

Le Grand Concours

Specifications per Level

* **FLES** - Guideline for teachers, we list below the subject areas often touched on.

weather & seasons

school & classroom

food & table

clothes (je porte)

time & calendar

numbers

negatives

town & stores

culture - daily life, holidays

locutions of position (dans, sur, devant, etc.)

house, rooms, furniture

body & avoir mal à

family members

simple descriptive adjectives

action verbs & aural distinction of il/elle

transportation & directions

animals

personal information (name, age, etc.)

** LEVELS 01 - 2

Level	Vocabulary	Grammar	Cultural Sensitivity
01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Greetings and introductions, including asking name and age · Common French names · Family members, immediate family · Physical description and personality characteristics · Weather: <i>il fait beau, mauvais, il fait du vent, il fait chaud, froid</i> · Numbers up to 100 · Days, months, calendar · Expressions of time, such as <i>mois, semaine, année, journée, demain</i> · Expressions de quantité, <i>beaucoup + de, + d'</i> · How to tell time · Adverbs of time such as <i>souvent, toujours, quelquefois, maintenant</i> · Classroom furniture · Common prepositions of location: <i>dans, sur, sous devant, derrière, avec, chez, pour, après, avant</i> · Colors and common clothing · Common foods · Leisure activities <i>j'aime faire du ski, j'adore le tennis</i> · Countries bordering France, adjectives of nationality, languages · Question words: <i>Qu'est-ce que, qu'est-ce qui, comment, combien, pourquoi, où</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Elision · Articles, definite, indefinite, (partitive in reading and listening only), contractions · Regular plural of nouns · Form of common adjectives, <i>blond, blonde</i> · How to make questions and negations. Use of <i>est-ce que</i> for questions · Possessive adjectives <i>mon, ton, ma, ta</i> only · Demonstrative adjectives <i>ce, cette, ces</i> · Possession with <i>de</i> · Subject pronouns <i>je, tu, il</i>, etc. Limited use of <i>moi, toi</i> · Regular verbs in -er at present, few regular common -ir verbs such as <i>finir, choisir</i> · -er verbs at imperative— <i>mange! mangez!</i> · <i>Il y a vs il est, voilà, voici</i> · Four irregular verbs: <i>être, avoir, faire, aller</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>Vous</i> vs <i>tu</i> · Proper greetings, <i>Monsieur</i> vs. first name · Eating customs in France vs. U.S.

1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Class schedule, subjects and school supplies · Rooms of the house, basic furniture · Basic body parts · Cities, places, activities and transportation · Shopping, restaurants and common food, simple restaurant menu · Prepositions of location <i>à côté de, près de, loin de, en face de, entre</i>, etc. · Expressions such as: <i>Combien coûte, j'ai besoin de, c'est cher, c'est bon marché, je veux, tu veux, je voudrais, tu voudrais.</i> · Leisure time activities <i>jouer à, faire de</i> · Name of cognate-based professions · Expressions of time: <i>le mois prochain, l'année prochaine</i> · Expressions with <i>avoir</i> -- <i>avoir tort, avoir raison, avoir soif, avoir faim, avoir besoin de</i>, etc. · Simple expressions with <i>faire</i> : <i>faire la vaisselle, faire des maths, faire du ski</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Near future <i>aller + infinitive</i> · <i>J'ai chaud vs. il fait chaud</i> · Interrogative <i>quel, quelle, quels, quelle de, négatif de un, du, des...</i> · <i>Il ya versus C'est.....</i> · Opposition of «<i>j'aime le...je mange du...</i> » 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Eating customs in France vs. U.S. · School schedule in France vs. U.S.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Daily routine · Rooms of the house and chores · Food, typical French meal · Expanded body parts · School related activities, such as la fanfare, la chorale · Health, fitness and expressions such as <i>j'ai mal à, tu as l'air malade, ça va bien?</i> · Shopping for special events, such as birthdays and proms · Travel plans and activities · Giving and asking directions · Expressions with <i>avoir</i> such as <i>avoir envie de, avoir le temps de, avoir peur de, avoir de la chance, etc.</i> · Expressions with <i>être</i> such as: <i>être en train de, être en forme, être de Toulouse, c'est à moi</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Add all common regular <i>-ir</i> and <i>-re</i> verbs · Add to the four irregular verbs <i>avoir, être, aller, faire</i>. Eight additional irregulars: <i>mettre, prendre, dormir, sortir, partir, vouloir, pouvoir, savoir</i> · Regular <i>-er, -ir</i> and <i>-re</i> verbs at <i>passé composé</i>, along with <i>passé composé</i> of the above mentioned irregular verbs <i>avoir, être, aller, faire, mettre, prendre, dormir, sortir, partir</i>. Common « <i>être</i> » verbs vs. « <i>avoir</i> » · Pronominal verbs only at present · Imperfect might be used in listening comprehension and reading selections, but not tested as a grammar item · Agreement and position of all adjectives · Comparatives and superlatives of regular adjectives and adverbs <i>plus.que, moins. que</i> · Interrogative pronouns: <i>qui, qui est-ce qui, que, qu'est-ce que, quoi</i> · Object pronouns with verbs at present tense, use of one pronoun only – <i>le, lui, y, en., etc...</i> · Use of prepositions with geographical names <i>à, en, au, aux</i> · Simple negations <i>rien, jamais, personne, plus finissons</i> · All regular imperatives, including <i>mangeons, finissons</i> · All possessive adjectives, <i>notre...., leur.....</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · House construction, size, rooms · Differences in daily life, energy conservation, extracurricular activities · Health care · School life · The many facets of Francophone lifestyles