



2021 Topic Outline for the SMR French Placement Test

Communicative expectations

- Greeting people and saying goodbye
- Introductions
 - (introducing oneself and someone else – responding to the introduction)
- Asking how someone is doing and telling how you are doing
- Asking someone's name and giving yours
- Asking someone's age and giving yours
- Asking someone's nationality and telling where you're coming from
- Asking for someone's contact information and giving yours
- Asking others what they need and telling what you need
- Describing a third party (name, age, nationality, basic physical traits)
- Expressing likes, dislikes and preferences
 - Telling how much you like/dislike something
 - Inquiring about others' likes, dislikes and preferences
- Expressing desires (*vouloir*) and needs (*avoir besoin de/d'*)

Culture

- Informal vs. Formal greetings (*tu* vs. *vous*, la bise)
- Registers and titles (*M., Mme, Mlle*)
- The Francophone world
- Geography of France
- *La rentrée*
- French school and education
- Traditional vs. Official time
- Young French people's activities

Vocabulary	Grammar
Greetings and goodbyes Numbers Colors Nationalities : adjectives of nationality and expressions of origin School vocabulary (people, supplies, furniture, subjects)	Subject pronouns : <i>Je nous</i> <i>Tu vous</i> <i>Il/elle/on ils/elles</i> Regular verbs : -ER, -IR, -RE + conjugation of -CER, -GER, -YER verbs in the PRESENT TENSE Irregular verbs : <i>avoir, être, aller</i> - je & tu with <i>devoir, pouvoir, vouloir</i> :

<p>Common prepositions of location (<i>sur, sous, devant, derrière, dans, à gauche de, à droite de</i>)</p> <p>Schedules and calendars (time, days, months, dates)</p> <p>Basic weather expressions</p> <p>Polite expressions such as : <i>s'il te plaît, merci, excusez-moi...</i></p> <p>Useful expressions such as : <i>et moi/et toi/et vous ?, oui/non, et/mais/ou/aussi, parce que</i></p> <p>Contact information : telephone numbers, street addresses and email addresses</p> <p><i>garçon vs. homme vs. monsieur fille vs. dame vs. madame</i></p> <p>Things you like or dislike to do : <i>écouter de la musique, danser, dormir, envoyer des textos, étudier, faire du sport, jouer, regarder la télé, voyager...</i></p>	<p><i>je dois, tu dois, je peux, tu peux, je veux, tu veux</i></p> <p>- expressions with avoir : <i>avoir...ans. avoir faim, avoir soif, avoir chaud, avoir froid</i></p> <p>Negation</p> <p>Definite and indefinite articles</p> <p>Contraction with à : <i>à + le = au à + les = aux</i></p> <p>contraction with de : <i>de + le = du de + les = des</i></p> <p>Substitution of <i>de/d'</i> for <i>un, une, des</i> in negative sentences : <i>J'ai un livre. Je n'ai pas de livre.</i></p> <p>Adjectives : cognates & descriptive</p> <p>Adjective placement (after the noun)</p> <p>Adjective agreement (in gender & number with the noun it describes)</p> <p>Possessive adjectives</p> <p>Adverb position (after the verb it modifies) : <i>Patrick aime bien le cinéma.</i></p> <p>Le before the day of the week to indicate that an event is happening on a regular basis</p> <p>How to express traditional and official time (12-hour clock vs. military time)</p> <p><i>Il y a vs. Il/Elle a</i></p> <p><i>C'est vs. Il/elle est</i></p> <p>Question formation : - questions requiring a yes/no answer</p>
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	- questions requiring more detailed answers – using question words (<i>où, qui, quoi, quand, comment, pourquoi, quel</i>)
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