

LS GRAMMAR GRID - FRENCH

00346-1

LEVEL	VERBS	NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, AND IDIOMS	WORD ORDER	OTHER
<p>0+</p> <p>NG</p>	<p><u>Present</u> "er" verbs 1st person singular. avoir être 1st & 2nd person plu. vouloir 1st person singular. aller</p> <p>Infinitive forms are to be expected.</p>	<p>Some articles (le, un,....) indicating a concept of genders. Adj: very common ones. Adv: loin, près, hier, demain. <u>Question Words</u>: où, quand, quel est-ce que, pourquoi, comment. Negation: ne.....pas.</p>	<p>Very basic word order: (s-v-o). Inversion for interrogation. Some verbless sentences are to be expected.</p>	<p>Able to answer very simple yes/no questions. Able to name some objects, colors, days of the week, months. Able to give the time (except 1/2 & 1/4). Numbers to 20. Names of immediate family members. Limited & isolated vocabulary.</p>
<p>1</p> <p>IUM</p>	<p><u>Present</u> Regular verbs. avoir, être, aller, faire, vouloir, pouvoir, savoir, devoir, comprendre</p> <p><u>Near Future</u> with aller + infinitive. <u>Passé Composé</u> of very high frequency verbs.</p>	<p>Clear concept of genders- although many mistakes to be expected. <u>Definite article</u>: le, la, les. <u>Indefinite article</u>: un, une, des. <u>Partitive article</u>: (affirmative) du, de la, de l', des. <u>Possessive adj.</u>: 1st person sing. & plu., & 2nd person plural. <u>Subject pronouns</u> Some expressions of quantity (beaucoup, peu.....) <u>Adv.</u>: most common ones. <u>Adj.</u>: most common ones. There is (il y a)</p>	<p>Position of most common adjectives.</p>	<p>Greetings. Tell time (complete). Weather (basic). Order meal (simple). Make simple purchases. Handle simple transactions at post office, bank, drugstore, etc.... Can count.</p>

00346-2

LEVEL	VERBS	NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, AND IDIOMS	WORD ORDER	OTHER
1+ IH	<p>Passé Composé: avoir & être auxiliaries. Wider range of verbs. Basic reflexive verbs in present & past tense.</p>	<p>Some object pronouns. Partitive in the negative (pas de) Demonstrative adjectives. Most expressions of quantity. Most adverbs. Some idiomatic expressions with avoir, faire.</p>	<p>Correct word order for: Adv. (most common ones) Pronouns (direct or indirect). Negation in past tense.</p>	<p>Some autobiographic information. Daily routine. Simple description & narration.</p>
2 ALM	<p><u>Present</u>: regular & irregular verbs. <u>Past tenses</u>: imparfait & passé composé. <u>Future</u>: regular & irregular verbs, <u>Imperative</u> <u>Reflexive verbs</u> <u>Si clause (minimal)</u> <u>Impersonal form of verbs</u></p>	<p><u>Adj.</u> including "tout" comparative & superlative forms. Relative pronouns. Object pronouns: all of them, but one pronoun only. Interrogative pronouns. Negative patterns other than ne....pas (never, nothing, nobody.....). Most prepositions. <u>Idioms</u>: Depuis with present tense. il y a (ago).</p>	<p>Correct word order all pronouns (including y, en).</p>	<p>Good autobiographic information. Good description of daily routine. Some fair description & narration. Hesitant at times & groping for words.</p>
2+ AH	<p>Subjunctive with: il faut... vouloir</p>	<p>Possessive & demonstrative pronouns. C'est vs il est.</p>	<p>Position of double object pronouns. Position of adjectives when change of meaning occurs.</p>	<p>Good description & narration. Discussion of current events. Some supported opinion.</p>
3 SUP	<p>Past tenses: Imparfait vs Passé composé (distinction between the two & their usage). <u>Future</u>: usage with some conjunctions (quand, dès, que, que) <u>Subjunctive</u>: compulsory usage with verbs & conjunctions.</p>	<p><u>Negations</u>: ne...ni...ni negation of infinitive ne.....que <u>Pronouns</u>: 1) special use of le with verbs like être. 2) disjunctive pronouns with certain verbs (penser à lui). 3) ce qui, ce que. 4) tout (pronoun & adverb). <u>N'importe</u> où, quand, quoi, qui, lequel, comment. <u>Après/Avant + infinitif</u></p>	<p><u>Position of pronouns</u> with such verbs as: laisser, faire, etc.....</p>	<p>Some complex descriptions & narrations. Able to express & defend an opinion on a controversial subject with persons who do not agree. No hesitation in speaking. Able to rephrase.</p>

0034-b-3

LEVEL	VERBS	NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, AND IDIOMS	WORD ORDER	OTHER
3+	<p><u>Pluperfect</u>: forms & usage in sequence of tenses. <u>Conditional</u>: <u>Si clause</u>: all forms including pluperfect & past conditional. Avoiding of passive with <u>on</u>. <u>Subjunctive</u>: use with impersonal & adjectival phrases. <u>Reflexive verbs</u> used to express the English passive voice. sequence of tenses in indirect discourse.</p>	<p><u>Pronouns</u>: 1) use of disjunctive to express emphasis & in such forms as "c'est <u>lui</u> que je vois". 2) relative pronouns (dont, quoi, lequel) with a preposition. <u>Adjectives</u> followed by a preposition (<u>agréable à</u>, <u>plein de</u>).</p>		<p>Able to ask complex, & hypothetical questions.</p>
4	<p>Past future instead of English past tense (j'irai aussitôt que j'aurai dîné). <u>Subjunctive</u>: optional cases. Used to express indirect imperative. <u>Manquer</u>: different meanings. <u>Rester</u>: impersonal use.</p>	<p><u>Ne negative</u> used alone. <u>Prepositions</u>: à, de <u>Pronouns</u>: <u>quel que</u>, <u>qui que</u>, <u>où que</u>, <u>quel que</u> (whatever, whomever, etc.)</p>	<p>Inversion in other cases than interrogative sentences.</p>	<p>Extensive vocabulary on a wide variety of subjects; Able to switch from abstract to simple subjects. Able to use different registers.</p>
4+				<p>Be able to use very idiomatic language.</p>
5	<p>Performs like an educated native in all ways.</p>		<p>Should be able to discuss any topic or idea like a native: fluently, & accurately. Should be able to understand all native colloquialisms;</p>	

00326-4

LEVEL	VERBS	NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, AND IDIOMS	WORD ORDER	OTHER
3+	<p><u>IND:</u> Future of probability (past) using "futuro anterior" (future perfect).</p> <p><u>SUBJUNCTIVE:</u> Pluperfect: forms & usage in sequence of tenses. "If" clauses (contrary to fact compound tenses).</p>	<p><u>PREP.:</u> correct usage of most common ones: para, por, en, a, de, acerca de, con.</p> <p>Good knowledge of: the impersonal <u>se</u>. The use of <u>se</u> to express the passive voice.</p>		<p>Able to answer complex & hypothetical questions. Hardly any hesitation.</p>
4	<p>Verbs of "devenir" (different ways of expressing the verb to become in Spanish): <u>hacerse</u>, <u>ponerse</u>, <u>volverse</u>.</p>	<p>Most frequent idiomatic expressions (good control). & Some less frequent idiomatic expressions.</p>		<p>Extensive vocabulary on a wide variety of subjects. Able to switch from abstract to simple subjects. Able to use different registers.</p>
4+	<p>Same as "4".</p>	<p>Same as "4".</p>		<p>Has nearly perfect grammar, extensive vocabulary. Able to use very idiomatic language. Able to tailor his speech to his audience. Near perfect command of social registers.</p>
5	<p>Performs like an educated native in all ways.</p>			<p>Should be able to discuss any topic or idea like a native: fluently & accurately Should be able to understand all native colloquialisms.</p>