

AQA GCSE French	
THEME 1: IDENTITY AND CULTURE	
<u>Topic 1: Me, my family and friends</u>	
Relationships with family and friends	
Marriage/partnership	
<u>Topic 2: Technology in everyday life</u>	
Social media	
Mobile technology	
<u>Topic 3: Free-time activities</u>	
Music	
Cinema and TV	
Food and eating out	
Sport	
<u>Topic 4: Customs and festivals in French-speaking countries/communities</u>	
THEME 2: LOCAL, NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL AND GLOBAL AREAS OF INTEREST	
<u>Topic 1: Home, town, neighbourhood and region</u>	
<u>Topic 2: Social issues</u>	
Charity/voluntary work	
Healthy/unhealthy living	
<u>Topic 3: Global issues</u>	
The environment	
Poverty/homelessness	
<u>Topic 4: Travel and tourism</u>	
THEME 3: CURRENT AND FUTURE STUDY AND EMPLOYMENT	
<u>Topic 1: My studies</u>	
<u>Topic 2: Life at school/college</u>	
<u>Topic 3: Education post-16</u>	
<u>Topic 4: Jobs, career choices and ambitions</u>	

AQA GCSE French Grammar	
FOUNDATION TIER	
Nouns	
● gender	
● singular and plural forms.	
Articles	
● definite, indefinite and partitive, including use of de after negatives.	
Adjectives	
● agreement	
● position	
● comparative and superlative regular and meilleur	
● demonstrative (ce, cet, cette, ces)	
● indefinite (chaque, quelque)	
● possessive	
● interrogative (quel, quelle).	
Adverbs	
● comparative and superlative	
● regular	
● interrogative (comment, quand)	
● adverbs of time and place (aujourd’hui, demain, ici, là-bas)	
● common adverbial phrases.	
Quantifiers/intensifiers	
● très, assez, beaucoup, peu, trop.	
Pronouns	
● personal all subjects, including on	
● reflexive	
● relative qui	
● relative que (R)	
● object direct (R) and indirect (R)	
● position and order of object pronouns (R)	
● disjunctive/emphatic	
● demonstrative (ça, cela)	
● indefinite (quelqu’un)	
● interrogative (qui, que)	
● use of y, en (R)	
Verbs	
● regular and irregular verbs, including reflexive verbs	
● all persons of the verb, singular and plural	
● negative forms	
● interrogative forms	
● modes of address tu, vous	
● impersonal verbs (il faut)	
● verbs followed by an infinitive, with or without a preposition	
Tenses	
● present	
● perfect	
● imperfect avoir, être and faire	
● other common verbs in the imperfect tense (R)	
● immediate future	
● future (R)	
● conditional vouloir and aimer	
● pluperfect (R)	
● passive voice present tense (R)	
● imperative	

● present participle (R)	
Prepositions	
● common prepositions, e.g. à, au, à l', à la, aux de, du, de l', de la, des après avant etc	
● common compound prepositions, e.g. à côté de près de en face de, à cause de au lieu de.	
Conjunctions	
● common coordinating conjunctions, e.g. car donc ensuite et mais ou ou bien puis	
● common subordinating conjunctions, e.g. comme lorsque parce que puisque quand que si.	
Number, quantity, dates and time	
● including use of depuis with present tense	
HIGHER	
Adjectives	
● comparative and superlative, including meilleur, pire.	
Adverbs	
● comparative and superlative, including mieux, le mieux.	
Pronouns	
● use of y, en	
● relative que	
● relative dont (R)	
● object direct and indirect	
● position and order of object pronouns	
● demonstrative (celui) (R)	
● possessive (le mien) (R).	
Verbs	
Tenses	
● future	
● imperfect	
● conditional	
● pluperfect	
● passive voice future, imperfect and perfect tenses (R)	
● perfect infinitive	
● present participle, including use after en	
● subjunctive mood present, in commonly used expressions (R).	
Time	
● including use of depuis with imperfect tense.	