

NCEA Level 2 French Structures

The vocabulary and structures lists are to be considered as lists of those words and grammatical structures which students are expected to recognise and be able to use at this level. The lists build on the vocabulary and structures covered at NCEA Level 1.

Vocabulary and structures lists will provide the basis for the setting of external assessments for the externally assessed achievement standards. Where required, the meaning of any additional words beyond these lists will be provided.

Assessment for internally assessed achievement standards should also incorporate and have reference to the vocabulary and structures in these lists but may also extend beyond, depending on the topics covered in a programme of learning i.e. internal assessment is not bound by these lists in the way that external examiners are for setting external assessments.

Examples of structures given in the right hand column are only suggestions for teaching purposes. Refer to the relevant vocabulary list for other examples of language.

Adjectives	Examples
Change of meaning according to position	ancien(ne), certain(e), prochain(e), propre
Interrogative	quel(le)
Adverbs	Examples
Position of adverbs	Elles ont beaucoup travaillé
Before or after past participles	Le film m'a beaucoup plu
Before infinitive	Il faut bientôt partir
After simple verb form	elle travaille beaucoup
Formation of adverbs from adjectives (normally adding –ment to feminine form)	douce, doucement
Articles	Examples
Definite article with languages	le français
Omission of definite article before languages	je parle français
Omission before nationality, religion and Occupation	elle est étudiante

Partitive article (de) after negative	je n'ai pas de frère
Partitive article before plural nouns preceded by adjective	de hautes montagnes

Conjunctions	Examples
Si + possible condition (imperfect...conditional)	S'il gagnait au Loto, il partirait en France
Continuing event with starting point	Ça fait...que, il y a...que, voilà...que,

Negation	Examples
Subject negation	personne ne, rien ne, aucun...ne, pas un(e) ...ne
Restrictive negation	ne...que
Infinitive negation	ne pas sortir
Negative imperative with object pronouns	Ne me le donne pas!
Negative reflexive imperative	Ne te lève pas!

Prepositions	Examples
After adjectives	content de
à, de and par (following associated verbs) + infinitive (see vocabulary list)	Il a décidé d'aller en France

Some examples of verbs followed by prepositions:

Accepter de	Etre en train de	Penser à
Arrêter de	Etre obligé de	Recommencer à
Cesser de	Offrir de	Servir à
Choisir de	Permettre de	
Conseiller de	Promettre de	
Empêcher de	S'agir de	

Double prepositions where appropriate	je conseille à Jean de voir un médecin
Après + infinitive form of avoir/être + past participle	Après avoir fait... Après être venu(e)

Pronouns	Examples
Demonstrative pronouns	celui, celui-ci, celui-là
Order of direct and indirect pronouns Emphatic pronouns with même(s)	je le lui donne moi-même, elles-mêmes
Interrogative	qui, que, lequel, laquelle Qu'est-ce qui? Qu'est-ce que? Qui est-ce qui? Qui est-ce que?
Imperative with object pronouns	Donne-le moi!
Interrogative following preposition	qui, quoi (avec qui...?; avec quoi...?)
Preceding direct object agreement	je les ai mangé (e) s La jupe que j'ai achetée
Relative pronouns où (in relative clauses of place and time)	dont, qui, que, la boîte où j'ai mis mes clés
Verbs	Examples
Conditional tense	S'il gagnait au Loto, il ferait le tour du monde
Future simple tense	Nous partirons demain
Past historic tense (for recognition only) (common forms occurring in narrative and literary texts)	il vécut... il fut
Pluperfect tense	il avait voulu...; il était venu...
Imperfect use of venir de	Je venais de faire la vaisselle
Imperfect use of depuis	Je m'intéressais aux langues depuis quelques années
Present participle used as an adjective	Une langue vivante
Present participle used with en	en parlant