect tense		
		imperfect tense (R).		
2	Word order	Subjunctive mood:		
		perfect tense		
		imperfect tense (R).		