

GCSE French Grammar Overview

Noun phrases:

Formation of feminine and plural nouns

Infinitive used as a noun

Articles and determiners

- definite and indefinite articles
- partitive articles
- demonstrative, possessive and interrogative adjectives

Pronouns:

- subject pronouns
- singular direct object pronouns
- singular indirect object pronouns
- singular reflexive pronouns
- emphatic pronouns "moi / toi"
- relative pronoun "qui"

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Other determiner:

aucun

Pronouns:

- plural DOP
- plural IOP
- Y and EN
- plural reflexive
- all emphatic pronouns

Adjectival phrases:

Adjectives

Gender agreement

including high frequency irregular adjectives

Number agreement

including high frequency irregular adjectives

Position of adjectives

Adjectives in comparative structures

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Adjectives in superlative structures

Verb phrases:

Negation

Interrogatives

Verbs

- Regular -ER, -IR and -RE verbs + spelling irregularities
- Most common irregular verbs: avoir, être, aller, faire
- Common irregular verbs following the same patterns as: venir, ouvrir, partir, prendre, traduire
- Other common irregular verbs following the same patterns as: boire, connaître, courir, croire, écrire, recevoir, rire, suivre, voir (singular forms only)
- Impersonal verbs: il y a / il fait + adj. / il + weather / il faut + inf. / il est + time
- Modal verbs: devoir, pouvoir, savoir and vouloir
- Reflexive verbs (singular forms only)

Tenses and moods

- Present tense
- Perfect tense
- Near future
- Imperative
- Imperfect (singular forms only)
- Conditional (singular forms only) of vouloir

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Verbs

- Verbs following the same pattern as: Connaître and écrire

Tenses and Moods

- Present tense with depuis
- Present participle
- Perfect tense of reflexive verbs
- Imperfect
- Conditional of regular -ER verbs
- Conditional of most common irregular and modal verbs (singular forms only)
- Simple future of regular -ER verbs and reflexive verbs
- Simple future of most common irregular verbs (singular forms only)

Adverbial phrases:

- adverbs
- position of adverbs
- use of regular and irregular comparative structures with adverbs

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Adverbs in superlative structures

Prepositions:

- verbs followed by "à / de" + noun
- infinitive constructions using: "à / de"
- "en / à" + places
- contraction of definite articles with "à / de"
- indicating possession with: "de"
- preposition "pour / sans" + infinitive

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- avant de + infinitive
- après avoir + past participle