



## 2022 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
<b>Greetings and goodbyes</b>  <b>Numbers</b>  <b>Colors</b>  <b>Nationalities</b> : adjectives of nationality and expressions of origin  <b>School vocabulary</b> (people, supplies, furniture, subjects)	<b>Subject pronouns :</b> <i>Je nous</i> <i>Tu vous</i> <i>Il/elle/on ils/elles</i>  <b>Regular verbs :</b> -ER, -IR, -RE + conjugation of -CER, -GER, -YER verbs in the <b>PRESENT TENSE</b>  <b>Irregular verbs :</b> <i>avoir, être, aller</i>  <b>- je &amp; tu with <i>devoir, pouvoir, vouloir</i> :</b>

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

	- questions requiring more detailed answers – using question words ( <i>où, qui, quoi, quand, comment, pourquoi, quel</i> )
--	---