



# WJEC Eduqas Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9-1) in French

For teaching from 2024  
For award from 2026

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# GCSE FRENCH

## SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT

### Component 1: Speaking

Oral test (NEA): 7–9 minutes (foundation tier)  
10–12 minutes (higher tier)

Preparation time: 15 minutes (both tiers)

25% of qualification

50 marks

#### Three tasks:

- read aloud a short written text and take part in a short conversation relating to the text
- one role play
- photo card and unprepared conversation.

**Learners are not permitted to use a dictionary in any part of the assessment.**

### Component 2: Listening

Written examination: 35 minutes (foundation tier)  
45 minutes (higher tier)

25% of qualification

50 marks

- listening comprehension tasks with non-verbal and written responses
- dictation of short spoken extracts.

**Learners are not permitted to use a dictionary in any part of the assessment.**

### Component 3: Reading

Written examination: 40 minutes (foundation tier)  
50 minutes (higher tier)

25% of qualification

50 marks

- reading comprehension tasks including inference
- translation from French into English.

**Learners are not permitted to use a dictionary in any part of the assessment.**

### Component 4: Writing

Written examination: 1 hour 10 minutes (foundation tier)  
1 hour 15 minutes (higher tier)

25% of qualification

50 marks

- writing tasks in response to simple and familiar stimuli
- translation from English into French.

**Learners are not permitted to use a dictionary in any part of the assessment.**

This linear qualification will be available in May/June each year. It will be awarded for the first time in summer 2026.

Learners entered for this qualification must sit all components at either foundation or higher tier in the same examination series.

**Qualification Number: xxxxxx**

# GCSE FRENCH

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Aims and objectives

WJEC Eduqas GCSE in French provides a coherent, satisfying and worthwhile course of study. It encourages learners to develop confidence in and a positive attitude towards French, and to recognise the importance of languages. It ensures progression from key stage 3 national curriculum requirements and provides a linguistic and cultural foundation for learners who go on to study languages at a higher level post-16.

Learning French offers many opportunities to learners, opening up the world and offering a fresh perspective of the culture, history and people of France and French-speaking communities. This specification aims to provide learners with the chance to explore the structure, vocabulary and grammar of French in a way that appeals to their interests without being constrained by limiting language learning to prescribed themes.

Learning a wide vocabulary ensures that learners can apply their knowledge and understanding to different contexts with confidence. Vocabulary is recognised as the main driver of language learning and becoming an independent user. This specification allows teachers to deliver the core vocabulary through their own engaging and motivating themes and topics, using language in a natural and reoccurring way, embedding proficiency as part of a spiral curriculum.

This specification focuses largely, but not exclusively, on the most commonly occurring vocabulary in the French language. The vocabulary and grammatical requirements for each tier are set out in the appendices of the specification.

WJEC Eduqas GCSE in French will enable learners to:

- develop their ability and ambition to communicate independently in speech and writing with speakers of French for authentic purposes and about subjects which are meaningful and interesting to them
- build their confidence and broaden their horizons, enabling them to step beyond familiar cultural boundaries and develop new ways of seeing the world, and better understand relationships between French and the English language
- become familiar with aspects of the contexts and cultures of the countries and communities where French is spoken through five broad themes.

## 1.2 Prior learning and progression

There are no previous learning requirements for this specification. Any requirements set for entry to a course based on this specification are at the school/college's discretion.

This specification builds on the foundations of grammar, vocabulary and linguistic competence envisaged by the national curriculum programmes of study for key stages 2 and 3. Because no vocabulary is specified for KS2 or KS3, the vocabulary list proposed for GCSE is comprehensive and makes no assumptions about vocabulary previously taught.

The specification provides a suitable foundation for the study of French at either AS or A level. In addition, the specification provides a coherent, satisfying and worthwhile course of study for learners who do not progress to further study in this subject.

## 1.3 Equality and fair access

This specification may be followed by any learner, irrespective of gender, ethnic, religious or cultural background. It has been designed to avoid, where possible, features that could, without justification, make it more difficult for a learner to achieve because they have a particular protected characteristic.

The protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

The specification has been discussed with groups who represent the interests of a diverse range of learners, and the specification will be kept under review.

Reasonable adjustments are made for certain learners in order to enable them to access the assessments (for example candidates are allowed access to a Sign Language Interpreter, using British Sign Language). Information on reasonable adjustments is found in the following document from the Joint Council for Qualifications (JCQ): *Access Arrangements, Reasonable Adjustments and Special Consideration: General and Vocational Qualifications*.

This document is available on the JCQ website ([www.jcq.org.uk](http://www.jcq.org.uk)). As a consequence of provision for reasonable adjustments, very few learners will have a complete barrier to any part of the assessment.

## 2 SUBJECT CONTENT

The qualification is made up of four components:

- Component 1 is a spoken non-examination assessment (NEA)
- Component 2 is a listening examination
- Component 3 is a reading examination
- Component 4 is a writing examination

The specification covers the [subject content](#) for GCSE French set out by the Department for Education.

Learners will need to:

- learn and use the grammar specified in Appendix A to understand and produce meaning in written and oral modalities required for the level at which they are studying (foundation or higher tier)
- learn and use the range of vocabulary specified in Appendix B for the level at which they are studying (foundation or higher tier)
- learn and apply the principles by which spelling represents sounds in standard or widely used forms of French, and use clear and comprehensible pronunciation when speaking the language.

Learners should be able to use French both receptively and productively, for a range of audiences and purposes, in different genres and in formal and informal contexts which are relevant to their current and future needs and interests, having regard to the likely experiences of a wide social range. They should be able to recall and use language in different situations and be able to move fluently between French and English.

Learners should be able to:

- understand written texts in French. Texts will predominantly focus on the specified vocabulary and grammar for each tier
- understand spoken extracts comprising the defined vocabulary and grammar for each tier, which are delivered at a moderate pace
- undertake dictation of short spoken extracts (including some vocabulary from outside the vocabulary list) and spell accurately
- write French in a lexically and grammatically accurate way in response to simple and familiar stimuli
- translate in writing short sentences or texts, from French to English and vice versa, using a range of the vocabulary and grammar specified for each tier. In this context, translation means an appropriate and sufficient rendering of the meaning of the original language
- infer, by using knowledge of the vocabulary and grammar specified for each tier, plausible meanings of single words from outside the vocabulary list when they are embedded in the context of written sentences
- speak using clear and comprehensible language to:
  - i. read aloud a short written text and undertake a short unprepared conversation relating to the text
  - ii. undertake a role play, including asking and answering questions, simulating a context such as a social conversation
  - iii. talk about a series of connected photographs and extend this conversation into a short unprepared interaction.

For spoken and written production, the expected language will be from the specified content (vocabulary, grammar and sounds) for each tier, with equal credit given for language used that is beyond the defined content but that fulfils the task requirements.

Learners will need to know 1,200 lexical items for foundation tier, and a further 500 lexical items for higher tier (that is 1,700 in total for higher tier). Learners will also be required to know words which can be regularly inflected and – for reading only – regularly derived from listed lexical items using the grammar specified in appendix A.

In addition to the 1,200 and 1,700 items, the vocabulary lists contain:

- 30 short phrases that are multi-word phrases in French, consisting of no more than five identifiable words (for example, 'il y a' for 'there is/are'; 'être en train de' for 'to be in the process of')
- 20 items referring to relevant geographical or cultural places/events, including the names of countries.

Most of the vocabulary defined in this specification is informed by the frequency of occurrence in French. Whilst there is no intention to constrain teaching and learning by prescribing themes, we recognise a thematic approach can be helpful in the classroom. The following five broad themes are therefore used to categorise nouns in the vocabulary list<sup>1</sup>; topics are provided as examples of what each theme could include:

- **Identity:** for example, personal attributes, cultural background, languages spoken and learning, national, racial, gender stereotypes, family, friends, relationships
- **Everyday life:** for example, education, school life, routines, activities, sport, being healthy/unhealthy, entertainment, social media
- **My future:** for example, future plans (work, education, aspirations), role models
- **Exploring:** for example, places and people, travel (including geography) customs and traditions, festivals, famous lives, historical stories
- **Global matters:** for example, the natural world, environment/climate change, attitudes, inequalities, poverty, prejudice, war/peace, citizenship.

Interactive guidance is available allocating nouns from the vocabulary list to one or more broad themes. This is for guidance only. The selection is based on which theme the nouns most correspond with; however they are **not** limited to those themes, as language is flexible and will often overlap different contexts. This interactive guidance can be found on the Eduqas GCSE French webpage at (link to follow).

The themes will not be specifically identified in texts selected for assessment.

<sup>1</sup> The categorisation is shown in a spreadsheet available at (link to follow).  
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## 2.1 Component 1

### Component 1: Speaking

Oral test (NEA): 7–9 minutes (foundation tier)  
10–12 minutes (higher tier)

Preparation time: 15 minutes (both tiers)

25% of qualification

50 marks

This component requires learners to speak using clear and comprehensible language to:

- read aloud a short written text and take part in a short unprepared conversation relating to the text
- take part in one role play, including asking and answering questions, simulating a context such as a social conversation
- talk about two photographs and take part in a short unprepared conversation.

See Section 3.2 for detailed information on arrangements for conducting the speaking non-examination assessment.

**Learners are not permitted to use a dictionary in any part of the assessment.**

#### Task 1 – Read aloud and unprepared conversation

(14 marks)

Learners will read aloud a short written text.

Learners will be assessed on their knowledge of sound-symbol correspondence and the quality of their pronunciation in the read aloud section. (10 marks)

Following the read aloud task, learners will take part in an unprepared conversation with a teacher-examiner. Learners will be asked two unseen questions at both tiers. The questions will be asked in French and learners will respond in French. (4 marks)

Learners will be assessed on their responses in French to the questions in the unprepared conversation.

#### Task 2 – Role play

(10 marks)

Learners will take part in a role play with a teacher-examiner. Each assessment will provide a scenario for the role play and will require learners to formulate responses and questions for that scenario. The learner will begin the role play and will subsequently need to listen to the teacher's prompts and questions to respond accordingly.

Learners will be assessed on their responses in French to:

- spoken prompts and questions in French

**Task 3 Discussion based on connected photographs****(26 marks)**

Learners will be given two photographs based on a topic. Learners will be required to talk about each photograph in French and will then be asked unseen questions by the teacher-examiner in French. There are two questions for foundation tier and three questions for higher tier. Following the compulsory questions, learners will continue the conversation on the overall theme of the card. The conversation will give learners an opportunity to develop ideas with extended responses.

Learners will be assessed on their:

- responses in French to **the visual stimulus**
- ability to develop ideas and extend responses, and use different time frames
- knowledge and accurate application of grammar in spoken French
- knowledge and accurate application of a range of vocabulary in spoken French.

## 2.2 Component 2

### Component 2: Listening

Written examination: 35 minutes (foundation tier)  
45 minutes (higher tier)

25% of qualification

50 marks

This component requires learners to:

- respond in English to different types of spoken French, which may include monologues, conversations, discussions, interviews, announcements and messages
- undertake dictation of short spoken extracts in French (including some vocabulary from outside the vocabulary list).

**Learners are not permitted to use a dictionary in any part of the assessment.**

### Listening comprehension

(40 marks)

Learners will respond to a range of questions in English. Question types may include, but not be limited to: multiple choice with non-verbal and written responses; gap-fill one-word answers; selecting correct/false statements; and short answer responses.

The spoken extracts will increase in complexity as learners progress through the paper.

Learners will be assessed on their understanding of spoken French through responses in English.

### Dictation

(10 marks)

Learners will undertake dictation of a short spoken extract in French (including two words from outside the vocabulary list at foundation tier and three words from outside the vocabulary list at higher tier).

Learners will be assessed on their knowledge and accurate application of:

- grammar in written French
- vocabulary, including demonstration of knowledge of sound-symbol correspondence in written French.

## 2.3 Component 3

### Component 3: Reading

Written examination: 40 minutes (foundation tier)  
50 minutes (higher tier)

25% of qualification

50 marks

This component requires learners to:

- understand written texts in French
- infer, by using knowledge of the vocabulary and grammar specified for each tier, plausible meanings of single words from outside the vocabulary list
- translate in writing short sentences, from French to English

**Learners are not permitted to use a dictionary in any part of the assessment.**

### Reading comprehension

(40 marks)

For **comprehension** questions, learners will be given a series of texts in French and will respond in English to a range of questions in English. Question types may include, but not be limited to: multiple-choice; gap-fill with a letter, number or word; match-up; single word/short answers.

The texts will increase in complexity as learners progress through the paper.

For both foundation and higher tiers, all proper nouns (such as cities or countries) that are not on the vocabulary list and are not deemed to be easily understood, will be glossed or explained in an adjacent note. Up to 2% of words of any given text can be comprised of cognates<sup>2</sup>, which are not included in the vocabulary list.

There are **nine comprehension** questions at foundation tier and **eight comprehension** questions at higher tier including **three** overlap questions. Questions 7, 8, and 9 in the foundation tier paper appear as questions 1, 2 and 3 in the higher tier paper.

All higher tier texts and texts for questions 7, 8 and 9 in foundation tier may include a small number of words outside the vocabulary list. English meanings of such words will be glossed.

Learners should be able to infer, by using knowledge of the vocabulary and grammar specified for each tier, plausible meanings of single words from outside the vocabulary list. These words will appear in bold.

**Inference will be assessed in two questions in foundation tier, and three questions in higher tier.**

### Translation

(10 marks)

Translation into English will use a range of the vocabulary and grammar specified for each tier. Translation in this context means an appropriate and sufficient rendering of the meaning of the original language.

Learners will be assessed on their understanding of written French through responses in English.

<sup>2</sup> Cognates are words in which the substantial majority of letters are the same in English and the assessed language; they have the same meaning in both languages and any difference in spelling should not impede understanding for students entered for GCSE MFL (French, German, Spanish) qualifications.

## 2.4 Component 4

### Component 4: Writing

Written examination: 1 hour 10 minutes (foundation tier)  
1 hour 15 minutes (higher tier)

25% of qualification

50 marks

This component requires learners to:

- write French in a lexically and grammatically accurate way in response to simple and familiar stimuli
- translate in writing short sentences, from English to French.

**Learners are not permitted to use a dictionary in any part of the assessment.**

### Written tasks

(40 marks)

Learners will write meaningful texts in French in a lexically and grammatically accurate way in response to written stimuli in English.

Learners will be assessed on their:

- responses in French to English written prompts
- knowledge and accurate application of grammar in written French
- knowledge and accurate application of vocabulary in written French.

### Translation

(10 marks)

Learners will translate in writing short sentences from English into French using a range of the vocabulary and grammar specified for each tier. In this context, translation means an appropriate and sufficient rendering of the meaning of the original language.

Learners will be assessed on their knowledge and accurate application of:

- grammar in written French
- vocabulary in written French.

## 3 ASSESSMENT

### 3.1 Assessment objectives and weightings

Below are the assessment objectives for this specification. Learners must demonstrate their ability to:

#### **AO1**

Understand and respond to spoken language in speaking and in writing

#### **AO2**

Understand and respond to written language in speaking and in writing

#### **AO3**

Demonstrate knowledge and accurate application of the grammar and vocabulary prescribed in the specification.

The table below shows the weighting of each assessment objective for each component and for the qualification as a whole.

	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>AO3</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Component 1</b>	13%	3%	9%	25%
<b>Component 2</b>	22%	-	3%	25%
<b>Component 3</b>	-	25%	-	25%
<b>Component 4</b>	-	17%	8%	25%
<b>Overall weighting</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 3.2 Arrangements for non-examination assessment

**Non-examination assessment of speaking accounts for 25% of this GCSE. The following are general guidelines for the conduct of the assessment of Component 1: Speaking. Assessments must be conducted under controlled conditions as outlined below, and in accordance with regulatory requirements.**

### Task setting

Learners are not permitted to use dictionaries in any part of the assessment, or any other reference materials excluding the learner's own notes made during the preparation time.

Tasks will be set by WJEC Eduqas. The assessment will be carried out by teacher-examiners at the centre, audio recorded and marked by external examiners.

The assessment will consist of three tasks: a short read-aloud text, one role play, and one discussion based on connected photographs.

The three tasks will be printed onto three separate cards and will be clearly labelled:

Card A – read aloud

Card B – role play

Card C – connected photographs

There will be a total of six sets of cards per series.

There will be a teacher-examiner booklet that will provide instructions and guidance as to how to conduct the assessment, and WJEC Eduqas will provide detail as to the cards to be allocated to each learner. Centres are required to ensure that each candidate uses the correct allocated card.

The cards for candidates, along with instructions for the teacher-examiner, will be sent to the examinations officer at the centre in a secure pack.

### Task taking

**The speaking assessments will take place during a five-week period between April and May, specified annually by WJEC Eduqas. Centres may open the packs up to three working days in advance of the first timetabled assessment.**

The assessment for foundation tier candidates will last 7–9 minutes and 10–12 minutes for higher tier candidates. Two rooms will be needed: an assessment room and a preparation room, situated in a quiet location. Both rooms must be set up to meet the required conditions for an external examination. Please refer to the JCQ documentation *Instructions for conducting examinations*. The preparation room must be supervised by an exam invigilator who is not a subject specialist. More than one candidate can be supervised at a time. The centre must ensure that each candidate has 15 minutes of uninterrupted preparation time. There is no requirement for a holding room for the other candidates before the formal preparation time or after the assessment. However, centres must be mindful to limit opportunities for collusion in the setting of their assessment schedules. Centres will need to keep a record of the schedule, including dates, on which the assessments are conducted. There will be an authentication form for the centre and the candidates to sign and declare that assessments have been conducted according to the requirements. This must be submitted to WJEC Eduqas with the audio recordings. There is flexibility to schedule the assessments in any way that is appropriate for the centre.

On the day(s) when the assessment is conducted, each candidate will have 15 minutes' supervised preparation time. The candidate will be given their pre-allocated set of cards and can use the time to prepare the tasks. Candidates should practise all tasks sub-vocally during preparation time. The supervisor must ensure that during the preparation time the candidate does not have access to additional reference materials and that the preparation timings are adhered to.

The candidate may, if they wish to, make notes on a single side of A4 paper during the preparation time, and may refer to these notes during the assessment. The notes will then be handed to the teacher at the end of the assessment and retained by the centre until the end of the Reviews of Marking period. The candidate should not write on the task cards. At the end of the assessment, the task cards must also be handed to the teacher.

### Format of the assessment

		Approximate timings	
		Foundation tier	Higher tier
1.a	Read aloud a short written text	up to 1 minute	up to 1 minute
1.b	Short unprepared conversation	1–1.5 minutes	2–2.5 minutes
2.	Role play	1–1.5 minutes	2–2.5 minutes
3.	Connected photographs discussion	4–5 minutes	5–6 minutes
	All tasks	7–9 minutes in total	10–12 minutes in total

The timings for each task as indicated in the table above are for guidance; however, teachers must adhere to the overall timings of 7–9 minutes (foundation tier) and 10–12 minutes (higher tier).

Teacher-examiners' questions for the read aloud tasks, prompts for the role plays, and questions for the connected photographs discussion and guidance on questioning will be provided in the teacher-examiner booklet which will be sent to the examinations officer at the centre in a secure pack. **Teachers are advised to familiarise themselves with the materials in advance of the assessments, up to three working days prior to the start of the first timetabled assessment.**

#### Read aloud task

The candidate will read aloud the text on Card A. The teacher-examiner will then ask unseen questions relating to the text.

#### Role play

The role plays contain five interactions.

#### Connected photograph discussion

Candidates will be given a series of connected photographs with short descriptions provided in English. Learners will be required to talk about the connected photographs in French and will then be asked unseen questions by the teacher-examiner in French. Teacher-examiners will then continue with questions on the broad theme specified on each card.

## 4 TECHNICAL INFORMATION

### 4.1 Making entries

This is a linear qualification in which all assessments must be taken at the end of the course. Candidates entered for this qualification must sit all components at either foundation or higher tier in the same examination series. Assessment opportunities will be available in May/June each year, until the end of the life of this specification. Summer 2026 will be the first assessment opportunity.

A qualification may be taken more than once. Candidates must resit all examination components in the same series.

Marks for Component 1 (NEA) may be carried forward for the life of the specification. If a candidate resits Component 1 (rather than carrying forward the previous NEA mark), it is the new mark that will count towards the overall grade, even if it is lower than a previous attempt. If a candidate wants to carry forward a mark for Component 1 in this specification they must be re-entered for the qualification at the same tier.

Where a candidate has certificated on two or more previous occasions, the most recent NEA mark is carried forward, regardless of whether that mark is higher or lower (unless that mark is absent).

The entry codes appear below.

WJEC Eduqas GCSE French (foundation tier):	xxxx
WJEC Eduqas GCSE French (higher tier):	xxxx

The current edition of our *Entry Procedures and Coding Information* gives up-to-date entry procedures.

### 4.2 Grading, awarding and reporting

GCSE qualifications are reported on a nine-point scale from 1 to 9, where 9 is the highest grade. Results not attaining the minimum standard for the award will be reported as U (unclassified).

A candidate who takes higher tier assessments will be awarded a grade within a range of 4 to 9, or be unclassified. However, if the mark achieved by such a candidate is a small number of marks below the 4/3 grade boundary, the candidate may be awarded a grade 3.

A candidate who takes foundation tier assessments will be awarded a grade within a range of 1 to 5, or be unclassified.

### 4.3 Tiering

This GCSE qualification in French offers assessment at foundation and higher tier. Each learner must take assessments in either the foundation tier or the higher tier only. Mixed-tier entry is not permitted.

# APPENDIX A

## French grammar and sound-symbol correspondences (foundation and higher tier)

The grammar requirements are set out under the headings foundation tier and higher tier below. The grammar requirements for higher tier include everything specified for foundation tier.

### Foundation tier

#### Noun phrases

**Formation of feminine person nouns** (highly frequent irregulars are listed in the vocabulary list as separate items, for example, *chef, cheffe; héros, héroïne; Juif, Juive*)

- Add -e
- No change (article changes only)
- -eur → -rice and / or -euse depending on which relevant base words (masculine forms) are included in the vocabulary list
- -en → -nne

**Formation of plural nouns** (highly frequent irregulars are listed in the vocabulary list as separate items, for example, *madame, mesdames, monsieur, messieurs, œil, yeux*)

- Add -s to most nouns
- Add -x to masculine nouns ending in -(e)au and -eu
- No change for nouns ending in -s, -x

**Infinitive used as a noun** that is, as equivalent of -ing (gerund) in English.

#### Determiners: Articles

Agreement of articles with noun for gender and number (*le, la, les; un, une, des*).

Contraction of definite article (*le/la → l'*) before singular nouns that start with a vowel or *h muet*.

Functions of definite and indefinite articles, including where their use or omission differs from English (for example, *La santé est importante; le mercredi*).

Use of definite article before an adjective to form a noun, including uninflected adjectives for languages and addition of a capital letter where the resulting noun is a nationality (for example, *seul → le seul; anglais → l'anglais, anglaise → l'Anglaise*).

Partitive articles when distinguishing between parts and wholes; after *jouer* with musical instruments; after *faire* with sports.

Use of *de* (and omission of article) before nouns following a verb in negative and after expressions of quantity.

Contraction of *de* to *d'* before a word beginning with a vowel.

#### Other determiners

Demonstrative adjectives (*ce, cet, cette, ces*).

Possessive adjectives (*mon, ma, mes, ton, ta, tes, son, sa, ses, notre, nos, votre, vos, leur, leurs*).

Interrogative adjectives (*quel, quelle, quels, quelles*).

Agreement patterns for indefinite adjectives (*chaque, plusieurs, même(s), autre(s), tout(e)(s), tous, quelque(s)*).

## Pronouns

Subject pronouns (*je, tu, il, elle, on, nous, vous* (as singular and plural formal 'you'), *ils* and *elles*) are listed in the vocabulary list. Their grammar (agreement, position) is laid out here.

Preverbal position of singular direct object pronouns (*me, te, vous, le, la*) (not juxtaposed with indirect object pronouns).

Preverbal position of singular indirect object pronouns (*me, te, vous, lui*) (not juxtaposed with direct object pronouns).

Preverbal position of singular reflexive pronouns (*me, te, se*).

Contraction of pronouns (*me* → *m'*, *te* → *t'*, *le/la* → *l'*, *se* → *s'*) before a vowel or *h muet*.

Use of emphatic pronouns *moi* and *toi* after prepositions (the pronouns and relevant individual prepositions are listed separately in the vocabulary list).

Use of relative pronoun *qui* in subject relative clauses.

## Verb phrases

Verbs and verb forms that do not fit into the grammar detailed here are still listed in the vocabulary list.

## Negation

Syntax of verbal negation with *ne...pas*, *ne...jamais*, *ne...rien* (as equivalent of 'not verb anything' and 'verb nothing'), and *ne...personne* (as equivalent of 'not verb anyone/body' and 'verb nobody').

## Interrogatives

Interrogatives expressed through:

- intonation with SV word order, including when followed by a *wh*-word (*qui, quand, quoi, pourquoi, comment, combien, où*)
- *wh*-word (*qu', quand, pourquoi, comment, combien, où*) followed by *est-ce que* followed by SV word order
- *wh*-word (*que/qu', quand, pourquoi, comment, combien, où*) followed by VS word order.

## Inflectional morphology

Specific irregular inflected forms (for example, *faites, vont*), as a minimum those specified below, are listed in the vocabulary list.

Some verbs change the spelling in their stems (for example, accents change (*mener, je mène*); consonants are doubled (*jeter, je jette*), softened (*manger, nous mangeons; commencer, nous commençons*) or dropped (*mettre, je mets*). Such spelling changes will **not** be credit-bearing.

## **Regular\* and four very high frequency irregular\*\* patterns in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> persons in singular and plural for:**

\*-er verbs (for example, *parler*); clusters of high frequency -ir verbs that all pattern following one of these four 'anchor' verbs: *choisir, partir, venir, ouvrir*; clusters of high frequency -re verbs that all pattern following one of these three 'anchor' verbs: *entendre, prendre, traduire*.

\*\**aller, avoir, être, faire*

(including use of *avoir* + noun where the English equivalent is 'BE + adjective' for example, + *froid*, + *chaud*, + *an(s)*, + *faim*, + *soif*, + *peur*).

- Present indicative, as equivalent of the English simple (I walk) and ongoing (I am walking) functions, and (with time adverbs) for expression of the future as equivalent of the English simple (the holidays start tomorrow) and continuous (I am working this evening)
  - Irregular inflected forms of the four very high frequency irregular verbs (*aller, avoir, être, faire*) are listed in the vocabulary list.

- Perfect tense, as equivalent of the English simple past (I walked, he went) and present perfect (I have walked, he has gone); including past participle formation for *-er* verbs and the seven verb clusters listed above
  - Irregular past participles of three very high frequency irregular verbs (*été, eu, fait*).
- Periphrastic future expression (*aller* + infinitive), as equivalent of the English 'will + verb' and 'BE + going to + verb'
- Imperative (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular and plural only, including *aller* and *faire*; but not *avoir, être*; not reflexive).

**Regular patterns (see \* above) and four very high frequency irregular patterns (see \*\* above) in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> persons in singular only (excluding 'you' formal) for:**

- Imperfect for habitual (only for equivalent of English 'used to + verb') and ongoing (BE + ing) functions
  - Irregular inflected forms of three very high frequency irregular verbs (*avais, avait; étais, était; faisais, faisait*) are listed in the vocabulary list
  - Additional English equivalent functions are listed in the vocabulary list as follows: *étais, était* (to mean 'was, were + adjectival complement'); *avais, avait* (to mean 'had').

**Other irregular inflected forms:**

- Present indicative forms for 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> persons, in singular only, of nine high frequency verbs (*boire, connaître, courir, croire, écrire, recevoir, rire, suivre, voir*). Their present indicative, past participle, imperative forms, and the infinitives are listed in the vocabulary list. Any other irregular present indicative forms, their past participles, imperative forms, and the infinitives are listed in the vocabulary list.

**Impersonal verbs**

- *Il y a* to mean 'there is/are', *il y avait* (to mean 'there was/were/used to be') and *il y aura* (to mean 'there is going to be/are going to be/will be') is listed in the vocabulary list as multi-word phrases
- *Il fait* + adjective (for example, *il fait beau, il fait froid*). Any adjectives that would be used in this construction are listed in the vocabulary list
- *Il* + weather-related expressions (for example, *il neige, il y a du soleil*) are listed in the vocabulary list, as multi-word phrases where necessary
- *Il faut* + infinitive
- *Il est* for telling the time.

**Modal verbs**

Present indicative forms for 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> persons, in singular and plural of modals *devoir, pouvoir, savoir, vouloir* followed by infinitive. All inflected forms of the modals are listed in the vocabulary list.

- Conditional forms in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> persons, in singular only (excluding 'you' formal), of *vouloir* (*voudrais, voudrait*), as equivalent of English 'would like (to) + verb', are listed in the vocabulary list.

**Reflexive use of verbs**

1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> persons in singular only

Reflexive verb forms (e.g., *se laver*) with the same meaning as a listed base verb (e.g., *laver*) are not listed. Reflexive verb forms with different meanings from a listed base verb (e.g., *passer; se passer*) will be listed on the same line. When reflexive verb forms with different meanings from a listed base verb are not listed, they will not be tested.

### Adjectival phrases

Agreement for gender and number with nouns following regular patterns (of adjectives listed in the vocabulary list):

- Gender
  - Add -e
  - No change with adjectives ending in mute -e
  - x → -se
  - el → -lle
  - en → -nne
  - f → -ve
  - er → -ère

(Highly frequent irregulars will be listed in the vocabulary list as separate items, for example, *net/te*, *bon/ne*, *nouveau/nouvelle*, *pareil/le*, *travailleur/travailleuse*)

- Number
  - Add -s
  - No change for masculine forms already ending in -s and -x
  - al → -aux for masculine

(Irregulars *beau/x* and *nouveau/x* are listed in the vocabulary list as separate items)

Position of adjectives in relation to the nouns they refer to: mostly after nouns; before nouns only for the defined set in the vocabulary list.

Use of regular (*plus...que/de*, *moins...que/de*, *aussi...que*) and irregular comparative structures, with the irregular adjectival forms (*meilleur(e)(s)* and *pire(s)*) listed in the vocabulary list.

### Adverbial phrases

Adverbs and adverbial phrases will be listed in the vocabulary list.

Position of adverbs of time, manner, frequency, place.

Use of regular (*plus...que*, *moins...que*, *aussi...que*) and irregular comparative structures, with the irregular adverbial form (*mieux*) listed in the vocabulary list.

### Prepositions

À / de can be needed before a noun or a second verb following some verbs. These verb + preposition combinations are listed in the vocabulary list alongside the verb entry (for example, *finir* 'to finish'; *finir de* + infinitive 'to finish + verb'; *dépendre* 'to depend'; *dépendre de* 'to depend on + noun'). Where the preposition changes or adds to the meaning of the verb, English translations will be listed (for example, *arriver* 'to arrive'; *arriver à* 'to manage to').

Appropriate use of *en* / *à* with proper nouns for places (for example, countries, regions/states, cities).

Contraction of definite article when used with *à* and *de* to agree with the gender and number (that is, *à*, *à la*, *au*, *aux*; *de*, *de la*, *du*, *des* are listed in the vocabulary list.)

*De* to indicate possession (for example, *le sac de Léa*).

Prepositions (*pour*, *sans*) + infinitive.

### Derivational morphology

For **Reading** only. Derivational morphology listed here indicates that even if only the base form (for example, *rapide*) is listed in the vocabulary list, a derived form that follows one of the patterns listed here (for example, *rapidement*) may be included in reading texts (or if only the specific affixed form is listed, the base form may be included in reading texts). Note, if derived forms are included in listening material or required for production, they are listed separately in the vocabulary list.

### Uniformly applicable derivational morphology that changes meaning

Ordinal numbers created by adding *-ième* (or by dropping *-e* and adding *-ième*) to cardinal numbers, for example, *deux – deuxième*; *quatre – quatrième*. Irregular forms *premier* and *première* are listed in the vocabulary list.

### Other highly frequent patterns

#### Morphology that changes meaning

Prefixes:

- Adding *in-* or *im-* to adjectives, adverbs, and nouns, only where the English equivalent is *un-* or *in-*, or means 'opposite of', for example, *également → inégalement*; *sécurité → insécurité*; *possible → impossible*.

#### Morphology that changes the part of speech

Suffixes:

- Adjectives created by adding *-able* or *-eable* to the verb stem, only where the English equivalent is *-able* or *-ible*, for example, *porter → portable*; *changer → changeable*
- Nouns created by adding *-ion* or *-ation* to the verb stem, only where the English equivalent is *-ion* or *-ation*, for example, *progresser → progression* *préparer → préparation*
- Adverbs ending in *-ment*, only where the English equivalent is *-ly*, created by:
  - adding *-ment* to the feminine form of adjectives for example, *première → premièrement*
  - by dropping *-ant(e) /-ent(e)* from an adjective and adding *-amment /-emment* for example, *courant → couramment*; *patient → patiemment*.

## Higher tier

### Noun phrases

#### Determiners: Articles

Partitive articles with uncountable nouns.

Use of article with *dans*; omission of article with *en*.

#### Other determiners

Use of negative adjective determiner *aucun(e)*.

### Pronouns

Preverbal use of pronouns *y* and *en* (not juxtaposed with other object pronouns, except in the phrase '*il y en a*', '*il y en avait*' and '*il y en aura*').

Preverbal position of plural direct object pronouns (*nous, vous, les*) (not juxtaposed with indirect object pronouns).

Preverbal position of plural indirect object pronouns (*nous, vous, leur*) (not juxtaposed with direct object pronouns).

Use of emphatic pronouns (*lui, elle, nous, vous, eux, elles*) after prepositions.

Preverbal position of plural reflexive pronouns (*nous, vous, se*).

Negative subject pronouns *personne ne + verb* and *rien ne + verb* (as equivalent of English 'nobody + verb' and 'nothing + verb').

Relative clauses using *wh-* pronouns (*où, quand, and que*).

### Verb phrases

Syntax of *négation* with *ne...plus, ne...ni... (ni ...), ne... pas encore, ne...que*.

Passive voice in the present (full form only that is, with *par*).

Impersonal verbs with adjectives + *de* (for example, *il est difficile/facile/interdit de + infinitive*). Any adjectives used in impersonal phrases are listed in the vocabulary list.

Impersonal verbs in phrases *il manque* + noun; *il vaut mieux* + infinitive; *il vaut la peine de* + infinitive.

Periphrastic time expressions *être en train de* (as equivalent of 'BE [in the process of] + verb-ing') and *venir de* (as equivalent of 'HAVE just done + verb').

Verbs used with plural reflexive pronouns, with reflexive and reciprocal meanings (for example, *nous nous écrivons*; *vous vous parlez*; *ils se regardent*).

### Inflectional morphology

- Two additional clusters of high frequency verbs that all pattern following the 'anchor' verbs *connaître* and *écrire*, in the forms as specified at Foundation: Present indicative (in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> persons, **singular and plural**); perfect tense; periphrastic future; imperative (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular and plural; not reflexive); imperfect (in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> persons, **singular**); plus the additional forms laid out below for the anchor verbs
- Present tense with *depuis* (as equivalent of 'have been + ing' for 'x time')
- Perfect tense of modals (*devoir*, *pouvoir*, *savoir*, *vouloir*) (with past participles listed in the vocabulary list)
- Inflectional future for regular *-er* verbs in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> persons in **singular and plural**, as equivalent of both 'will + verb' and 'BE + going to + verb'
  - Singular forms of four high frequency irregular verbs (*aurai*, *auras*, *aura*; *ferai*, *feras*, *fera*; *irai*, *iras*, *ira*; *serai*, *seras*, *sera*) are listed in the vocabulary list.
- Conditional of regular *-er* forms only (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> persons) in **singular and plural**
  - Singular forms of four high frequency irregular verbs (*aurais*, *aurait*; *ferais*, *ferait*; *irais*, *irait*; *serais*, *serait*) will be listed in the vocabulary list.
- Imperfect for regular (*-er*, and the nine 'anchor' verb patterns) verbs 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural forms for equivalent of English habitual ('used to + verb') and ongoing ('BE -ing'). This includes the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural forms of the three very high frequency irregular verbs (*avoir* – to mean 'had'; *être* – to mean 'were + adjectival complement'; *faire*)
- Imperative of 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular and plural of *être* (*sois* and *soyez*, each listed in vocabulary list), and of regular (*-er*, and the nine 'anchor' verb patterns) verbs 1<sup>st</sup> person plural (not reflexive), with the function 'Let's + verb!'
- Present participle of regular (*-er*, and the nine 'anchor' verb patterns) verbs after *en*, including adjectival use where relevant
  - Irregular present participles of three very high frequency irregular verbs (*étant*, *ayant*, *faisant*) are listed in the vocabulary list.

### Adjectival phrases

Use of regular superlative adjective structures (irregulars *le meilleur*, *la meilleure*, *les meilleurs*, *les meilleures*, *le pire*, *la pire* and *les pires* are listed in the vocabulary list).

### Adverbial phrases

Use of regular superlative adverb structures (irregular *le mieux* and will be listed in the vocabulary list).

### Prepositions

Preposition (*avant de*) + infinitive.

Preposition (*après avoir*) + past participle.

### **Derivational morphology**

For **Reading** only. Derivational morphology listed here indicates that even if only the base form (for example, *porter*) is listed in the vocabulary list, a derived form that follows one of the patterns listed here (for example, *porteur*) may be included in reading texts (or if only the specific affixed form is listed, the base form may be included in reading texts). Note, if derived forms are included in listening material or required for production, they are listed separately in the vocabulary list.

### **Morphology that changes the part of speech**

Suffixes:

- Agent nouns created by adding *-eur* or *-ateur* to a verb stem, for example, *porter* → *porteur*, *consommer* → *consommateur*.

### **French sound-symbol correspondences**

The list which follows specifies key differences in sound-spelling correspondences between French and English which students will need to learn at GCSE to be able to read out loud and transcribe with sufficient accuracy at this level. It is not an exhaustive list of the all sound-spelling correspondences in the French language. Where a letter or combination of letters is pronounced (or a sound spelt) in approximately the same way in French as in English, it is not listed.

Students will be expected to pronounce words with stress patterns that allow their speech to be clear and comprehensible.

The use of hyphens indicates the position of the letters in a word, when position is relevant to the sound: *xx-* (at the beginning of a word); *-xx-* (in the middle of a word); *-xx* (at the end of a word).

Sound symbol correspondence	Example from vocabulary list
silent final consonant	dans
a	animal
i/y	midi/stylo
eu	peux
e	je
au/eau/closed o/ô	gauche/nouveau/photo/drôle
ou	nous
u	tu
silent final e	timide
é (-er, -ez)	écrire/donner/assez
en/an/em/am	en/an/temps/chambre
on/om	non/nom
ain/in/aim/im	train/fin/faim/simple
è/ê/ai	très/tête/vrai
oi/oy	voir/envoyer
ch	chercher
ç (and soft c)	ça/ici
qu	question
j	jour
-tion	attention
-ien	bien
s-liaison	-
t-liaison	-
n-liaison	-
x-liaison	-
h	heure
un	un
-gn-	ligne
r	rue
open eu/œu	fleur/cœur
open o	porte
-s-	maison
th	thé
-ill-/-ille	meilleure/fille
-aill-/ail	taille/travail

## Families of regular inflected words in French

Examples of families of regular inflected words in French are shown in the tables below. These individual forms of words are not listed in the vocabulary list because they follow regular patterns. Each example illustrates all of the forms that apply to the selected headword.

### Foundation tier

Grammar	Headword	Word family	English
<b>Noun</b>	président	président, présidente, présidents, présidentes	president (m), president (f), presidents (m, mixed gender), presidents (f)
<b>Adjective</b>	grand	grand, grande, grands, grandes	big, tall (m), big, tall (f), big, tall (mpl, mixed gender), big, tall (fpl)
<b>Verb (-er)</b>	jouer	jouer	(to) play   playing
		joue	(I) play   (I) am playing   (she, he, it, one) plays   (she, he, it, one) is playing   (we (informal, impersonal)) play   (we (informal, impersonal)) are playing
		joues   joues !	(you (sing informal)) play   (you (sing informal)) are playing   play! (sing informal)
		jouons	(we) play   (we) are playing
		jouez   jouez !	(you (pl, sing formal)) play   (you (pl, sing formal)) are playing   play! (pl, sing formal)
		jouent	(they) play   (they) are playing
		(aux) joué	played   (have, has) played
		jouais	(I) used to play   (I) was playing   you (sing informal) used to play   (you (sing informal)) were playing
		jouait	(she, he, it, one) used to play   (she, he, it, one) was playing   we (informal, impersonal) used to play   (we (informal, impersonal)) were playing
<b>Verb cluster</b>	entendre	entendre	(to) hear   hearing
		entends   entendez !	(I) hear   (I) am hearing   (you (sing informal)) hear   (you (sing informal)) are hearing   hear! (sing informal)
		entend	(she, he, it, one) hears   (she, he, it, one) is hearing   (we (informal, impersonal)) hear   (we (informal, impersonal)) are hearing
		entendons	(we) hear   (we) are hearing
		entendez   entendez !	(you (pl, sing formal)) hear   (you (pl, sing formal)) are hearing   hear! (pl, sing formal)
		entendent	(they) hear   (they) are hearing
		(aux) entendu	heard   (have, has) heard
		entendais	(I) used to hear   (I) was hearing   (you (sing informal)) used to hear   (you (sing informal)) were hearing
		entendait	(she, he, it, one) used to hear   (she, he, it, one) was hearing   (we (informal, impersonal)) used to hear   (we (informal, impersonal)) were hearing

## Higher tier

Grammar	Headword	Word family	English
<b>Noun</b>	président	président, présidente, présidents, présidentes	president (m), president (f), presidents (m, mixed gender), presidents (f)
<b>Adjective</b>	grand	grand, grande, grands, grandes	big, tall (m), big, tall (f), big, tall (mpl), big, tall (fpl)
<b>Verb (-er)</b>	jouer	jouer	(to) play   playing
		joue	(I) play   (I) am playing   (I) have been playing   (she, he, it, one) plays   (she, he, it, one) is playing   (she, he, it, one) has been playing   (we (informal, impersonal)) play   (we (informal, impersonal)) are playing   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been playing
		joues   joues !	(you (sing informal)) play   (you (sing informal)) are playing   (you (sing informal)) have been playing   play! (sing informal)
		jouons   jouons !	(we) play   (we) are playing   (we) have been playing   let's play!
		jouez   jouez !	(you (pl, sing formal)) play   (you (pl, sing formal)) are playing   (you (pl, sing formal)) have been playing   play! (pl, sing formal)
		jouent	(they) play   (they) are playing   (they) have been playing
		(aux) joué	played   (have, has) played
		jouais	(I) used to play   (I) was playing   (you (sing informal)) used to play   (you (sing informal)) were playing
		jouait	(she, he, it, one) used to play   (she, he, it, one) was playing   we (informal, impersonal)) used to play   (we (informal, impersonal)) were playing
		jouions	(we) used to play   (we) were playing
		jouiez	(you (pl, sing formal)) used to play   (you (pl, sing formal)) were playing
		jouaient	(they) used to play   (they) were playing
		jouerai	(I) will play   (I) am going to play
		joueras	(you (sing informal)) will play   (you (sing informal)) are going to play
		jouera	(she, he, it, one) will play   (she, he, it, one) is going to play   we (informal, impersonal)) will play   (we (informal, impersonal)) are going to play
		jouerons	(we) will play   (we) are going to play
jouerez	(you (pl, sing formal)) will play   (you (pl, sing formal)) are going to play		
joueront	(they) will play   (they) are going to play		
jouerais	(I) would play   (you (sing informal)) would play		
jouerait	(she, he, it, one) would play   we (informal, impersonal)) would play		

Grammar	Headword	Word family	English
<b>Verb (-er)</b>	jouer	jouerions	(we) would play
		joueriez	(you (pl, sing formal)) would play
		joueraient	(they) would play
		jouant	playing
<b>Verb cluster</b>	entendre	entendre	(to) hear   hearing
		entends   entends !	(I) hear   (I) am hearing   (I) have been hearing   (you (sing informal)) hear   (you (sing informal)) are hearing   (you (sing informal)) have been hearing   hear! (sing informal)
		entend	(she, he, it, one) hears   (she, he, it, one) is hearing   (she, he, it, one) has been hearing   (we (informal, impersonal)) hear   (we (informal, impersonal)) are hearing   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been hearing
		entendons   entendons !	(we) hear   (we) are hearing   (we) have been hearing   let's hear!
		entendez   entendez !	(you (pl, sing formal)) hear   (you (pl, sing formal)) are hearing   (you (pl, sing formal)) have been hearing   hear! (pl, sing formal)
		entendent	(they) hear   (they) are hearing   (they) have been hearing
		(aux) entendu	heard   (have, has) heard
		entendais	(I) used to hear   (I) was hearing   you (sing informal) used to hear   (you (sing informal)) were hearing
		entendait	(she, he, it, one) used to hear   (she, he, it, one) was hearing   we (informal, impersonal) used to hear   (we (informal, impersonal)) were hearing
		entendions	(we) used to hear   we were hearing
		entendiez	(you (pl, sing formal)) used to hear   (you (pl, sing formal)) were hearing
		entendaient	(they) used to hear   (they) were hearing
		entendant	hearing

# APPENDIX B

## French vocabulary list

The vocabulary list is set out in order of frequency. The headword is given, followed by its English equivalent for both foundation tier and higher tier. Cultural items and multi-word phrases appear towards the end of the list.

Words with multiple meanings but with the same part of speech (for example, the French noun *pièce* that can be translated by the different English words piece, room and play) are listed as one entry in the vocabulary list. All English equivalents that could be tested (for example, in questions that require working from English to French) are listed.

How to read the vocabulary list:

- \* = first mention of a word that appears again later in the list but with a different part of speech
- \*\* = second mention of a word that appears earlier in the list with a different part of speech
- / separates different orthographic forms (contractions, abbreviated forms, spelling variations) of the same word
- | separates different inflected forms (tense, case, mood, persons) of the same word
- ; separates different meanings of a word that occur as the result of an added function word (preposition, reflexive pronoun), for example passer; se passer
- multiple English translations of a word are separated by a comma. Any bracketed information (for example, m, f) applies to each English translation unless otherwise indicated.

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
la/l*	the (f)	F	H
la/l**	her, it (f) (obj)	F	H
le/l*	the (m)	F	H
le/l**	him, it (m) (obj)	F	H
les	the (pl)	F	H
les**	them (m, f) (obj)		H
de la**/de l**	of the, from (the) (f)	F	H
de la*/de l*	some (of the) (f)	F	H
de**/d**	of, from	F	H
de*/d*	indefinite article following a verb in negative or expression of quantity, partitive article following a verb in negative or expression of quantity	F	H
des*	of the, from (the) (pl)	F	H
du**/de l**	of the, from (the) (m)	F	H
du*/de l*	some (of the) (m)	F	H
des**	plural indefinite article, some (of the) (pl)	F	H
un*	a/an (m)	F	H
un**	one	F	H
une	a/an (f)	F	H
à	at, to, in, on	F	H
à la/à l'	at the, to the, in the, on the (f)	F	H
au/à l'	at the, to the, in the, on the (m)	F	H
aux	at the, to the, in the, on the (pl)	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
(aux) été	was   (have, has) been	F	H
es	(you (sing informal)) are   (you (sing informal)) are being	F	
es	(you (sing informal)) are   (you (sing informal)) are being   (you (sing informal)) have been		H
est*	(she, he, it, one) is   (she, he, it, one) is being, (we (informal, impersonal)) are   (we (informal, impersonal)) are being	F	
est*	(she, he, it, one) is   (she, he, it, one) is being   (she, he, it, one) has been   (we (informal, impersonal)) are   (we (informal, impersonal)) are being   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been		H
étais	(I) was + adjectival complement   (I) used to be   (I) was being   (you (sing informal)) were + adjectival complement   (you (sing informal)) used to be   (you (sing informal)) were being	F	H
était	(she, he, it, one) was + adjectival complement   (she, he, it, one) used to be   (she, he, it, one) was being   (we (informal, impersonal)) were + adjectival complement   (we (informal, impersonal)) used to be   (we (informal, impersonal)) were being	F	H
étant	being		H
êtes	(you (pl, sing formal)) are   (you (pl, sing formal)) are being	F	
êtes	(you (pl, sing formal)) are   (you (pl, sing formal)) are being   (you (pl, sing formal)) have been		H
être	(to) be   being	F	H
sera	(she, he, it, one) will be   (she, he, it, one) is going to be   (we (informal, impersonal)) will be   (we (informal, impersonal)) are going to be		H
serai	(I) will be   (I) am going to be		H
serais	(I) would be   (you (sing informal)) would be		H
serait	(she, he, it, one) would be   (we (informal, impersonal)) would be		H
seras	(you (sing informal)) will be   (you (sing informal)) are going to be		H
Sois... !	Be...! (sing informal)		H
sommes	(we) are   (we) are being	F	
sommes	(we) are   (we) are being   (we) have been		H
sont	(they) are   (they) are being	F	
sont	(they) are   (they) are being   (they) have been		H
Soyez... !	Be...! (pl, sing formal)		H
suis*	(I) am   (I) am being	F	
suis*	(I) am   (I) am being   (I) have been		H
et	and	F	H
en*	in, by, to	F	H
en**	of it, about it (m, f)   of them, about them (m, f)		H
(aux) eu	had   (have, has) had	F	H
a	(she, he, it, one) has   (she, he, it, one) is having   (we (informal, impersonal)) have   (we (informal, impersonal)) are having	F	

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
a	(she, he, it, one) has   (she, he, it, one) is having   (she, he, it, one) has been having   (we (informal, impersonal)) have   (we (informal, impersonal)) are having   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been having		H
ai	(I) have   (I) am having	F	
ai	(I) have   (I) am having   (I) have been having		H
as	(you (sing informal)) have   (you (sing informal)) are having	F	
as	(you (sing informal)) have   (you (sing informal)) are having   (you (sing informal)) have been having		H
aura	(she, he, it, one) will have   (she, he, it, one) is going to have   (we (informal, impersonal)) will have   (we (informal, impersonal)) is going to have		H
aurai	(I) will have   (I) am going to have		H
aurais	(I) would have   (you (sing informal)) would have		H
aurait	(she, he, it, one) would have   (we (informal, impersonal)) would have		H
auras	(you (sing informal)) will have   (you (sing informal)) are going to have		H
avais	(I) had   (I) used to have   (I) was having   (you (sing informal)) had   (you (sing informal)) used to have   (you (sing informal)) were having	F	H
avait	(she, he, it, one) had   (she, he, it, one) used to have   (she, he, it, one) was having   (we (informal, impersonal)) had   (we (informal, impersonal)) used to have   (we (informal, impersonal)) were having	F	H
avez	(you (pl, sing formal)) have   (you (pl, sing formal)) are having	F	
avez	(you (pl, sing formal)) have   (you (pl, sing formal)) are having   (you (pl, sing formal)) have been having		H
avoir	(to) have   having	F	H
avons	(we) have   (we) are having	F	
avons	(we) have   (we) are having   (we) have been having		H
ayant	having		H
ont	(they) have   (they) are having	F	
ont	(they) have   (they) are having   (they) have been having		H
ne...que	only, nothing but		H
que/qu'	that	F	H
que/qu' ?	what?	F	
que/qu'   que/qu' ?	what, that   what?		H
pour	for, in order to	F	H
dans	in	F	H
ce/cet/c'	this, that (m)	F	H
ces	these, those	F	H
cette	this, that (f)	F	H
il	he, it (m) (subj)	F	H
ils	they (m, mixed gender) (subj)	F	H
qui   qui ?	who, that   who?	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
sur	on, about	F	H
se/s'	himself, herself, itself, oneself (reflex)   ourselves (informal, impersonal) (reflex)	F	
se/s'	himself, herself, itself, oneself (reflex)   ourselves (informal, impersonal) (reflex)   themselves (reflex)   each other (informal, impersonal) (recip)   each other (pl) (recip)		H
ne...pas (de)	not (any)	F	H
plus (...que/qu)*	more (...than), adv + -er (...than), more (...than)	F	H
plus (...que/qu)**; plus de (+ num)	adj + -er (...than), more (...than); more (than + num)	F	H
(aux) pu	was/were able to, could   (have, has) been able to		H
peut	(she, he, it, one) is able to, can   (we (informal, impersonal)) are able to, can	F	H
peuvent	(they) are able to, can	F	H
peux	(I) am able to, can   (you (sing informal)) are able to, can	F	H
pouvez	(you (pl, sing formal)) are able to, can	F	H
pouvoir	(to) be able to, can   being able to	F	H
pouvons	(we) are able to, can	F	H
par	by, per		H
je	I (subj)	F	H
avec	with	F	H
tous*	all, the whole (mpl, mixed gender pl)	F	H
tous**	everyone, all of them	F	H
tout*(e)(s)	all, the whole (m) (f) (pl)	F	H
tout**	everything, all	F	H
faire; faire de + noun	(to) do, make, go on/for + noun   doing, making, going on/for + noun; (to) do + -ing, go + -ing, play + noun   doing + -ing, going + -ing, playing + noun	F	H
fais   fais !; fais de + noun   fais de + noun !	(I) do, make, go on/for + noun   (I) am doing, am making, am going on/for + noun   (you (sing informal)) do, make, go on/for + noun   (you (sing informal)) are doing, are making, are going on/for + noun   do!, make!, go on/for + noun! (sing informal); (I) do + -ing, go + -ing, play + noun   (I) am doing + -ing, am going + -ing, am playing + noun   (you (sing informal)) do + -ing, go + -ing, play + noun   (you (sing informal)) are doing + -ing, are going + -ing, are playing + noun   do + -ing!, go + -ing!, play + noun! (sing informal)	F	
fais   fais !; fais de + noun   fais de + noun !	(I) do, make, go on/for + noun   (I) am doing, am making, am going on/for + noun   (I) have been doing, have been making, have been going on/for + noun   (you (sing informal)) do, make, go on/for + noun   (you (sing informal)) are doing, are making, are going on/for + noun   (you (sing informal)) have been doing, have been making, have been going on/for + noun   do!, make!, go on/for + noun! (sing informal); (I) do + -ing, go + -ing, play + noun   (I) am doing + -ing, am going + -ing, am playing + noun   (I) have been doing + -ing, have been going + -ing, have been playing + noun		H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
	(you (sing informal)) do + -ing, go + -ing, play + noun   (you (sing informal)) are doing + -ing, are going + -ing, are playing + noun   (you (sing informal)) have been doing + -ing, have been going + -ing, have been playing + noun   do + -ing!, go + -ing!, play + noun! (sing informal)		
faisais; faisais de	(I) used to do, used to make, used to go on/for + noun   (I) was doing, was making, was going on/for + noun   (you (sing informal)) used to do, used to make, used to go on/for + noun   (you (sing informal)) were doing, were making, were going on/for + noun; (I) used to do + -ing, used to go + -ing, used to play + noun   (I) was doing + ing, was going + -ing, was playing + noun   (you (sing informal)) used to do + -ing, used to go + -ing, used to play + noun   (you (sing informal)) were doing + -ing, were going + -ing, were playing + noun	F	H
faisait; faisait de	(she, he, it, one) used to do, used to make, used to go on/for + noun   (she, he, it, one) was doing, was making, was going on/for + noun   (we (informal, impersonal)) used to do, used to make, used to go on/for + noun   (we (informal, impersonal)) were doing, were making, were going on/for + noun; (she, he, it, one) used to do + -ing, used to go + -ing, used to play + noun   (she, he, it, one) was doing + -ing, was going + -ing, was playing + noun   (we (informal, impersonal)) used to do + -ing, used to go + -ing, used to play + noun   (we (informal, impersonal)) were doing + -ing, were going + -ing, were playing + noun	F	H
faisant; faisant de	doing, making, going on/for + noun; doing + -ing, going + -ing, playing + noun		H
faisons; faisons de + noun	(we) do, make, go on/for + noun   (we) are doing, are making, are going on/for + noun; (we) do + -ing, go + -ing, play + noun   (we) are doing + -ing, are going + -ing, are playing + noun	F	
faisons   faisons !; faisons de + noun   faisons de + noun !	(we) do, make, go on/for + noun   (we) are doing, are making, are going on/for + noun   (we) have been doing, have been making, have been going on/for + noun   let's do!, let's make!, let's go on/for + noun!; (we) do + -ing, go + -ing, play + noun   (we) are doing + -ing, are going + -ing, are playing + noun   (we) have been doing + -ing, have been going + -ing, have been playing   let's do + -ing!, let's go + -ing!, let's play + noun!		H
fait*   (aux) fait; fait de + noun   (aux) fait de + noun	(she, he, it, one) does, makes, goes on/for + noun   (she, he, it, one) is doing, is making, is going on/for + noun   (we (informal, impersonal)) do, make, go on/for + noun   (we (informal, impersonal)) are doing, are making, are going on/for + noun   did, made, went on/for + noun   (have, has) done, (have, has) made, (have, has) gone on/for + noun; (she, he, it, one) does + -ing, goes + -ing, plays + noun   (she, he, it, one) is doing + -ing, is going + -ing, is playing + noun   (we (informal, impersonal)) do + -ing, go + -ing, play + noun   (we (informal, impersonal)) are doing + -ing, are going + -ing, are playing + noun	F	

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
	ing, are playing + noun   did + -ing, went + -ing, played + noun   (have, has) done + -ing, (have, has) gone + -ing, (have, has) played + -ing		
fait*   (aux) fait; fait de + noun   (aux) fait de + noun	(she, he, it, one) does, makes, goes on/for + noun   (she, he, it, one) is doing, is making, is going on/for + noun   (she, he, it, one) has been doing, has been making, has been going on/for + noun   (we (informal, impersonal)) do, make, go on/for + noun   (we (informal, impersonal)) are doing, are making, are going on/for + noun   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been doing, have been making, have been going on/for + noun   did, made, went on/for + noun   (have, has) done, (have, has) made, (have, has) gone on/for + noun; (she, he, it, one) does + -ing, goes + -ing, plays + noun   (she, he, it, one) is doing + -ing, is going + -ing, is playing + noun   (she, he, it, one) has been doing + -ing, has been going + -ing, has been playing + noun   (we (informal, impersonal)) do + -ing, go + -ing, play + noun   (we (informal, impersonal)) are doing + -ing, are going + -ing, are playing + noun   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been doing + -ing, have been going + -ing, have been playing + noun   did + -ing, went + -ing, played + noun   (have, has) done + -ing, (have, has) gone + -ing, (have, has) played + -ing		H
faites   faites !; faites de   faites de !	you (pl, sing formal) do, make, go on/for + noun   (you (pl, sing formal)) are doing, are making, are going on/for + noun   do!, make!, go on/for + noun! (pl, sing formal); you (pl, sing formal) do + -ing, go + -ing, play + noun   (you (pl, sing formal)) are doing + -ing, are going + -ing, are playing + noun   do + -ing!, go + -ing!, play + noun! (pl, sing formal)	F	
faites   faites !; faites de   faites de !	you (pl, sing formal) do, make, go on/for + noun   (you (pl, sing formal)) are doing, are making, are going on/for + noun   (you (pl, sing formal)) have been doing, have been making, have been going on/for + noun   do!, make!, go on/for + noun! (pl, sing formal); you (pl, sing formal) do + -ing, go + -ing, play + noun   (you (pl, sing formal)) are doing + -ing, are going + -ing, are playing + noun   (you (pl, sing formal)) have been doing + -ing, have been going + -ing, have been playing + noun   do + -ing!, go + -ing!, play + noun! (pl, sing formal)		H
fera; fera de	(she, he, it, one) will do, will make, will go on/for + noun   (she, he, it, one) is going to do, is going to make, is going to go on/for + noun   (we (informal, impersonal)) will do, will make, will go on/for + noun   (we (informal, impersonal)) are going to do, are going to make, are going to go on/for + noun; (she, he, it, one) will do + -ing, will go + -ing, will play + noun   (she, he, it, one) is going to do + -ing, is going to go + -ing, is going to play + noun   (we (informal, impersonal)) will do + -ing, will go + -ing, will make + noun   (we (informal, impersonal)) are going to do + -ing, are going to go + -ing, are going to play + noun		H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
ferai; ferai de	(I) will do, will make, will go on/for + noun   (I) am going to do, am going to make, am going to go on/for + noun; (I) will do + -ing, will go + -ing, will play + noun   (I) am going to do + -ing, am going to go + -ing, am going to play + noun		H
ferais; ferais de	(I) would do, would make, would go on/for + noun   (you (sing informal)) would do, would make, would go on/for + noun; (I) would do + -ing, would go + -ing, would play + noun   (you (sing informal)) would do + -ing, would go + -ing, would play + noun		H
ferait; ferait de	(she, he, it, one) would do, would make, would go on/for + noun   (we (informal, impersonal)) would do, would make, would go on/for + noun; (she, he, it, one) would do + -ing, would go + -ing, would play + noun   (we (informal, impersonal)) would do + -ing, would go + -ing, would play + noun		H
feras; feras de	(you (sing informal)) will do, will make, will go on/for + noun   (you (sing informal)) are going to do, are going to make, are going to go on/for + noun; (you (sing informal)) will do + -ing, will go + -ing, will play + noun   (you (sing informal)) are going to do + -ing, are going to go + -ing, are going to play + noun		H
font; font de	(they) do, make, go on/for + noun   (they) are doing, are making, are going on/for + noun; (they) do + -ing, go + -ing, play + noun   (they) are doing + -ing, are going + -ing, are playing + noun	F	
font; font de	(they) do, make, go on/for + noun   (they) are doing, are making, are going on/for + noun   (they) have been doing, have been making, have been going on/for + noun; (they) do + -ing, go + -ing, play + noun   (they) are doing + -ing, are going + -ing, are playing + noun   (they) have been doing + -ing, have been going + -ing, have been playing + noun		H
sa	his, her, its (f)	F	H
ses	his, her, its, everyone's, ones (pl)	F	H
son	his, her, its (m, f before a vowel or h)	F	
son*	his, her, its (m, f before a vowel or h)		H
son**	sound		H
(aux) mis; se (aux) mis à (+ noun) (+ infinitive)	put (on)   (have, has) put (on); started, began (+ noun) (+ verb)   (have, has) started, begun (+ noun) (+ verb)	F	H
mettre; se mettre à (+ noun) (+ infinitive)	(to) put (on)   putting (on); (to) start, begin (+ noun) (+ verb)   starting, beginning (+ noun) (+ verb)	F	H
autre(s)	other (m, f) (pl)	F	H
on	everyone, you, one, (we (informal, impersonal))	F	H
mais	but	F	H
nous	we (subj)	F	
nous   (à) nous	we (subj)   us (obj)   to us (indirect obj)   ourselves (reflex)   each other (recip)   to us (emph)		H
comme	like, as	F	H
ou	or	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
si	if, whether	F	
si*	if, whether		H
si**	yes (after negative)		H
leur	their (m, f)	F	
leur*	their (m, f)		H
leur**	to them (m, f) (indirect obj)		H
leurs	their (pl)	F	H
y	there		H
dire; dire (à ... de + infinitive)	(to) say, tell   saying, telling; (to) tell (someone + verb)   telling (someone + verb)	F	H
dites	(you (pl, sing formal)) say   (you (pl, sing formal)) are saying	F	H
elle	she, it (f) (subj)	F	
elle   (à) elle	she, it (f) (subj)   to her, it (f) (emph)		H
elles	they (f) (subj)	F	
elles	they (f) (subj)   to them (f) (emph)		H
(aux) dû	had to   (have, has) had to		H
devez	(you (pl, sing formal)) have to, must	F	
devez	(you (pl, sing formal)) have to, must   (you (pl, sing formal)) have been having to, must		H
devoir*	(to) have to, must   having to	F	H
devoirs**	homework	F	H
devons	(we) have to, must	F	
devons	(we) have to, must   (we) have been having to, must		H
dois	(I) have to, must   (you (sing informal)) have to, must	F	
dois	(I) have to, must   (I) have been having to   (you (sing informal)) have to, must   (you (sing informal)) have been having to		H
doit	(she, he, it, one) has to, must   (we (informal, impersonal)) have to, must	F	
doit	(she, he, it, one) has to, must   (she, he, it, one) has been having to   (we (informal, impersonal)) have to, must   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been having to, must		H
doivent	(they) have to, must	F	
doivent	(they) have to, must   (they) have been having to, must		H
avant	before	F	
avant; avant de + infinitive	before; before + verb		H
deux	two	F	H
même*(s)	same (m, f) (pl)	F	H
même**	even	F	H
prendre	(to) take   taking	F	H
aussi	also, too, as well	F	H
donner	(to) give   giving	F	H
bien	well	F	H
où ?	where?	F	
où   où ?	where   where?		H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
fois	time	F	H
vous	you (pl, sing formal) (subj)   you (sing formal) (obj)   to you (sing formal) (indirect obj)	F	
vous   (à) vous	you (pl, formal) (subj)   (you (pl, sing formal)) (obj)   to you (pl, sing formal) (indirect obj)   yourselves (reflex)   yourself (formal) (reflex)   each other (recip)   to you (pl, sing formal) (emph)		H
encore	yet, again	F	H
nouveau/nouvel	new (m)	F	H
nouveaux	new (mpl, mixed gender pl)	F	H
nouvelle	new (f)	F	H
aller	(to) go   going	F	H
ira	(she, he, it, one) will go   (she, he, it, one) is going to go   (we (informal, impersonal)) will go   (we (informal, impersonal)) are going to go		H
irai	(I) will go   (I) am going to go		H
irais	(I) would go   (you (sing informal)) would go		H
irait	(she, he, it, one) would go   (we (informal, impersonal)) would go		H
iras	(you (sing informal)) will go   (you (sing informal)) are going to go		H
va   va !	(she, he, it, one) goes   (she, he, it, one) is going   (we (informal, impersonal)) go   (we (informal, impersonal)) are going   go! (sing informal)	F	
va   va !	(she, he, it, one) goes   (she, he, it, one) is going   (she, he, it, one) has been going   (we (informal, impersonal)) go   (we (informal, impersonal)) are going   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been going   go! (sing informal)		H
vais	(I) go   (I) am going	F	
vais	(I) go   (I) am going   (I) have been going		H
vas	(you (sing informal)) go   (you (sing informal)) are going	F	
vas	(you (sing informal)) go   (you (sing informal)) are going   (you (sing informal)) have been going		H
vont	(they) go   (they) are going	F	
vont	(they) go   (they) are going   (they) have been going		H
ça	that, it (informal)	F	H
cela	that, it (formal)		H
entre	between	F	H
premier	first (m)	F	H
première	première, year 12		H
(aux) voulu	wanted   (have, has) wanted		H
veulent	(they) want (to)	F	
veulent	(they) want (to)   (they) have been wanting (to)		H
veut	(she, he, it, one) wants (to)   (we (informal, impersonal)) want (to)	F	
veut	(she, he, it, one) wants (to)   (she, he, it, one) has been wanting (to)   (we (informal, impersonal)) want (to)   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been wanting (to)		H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
veux	(I) want (to)   (you (sing informal)) want (to)	F	
veux	(I) want (to)   (I) have been wanting (to)   (you (sing informal)) want (to)   (you (sing informal)) have been wanting (to)		H
voudrais	(I) would like   (you (sing informal)) would like	F	H
voudrait	(she, he, it, one) would like   (we (informal, impersonal)) would like	F	H
voulez	(you (pl, sing formal)) want (to)	F	
voulez	(you (pl, sing formal)) want (to)   (you (pl, sing formal)) have been wanting (to)		H
vouloir	(to) want (to)   wanting (to)	F	H
voulons	(we) want (to)	F	
voulons	(we) want (to)   (we) have been wanting (to)		H
déjà	already, yet	F	H
grand; grand-	tall, big (m); grand-	F	H
ma	my (f)	F	H
mes	my (pl)	F	H
mon	my (m, f before a vowel or h)	F	H
me/m'	me (obj)   to me (indirect obj)   myself (reflex)	F	H
moins (...que/qu')*	less (...than)	F	H
moins (...que/qu')**; moins de (+ num)	less (...than); less, fewer (than + num)	F	H
ne ... aucun(e)	no, not one, not any (m) (f)		H
lui	to him, to her, to it (m, f) (indirect obj)	F	
lui   (à) lui	to him, to her, to it (m, f) (indirect obj)   to him, to her, to it (m, f) (emph)		H
temps	time, weather	F	H
très	very	F	H
(aux) su	knew (how to), could,   (have, has) known (how to), (have, has) been able to		H
sais	(I) know (how to), can,   (you (sing informal)) know (how to), can	F	H
sait	(she, he, it, one) knows (how to), can   (we (informal, impersonal)) know (how to), can	F	H
savent	(they) know (how to), can	F	H
savez	(you (pl, sing formal)) know (how to), can	F	H
savoir	(to) know (how to), can   (how to),	F	H
savons	(we) know (how to), can,	F	H
(aux) vu	saw   (have, has) seen	F	H
voir	(to) see   seeing	F	H
vois   vois !	(I) see   (I) am seeing   (you (sing informal)) see   (you (sing informal)) are seeing   see! (sing informal)	F	
vois   vois !	(I) see   (I) am seeing   (I) have been seeing   (you (sing informal)) see   (you (sing informal)) are seeing   (you (sing informal)) have been seeing   see! (sing informal)		H
voit	(she, he, it, one) sees   (she, he, it, one) is seeing   (we (informal, impersonal)) see   (we (informal, impersonal)) are seeing	F	

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
voit	(she, he, it, one) sees   (she, he, it, one) is seeing   (she, he, it, one) has been seeing   (we (informal, impersonal)) see   (we (informal, impersonal)) are seeing   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been seeing		H
quelque(s)	some (m, f) (pl)	F	H
sans	without	F	H
raison	reason	F	H
nos	our (pl)	F	H
notre	our (m, f)	F	H
non	no, not	F	H
an	year	F	H
monde	world	F	H
jour	day	F	H
Messieurs/mm.	gentlemen, Sirs	F	H
Monsieur/m	Sir, Mr, (sing), gentleman	F	H
demander; demander à ... (de + infinitive); se demander	(to) ask for   asking for; (to) ask someone (+ verb)   asking someone (+ verb); (to) wonder   wondering	F	H
alors	so, well, then	F	H
après	after	F	H
d'après	according to		H
trouver; se trouver	(to) find   finding; (to) be located; being located	F	H
ne...personne	not anyone, no one	F	H
personne ne	nobody (subj)		H
personne	person	F	H
rendre	(to) return something, give something back   returning something, giving something back		H
dernier	last (m)	F	H
venir	(to) come   coming	F	H
pendant (que)	during (the time that, while)	F	H
passer; se passer	(to) spend time, pass   spending time, passing time; to happen   happening	F	H
(un) peu	a bit, (a) little	F	H
bon	good (m)	F	H
bonne	good (f)	F	H
comprendre	(to) understand   understanding	F	H
depuis	for, since		H
Heure/h	Hour, o'clock	F	H
rester	(to) stay, remain   staying, remaining	F	H
seul	alone (m, f)	F	H
année	year	F	H
toujours	always	F	H
tenir	(to) hold   holding		H
porter	(to) wear, carry   wearing, carrying	F	H
parler	(to) speak, talk   speaking, talking	F	H
fort	strong (m)	F	H
montrer	(to) show   showing	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
là	there		H
certain	certain, sure (m)	F	H
certains	some people	F	H
fin	end	F	H
tu	you (sing informal) (subj)	F	H
continuer (à/de + infinitive)	(to) continue (+ verb), carry on (+ verb)   continuing (+ verb), carrying on (+ verb)	F	H
pays	country	F	H
trois	three	F	H
penser (à + noun) (à + infinitive) (de + noun) (de + infinitive)	(to) think (of + noun) (of + verb) (about + noun) (about + verb)   thinking (of + noun) (of + verb) (about + noun) (about + verb)	F	H
lieu	place	F	H
partie	part	F	H
quand ?	when?	F	
quand   quand ?	when   when?		H
(aux) suivi	followed   (have, has) followed	F	H
suis**   suis !	(I) follow   (I) am following   (you (sing informal)) follow   (you (sing informal)) are following   follow! (sing informal)	F	
suis**   suis !	(I) follow   (I) am following   (I) have been following   (you (sing informal)) follow   (you (sing informal)) are following   (you (sing informal)) have been following   follow! (sing informal)		H
suit	(she, he, it, one) follows   (she, he, it, one) is following   (we (informal, impersonal)) follow   (we (informal, impersonal)) are following	F	
suit	(she, he, it, one) follows   (she, he, it, one) is following   (she, he, it, one) has been following   (we (informal, impersonal)) follow   (we (informal, impersonal)) are following   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been following		H
suivre	(to) follow   following	F	H
contre	against	F	H
sous	under	F	H
côté	side	F	H
ensemble	together	F	H
chose	thing	F	H
enfant	child (m, f)	F	H
cause	cause	F	H
politique	politics	F	H
place	room, space, square, place	F	H
seulement	only	F	H
(à) moi	to me (emph)	F	H
vie	life	F	H
(aux) connu	knew, was familiar with   (have, has) known, (have, has) been familiar with	F	
connais   connais !	(I) know, am familiar with   (you (sing informal)) know, are familiar with   know!, be familiar with! (sing informal)	F	

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
connaît	(she, he, it, one) knows, is familiar with   (we (informal, impersonal)) know, are familiar with	F	
connaître	(to) know, be familiar with   knowing, being familiar with	F	H
(aux) cru	believed   (have, has) believed	F	H
croire	(to) believe   believing	F	H
crois   crois !	(I) believe   (I) am believing   (you (sing informal)) believe   (you (sing informal)) are believing   believe! (sing informal)	F	
crois   crois !	(I) believe   (I) am believing   (I) have been believing   (you (sing informal)) believe   (you (sing informal)) are believing   (you (sing informal)) have been believing   believe! (sing informal)		H
croit	(she, he, it, one) believes   (she, he, it, one) is believing   (we (informal, impersonal)) believe   (we (informal, impersonal)) are believing	F	
croit	(she, he, it, one) believes   (she, he, it, one) is believing   (she, he, it, one) has been believing   (we (informal, impersonal)) believe   (we (informal, impersonal)) are believing   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been believing		H
homme	man	F	H
cas	case, scenario		H
petit	short, small, little (m)	F	H
commencer (à + infinitive)	(to) start (+ verb), begin (+ verb)   starting (+ verb), beginning (+ verb)	F	H
compter	(to) count   counting	F	H
fait**	fact	F	H
droit*	right (m)	F	H
droit**	right	F	H
question	question	F	H
donc	so, therefore	F	H
quel(le)(s) ?	which? (m) (f) (pl)	F	H
général	general (m)	F	H
moment	moment	F	H
entendre; s'entendre (avec ...)	(to) hear   hearing; (to) get on, get along (with someone)   getting on, getting along (with someone)	F	H
beaucoup; beaucoup de	a lot; many	F	H
chaque	each, every	F	H
jeune	young (m, f)	F	H
travail	work (sing), job, task	F	H
femme	woman, wife	F	H
attendre	(to) wait (for), expect   waiting (for), expecting	F	H
remettre	(to) put back   putting back		H
appeler; s'appeler	(to) call   calling; (to) be named   being named	F	H
(aux) permis (à ... de + infinitive)	allowed, permitted (someone + verb)   (have, has) allowed, permitted (someone + verb)		H
permettre (à ... de + infinitive)	(to) allow (someone + verb), allowing (someone + verb)		H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
occuper; s'occuper de + noun	(to) fill, keep busy   filling, keeping busy; take care of + noun   taking care of + noun		H
gouvernement	government	F	H
(à) eux	to them (m, mixed gender) (emph)		H
devenir	(to) become   becoming	F	H
partir	(to) leave   leaving	F	H
plan	map		H
décider (de + infinitive); se décider (à + infinitive)	(to) decide (+ verb)   deciding (+ verb); (to) make the decision (+ verb)   making the decision (+ verb)	F	H
ici	here	F	H
ne...rien	not anything, nothing	F	H
rien ne	nothing (subj)		H
cours	course, lessons	F	H
affaires	business, matters, belongings	F	H
nom	full name, surname, name	F	H
famille	family	F	H
effet	effect		H
arriver; arriver à + infinitive	(to) arrive   arriving; (to) manage + verb, succeed in + verb   managing + verb, succeeding in + verb	F	H
possible	possible (m, f)	F	H
car	because (formal)		H
servir	(to) serve   serving	F	H
mois	month	F	H
ne...jamais	never, not ever	F	H
sembler	(to) seem   seeming		H
vers	towards, (at) around, (at) about		H
revenir	(to) come back, return   coming back, returning	F	H
dès	from, as soon as		H
moyen	average, medium	F	H
groupe	group	F	H
problème	problem, issue	F	H
rapport	relationship, report		H
peut-être	maybe, perhaps	F	H
vue	view	F	H
maintenant	now	F	H
pourquoi ?	why?	F	H
le meilleur/la meilleure/les meilleur(e)s	the best (m/f/(f)pl)		H
meilleur(e)(s)	better (m) (f) (pl)	F	H
trop	too much, too many	F	H
laisser	(to) leave, (to) let   leaving, letting		H
ordre	order	F	H
devant	in front of	F	H
(aux) reçu	received   (have, has) received	F	H
recevoir	(to) receive   receiving	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
reçois   reçois !	(I) receive   (I) am receiving   (you (sing informal)) receive   (you (sing informal)) are receiving   receive! (sing informal)	F	
reçois   reçois !	(I) receive   (I) am receiving   (I) have been receiving   (you (sing informal)) receive   (you (sing informal)) are receiving   (you (sing informal)) have been receiving   receive! (sing informal)		H
reçoit	(she, he, it, one) receives   (she, he, it, one) is receiving   (we (informal, impersonal)) receive   (we (informal, impersonal)) are receiving	F	
reçoit	(she, he, it, one) receives   (she, he, it, one) is receiving   (she, he, it, one) has been receiving   (we (informal, impersonal)) receive   (we (informal, impersonal)) are receiving   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been receiving		H
répondre (à + noun)	(to) answer (+ noun), reply to (+ noun)   answering (+ noun), replying to (+ noun)	F	H
(aux) vécu	lived   (have, has) lived	F	H
vis   vis !	(I) live   (I) am living   (I) have been living   (you (sing informal)) live   (you (sing informal)) are living   (you (sing informal)) have been living   live! (sing informal)		H
vis   vis !	(I) live   (I) am living   (you (sing informal)) live   (you (sing informal)) are living   live! (sing informal)	F	
vit	(she, he, it, one) lives   (she, he, it, one) is living   (we (informal, impersonal)) live   (we (informal, impersonal)) are living	F	
vit	(she, he, it, one) lives   (she, he, it, one) is living   (she, he, it, one) has been living   (we (informal, impersonal)) live   (we (informal, impersonal)) are living   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been living		H
vivre	(to) live   living	F	H
long	long (m)	F	H
longue	long (f)	F	H
service	service		H
ministre	minister		H
chez	to (the place of, home, house), at (the place of, home, house)	F	H
te/t'	you (sing informal) (obj)   to you (sing informal) (indirect obj), yourself (sing informal) (reflex)	F	H
rappeler; rappeler (à ... de + infinitive); se rappeler	to call back   calling back; (to) remind (someone + verb), reminding (someone + verb); (to) remember; remembering		H
présenter; présenter ... À; se présenter	(to) present, show   presenting, showing; (to) introduce someone to   introducing someone to; (to) introduce yourself   introducing yourself		H
accepter	(to) accept, admit   accepting, admitting		H
simple	simple	F	H
plusieurs	several, many	F	H
vos	your (formal) (pl)	F	H
votre	your (formal) (m, f)	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
important	important (m)	F	H
présent	present	F	H
le mieux	the best		H
mieux	better	F	H
poser	(to) put, ask   putting, asking		H
jouer (à/de + noun)	(to) play (+ noun)   playing (+ noun)	F	H
mot	word	F	H
reconnaître	(to) recognise   recognising		H
situation	situation	F	H
offrir à ...	(to) give someone, offer someone   giving someone, offering someone		H
près; près de	nearby; near, close to	F	H
choisir	(to) choose   choosing	F	H
national	national (m)	F	H
projet	plan		H
puis	then	F	H
toucher	(to) touch   touching		H
train	train	F	H
aujourd'hui	today	F	H
comment ?	how?	F	H
surtout	especially, above all	F	H
gens	people	F	H
propre	clean, own (m, f)	F	H
grâce; grâce à	grace; thanks to		H
idée	idea	F	H
selon	according to	F	H
région	region, area	F	H
aimer	(to) like, love   liking, loving	F	H
sens	sense, meaning	F	H
semaine	week	F	H
également	also, too, as well, equally	F	H
façon	way, manner	F	H
nombre	number	F	H
perdre; se perdre	(to) lose   losing; (to) get lost   getting lost	F	H
français	French (m)	F	H
expliquer	(to) explain   explaining	F	H
quatre	four	F	H
compte	account, count		H
ouvrir	(to) open   opening	F	H
gagner	(to) win, earn, gain   winning, earning, gaining	F	H
exemple	example	F	H
ville	town, city	F	H
économique	economic, (m, f)		H
histoire	history, story	F	H
haut	high (m)	F	H
ensuite	next	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
guerre	war	F	H
loi	law	F	H
président	president (m)	F	H
exister	(to) exist   existing	F	H
sûr	safe, sure (m)	F	H
refuser (de + infinitive)	(to) refuse (+ verb)   refusing (+ verb)		H
plutôt	rather		H
bureau	desk, office	F	H
mauvais	bad, wrong (m)	F	H
mort*	dead (m)	F	H
mort**	death	F	H
mal*	bad (m, f)	F	H
mal**	badly	F	H
(aux) lu	read   (have, has) read	F	H
lire	(to) read   reading	F	H
réussir (à + infinitive) (à + noun)	(to) succeed (in + verb), pass (an exam)   succeeding (in + verb), passing (an exam)	F	H
marché	market	F	H
international	international (m)	F	H
changer; se changer	(to) change   changing; to get changed   getting changed	F	H
oui	yes	F	H
public*	public (m)	F	H
public**	Public, audience	F	H
souvent	often	F	H
cinq	five	F	H
système	system	F	H
travailler	(to) work   working	F	H
jeu	game	F	H
vrai	true (m)	F	H
représenter	(to) represent   representing		H
Madame/mme.	Mrs, Ms, (sing), madam, lady	F	H
Mesdames/mmes.	madams, ladies	F	H
société	society	F	H
difficile	difficult (m/f)	F	H
quoi ?	what?	F	H
entreprise	company	F	H
coup (de + body part)	blow, strike, punch, (hit, kick)	F	H
social	social (m)	F	H
essayer (de + infinitive)	(to) try (+ verb)   trying (+ verb)	F	H
juste	right, true, correct, fair	F	H
étranger*	foreign, international (m)	F	H
étranger**	foreigner, stranger (m), abroad	F	H
empêcher (... de + infinitive)	(to) prevent (someone from + verb)   preventing (someone from + verb)		H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
million	million	F	H
manière	manner, way		H
sortir	(to) go out, exit, take out   going out, exiting, taking out	F	H
prix	price, prize	F	H
longtemps	a long time, a long while		H
courant	common, ordinary, normal	F	H
intérêt	interest	F	H
mener	(to) lead   leading		H
information	information	F	H
détail	detail		H
appartenir	(to) belong   belonging		H
liberté	liberty, freedom	F	H
assez	quite, enough	F	H
risquer (de + infinitive)	(to) risk (+ verb)   risking (+ verb)		H
chacun	each person, everyone		H
concerner	(to) affect, concern, relate to   affecting, relating to		H
maison	house	F	H
d'abord	first of all, firstly, to start with	F	H
apprendre; apprendre à ...	(to) learn   learning; (to) teach someone   teaching someone	F	H
niveau	level	F	H
rencontrer	(to) meet, run into   meeting, running into	F	H
ta	your (sing informal) (f)	F	H
tes	your (sing informal) (pl)	F	H
ton	your (sing informal) (m, f before a vowel or h)	F	H
créer	(to) create   creating	F	H
état	state		H
obtenir	(to) get, obtain   getting, obtaining	F	H
clair	clear, light (m)	F	H
chercher	(to) look for, search for   looking for, searching for	F	H
entrer	(to) enter, go in, come in   entering, going in, coming in	F	H
proposer; proposer de + infinitive	(to) propose   proposing; (to) suggest + verb   suggesting + verb		H
apporter	(to) bring (something)   bringing (something)	F	H
programme	schedule	F	H
loin (de)	far (from), far away (from)	F	H
ligne	line	F	H
tête	head	F	H
libre	free (m)	F	H
utiliser	(to) use   using	F	H
tard	late (something)	F	H
enfin	finally, at last	F	H
différent	different (m)	F	H
sorte	sort, kind	F	H
cependant	however	F	H
sujet	subject, topic		H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
relation	relationship, connection	F	H
recherche	research, search	F	H
livre	book, pound	F	H
ajouter	(to) add   adding		H
ailleurs	elsewhere, somewhere else		H
vraiment	truly, really, very	F	H
doute	doubt	F	H
reste	rest, remains		H
début	beginning	F	H
nombreux	many, numerous, plentiful (m)		H
produire	(to) produce, make   producing, making		H
préparer; se préparer	(to) prepare   preparing; (to) get ready   getting ready	F	H
forme	form, shape	F	H
décision	decision	F	H
rôle	role		H
dix	ten	F	H
produit	product	F	H
américain	American (m)	F	H
minute	minute	F	H
prochain	next (m)	F	H
particulier	particular, specific		H
écrire	(to) write   writing	F	H
écris   écris !	(I) write   (I) am writing   (you (sing informal)) write   (you (sing informal)) are writing   write! (sing informal)	F	
écrit   (aux) écrit	(she, he, it, one) writes   (she, he, it, one) is writing   (we (informal, impersonal)) write   (we (informal, impersonal)) are writing   wrote   (have, has) written	F	
position	position		H
développement	development		H
défendre	(to) defend, stand up for   defending, standing up for		H
chef	boss, leader, head (m)	F	H
cheffe	boss, leader, head (f)	F	H
économie	economy		H
effort	effort	F	H
parmi	among		H
membre	member		H
tirer	(to) pull, shoot   pulling, shooting		H
ancien	former, ancient, old-fashioned (m)	F	H
beau/bel; beau-	beautiful; step- (m)	F	H
beaux	beautiful (mpl, mixed gender pl)	F	H
belle; belle-	beautiful; step- (f)	F	H
plein; plein de	full (m); many, a lot of	F	H
éviter (de + infinitive)	(to) avoid (+ verb)   avoiding (+ verb)		H
soir	evening	F	H
titre	title	F	H
parti	political party		H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
objet	object, subject line		H
unique	unique, only (m, f)	F	H
souhaiter	(to) wish   wishing	F	H
afin de	in order to + verb		H
malgré	despite, in spite of	F	H
réaliser	(to) realise, achieve   realising, achieving		H
parfois	sometimes	F	H
sérieux	conscientious, responsible (m)	F	H
aider (... à + infinitive)	(to) help (someone + verb)   helping (someone + verb)	F	H
voix	voice		H
terminer (de + infinitive)	(to) finish (+ verb), end   finishing (+ verb), ending	F	H
espérer	(to) hope (for)   hoping (for)	F	H
main	hand	F	H
arrêter (de + infinitive)	(to) stop (+ verb)   stopping (+ verb)	F	H
retour	return	F	H
prêt	ready (m)	F	H
occasion	chance, opportunity	F	H
regarder	(to) watch, look at   watching, looking at	F	H
plupart (de)	most, the majority (of)		H
résultat	result		H
écouter	(to) listen to   listening to	F	H
terre	earth, world, soil, land	F	H
dollar	dollar	F	H
page	page	F	H
confiance	confidence, trust		H
choix	choice	F	H
chance	luck	F	H
notamment	notably		H
type	type, guy		H
but	goal, aim, objective, purpose	F	H
matin	morning	F	H
grave	serious, grave (m, f)	F	H
européen	European (m)	F	H
étude	study		H
remplacer (par + noun)	(to) replace (with + noun)   replacing (with + noun)		H
six	six	F	H
nécessaire	necessary, required (m, f)	F	H
activité	activity	F	H
marquer	to mark (down), to note (down), to score	F	H
entier	whole, full (m)		H
réponse	answer, response	F	H
aide	help	F	H
principal	main (m)		H
pourtant	yet, nonetheless, nevertheless		H
cesser	(to) stop, cease, quit   stopping, ceasing, quitting		H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
époque	era, period, time		H
exprimer	(to) express   expressing	F	H
ami	friend (m)	F	H
moitié	half		H
avenir; à l'avenir	future; in the future	F	H
argent	money, silver	F	H
œil	eye	F	H
yeux	eyes	F	H
eau	water	F	H
sauf	except	F	H
école	school	F	H
sécurité; en sécurité	security, safety; secure, safe	F	H
milieu	middle		H
lettre	letter	F	H
presque	almost, nearly	F	H
attention !**	watch out!	F	H
attention*	attention	F	H
futur	future	F	H
conduire	(to) drive   driving	F	H
règle	rule, ruler	F	H
poste	post office	F	H
demande	request, demand		H
centre	centre	F	H
disparaître	(to) disappear   disappearing		H
accord	agreement		H
milliard	billion, thousand million		H
obliger (à + infinitive)	(to) force (+ verb)   forcing (+ verb)	F	H
passé	past	F	H
âge	age	F	H
déclarer	(to) announce, report   announcing, reporting		H
oublier (de + infinitive)	(to) forget (+ verb)   forgetting (+ verb)	F	H
troisième	year 10	F	H
quitter; se quitter	(to) leave somewhere, take off   leaving somewhere, taking off; (to) leave each other   leaving each other	F	H
population	population	F	H
(à) toi	to you (sing informal) (emph)	F	H
responsable	responsible (m, f)		H
route	road, way		H
tôt	early	F	H
lancer	(to) throw, launch   throwing, launching		H
limite	limit		H
emploi	job	F	H
objectif	objective, aim, goal		H
journal	newspaper	F	H
journaux	newspapers	F	H
annoncer	(to) announce, make public   announcing, making public		H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
lui-même	himself		H
tour	tower, turn, tour	F	H
voilà	there is, here is	F	H
volonté	will, willpower		H
envoyer	(to) send   sending	F	H
partager	(to) share, divide   sharing, dividing	F	H
puisque	as, because, since (seeing as)		H
changement	change		H
garder	(to) keep, take care of, look after   keeping, taking care of, looking after	F	H
réalité	reality	F	H
interdire (à ...)	(to) forbid, ban (from someone)   forbidding, banning (from someone)	F	H
finir; finir de + infinitive	(to) end, finish   ending, finishing; (to) finish (+ verb)   finishing (+ verb)	F	H
placer; se placer	(to) put, place   putting, placing; (to) position yourself   positioning yourself		H
sentir; se sentir	(to) smell   smelling; (to) feel   feeling		H
payer	(to) pay (for)   paying (for)	F	H
esprit	mind, spirit		H
diriger	(to) direct, guide   directing, guiding		H
noter	(to) mark, write down, notice   marking, writing down, noticing		H
nature	nature	F	H
court*	short (m)	F	H
parent	parent	F	H
tomber	(to) fall   falling	F	H
départ	departure	F	H
mondial	worldwide, global (m)	F	H
paroles	lyrics		H
publique	public (f)	F	H
fausse	false (f)	F	H
faux	false (m)	F	H
genre	type, kind, sort, gender		H
communauté	community	F	H
intéresser + s/o inversion; s'intéresser (à + noun)	(to) find interesting   finding interesting; (to) be interested (in + noun)   being interested (in + noun)	F	H
c'est-à-dire	in other words, that is to say		H
corps	body	F	H
matière	subject	F	H
difficulté	difficulty	F	H
appel	call		H
cœur	heart	F	H
père	father	F	H
organisation	organisation	F	H
noir	black (m)	F	H
événement	event	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
soutenir	(to) support   supporting	F	H
paix	peace	F	H
nuit	night	F	H
partout	everywhere	F	H
direction	direction, management		H
manquer; manquer à + s/o inversion	(to) fail to catch, be missing, miss   failing to catch, being missing, missing; to miss   missing		H
actuel	current (m)	F	H
signifier	(to) mean   meaning	F	H
journée	day	F	H
indiquer	(to) indicate, show   indicating, showing		H
tuer	(to) kill   killing	F	H
technique	technical (m, f)		H
rapidement	quickly	F	H
autour	around		H
réduire	(to) reduce   reducing	F	H
préféré	favourite (m)	F	H
préférer	(to) prefer   preferring	F	H
rue	street	F	H
riche	rich (m, f)	F	H
violence	violence		H
siècle	century	F	H
article	article	F	H
durer	(to) last   lasting	F	H
qualité	quality	F	H
gauche; de gauche; à gauche	left (m, f), left-wing; on the left	F	H
solution	solution	F	H
voie	street, route, way		H
capable	able, capable (m, f)		H
canadien	Canadian (m)	F	H
erreur	mistake, error	F	H
livrer	(to) deliver   delivering		H
simplement	simply		H
se souvenir (de + noun)	(to) remember (+ noun)   remembering (+ noun)	F	H
conséquence	consequence		H
contraire	opposite, contrary		H
succès	success	F	H
local	local (m)	F	H
été	summer	F	H
inviter	(to) invite   inviting		H
pied	foot	F	H
débat	debate		H
fille	girl	F	H
répéter	(to) repeat   repeating	F	H
texte	text	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
profiter de + noun	(to) make the most of + noun, enjoy + noun   making the most of + noun, enjoying + noun	F	H
chambre	bedroom, (hotel) room	F	H
acheter	(to) buy   buying	F	H
production	production		H
directeur	head teacher, manager (m)	F	H
santé	health	F	H
souffrir	(to) suffer   suffering		H
précis	precise, accurate (m)		H
mère	mother	F	H
risque	risk		H
arme	weapon, arms		H
endroit	place, spot	F	H
impossible	impossible (m, f)	F	H
amener	(to) bring (someone)   bringing (someone)		H
image	picture, image	F	H
date	date	F	H
contrôle	test, check, inspection		H
énorme	enormous (m, f)	F	H
campagne	countryside	F	H
(aux) né	was born   (have, has) been born	F	H
tourner	(to) turn, go round   turning, going round		H
participer (à + noun)	(to) take part (in + noun), participate (in + noun)   taking part (in + noun), participating (in + noun)	F	H
vieille	old (f)	F	H
vieux/vieil	old (m)	F	H
rapide	fast, quick (m, f)	F	H
respecter	(to) respect   respecting		H
essentiel	essential (m)		H
environ	about, thereabouts, or so	F	H
expérience	experience	F	H
admettre	(to) admit, confess   admitting, confessing		H
(aux) admis	admitted, confessed   (have, has) admitted, confessed		H
découvrir	(to) discover   discovering	F	H
couvrir	(to) cover   covering		H
assister; assister à + noun	(to) assist   assisting; (to) attend + noun, attending + noun		H
processus	process		H
fraîche	fresh (f)	F	H
frais	fresh (m)	F	H
industrie	industry		H
responsabilité	responsibility		H
réserver	(to) book, reserve, keep   booking, reserving, keeping	F	H
porte	door, airport gate	F	H
victime	victim		H
pauvre	poor (m, f)	F	H
taux	rate		H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
organiser; s'organiser	(to) organise   organising; (to) get organised   getting organised	F	H
cent*	one hundred	F	H
cent**	cent	F	H
prononcer	(to) pronounce   pronouncing	F	H
blanc	white (m)	F	H
blanche	white (f)	F	H
origine	origin, source		H
vendre	(to) sell   selling	F	H
vite	quickly, fast	F	H
langue	language, tongue	F	H
dangereux	dangerous (m)	F	H
importance	importance	F	H
espoir	hope	F	H
énergie	energy	F	H
réseau	network	F	H
(aux) mort***	died   (have, has) died	F	H
mourir	(to) die   dying	F	H
faible	weak (m, f)	F	H
employer	(to) use, employ   using, employing	F	H
possibilité	possibility	F	H
spécial	special (m)		H
accompagner	(to) accompany   accompanying		H
actuellement	at present, at the moment	F	H
fournir	(to) supply, provide   supplying, providing		H
ceci	this		H
fils	son	F	H
d'accord	okay, alright	F	H
discuter (de + noun)	(to) discuss, talk about (+ noun)   discussing, talking about (+ noun)	F	H
différence	difference	F	H
protéger	(to) protect   protecting	F	H
abandonner	(to) give up, abandon   giving up, abandoning		H
avis	opinion, mind	F	H
battre; se battre	(to) beat, hit   beating, hitting; (to) fight, fighting		H
pire	worse(m,f) (pl)		H
le pire/la pire/les pires	the worst (m/f/pl)		H
chiffre	figure, number		H
remplir	(to) fill (up), (in)   filling (up) (in)	F	H
divers	varied, diverse (m)		H
frapper	(to) hit, knock   hitting, knocking	F	H
peur	fear	F	H
parlement	parliament	F	H
fermer	(to) close   closing	F	H
lutte	struggle, fight, conflict		H
naturel	natural (m)	F	H
air	air, appearance		H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
auteur	author	F	H
heureux	happy (m)	F	H
crise	crisis		H
numéro	number	F	H
instant	instant, moment	F	H
quelqu'un	somebody, someone	F	H
banque	bank	F	H
reposer; se reposer	(to) put down   putting down; (to) rest   resting		H
opinion	opinion	F	H
classe	class	F	H
particulièrement	particularly		H
commun	common (m, f)		H
anglais	English (m)	F	H
échange	exchange	F	H
feu	fire	F	H
neuf	nine	F	H
dépendre de	(to) depend on + noun   depending on + noun		H
message	message	F	H
construire	(to) build   building	F	H
scène	stage, scene		H
secret	secret (m)		H
secrète	secret (f)		H
plaisir	pleasure		H
combien ?	how many?, how much?	F	H
nul	rubbish, bad (m)	F	H
nulle	rubbish, bad (f)	F	H
absence	absence		H
cher	expensive, dear (m)	F	H
derrière	behind	F	H
connaissance	knowledge		H
immédiatement	immediately		H
entrée	starter, entrance (hall)	F	H
couper	(to) cut   cutting	F	H
salle	room	F	H
pièce	piece, room, play	F	H
équipe	team	F	H
situer; se situer	(to) place, put, situate   placing, putting, situating; (to) be situated, take place   being situated, taking place	F	H
souligner	(to) underline, stress   underlining, stressing		H
respect	respect		H
crime	crime		H
facile	easy (m, f)	F	H
augmenter; s'augmenter	(to) increase, raise   increasing, raising; to grow, expand   growing, expanding		H
octobre	October	F	H
médecin	doctor (m, f)	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
police	police		H
coût	cost	F	H
formation	training		H
normal	normal (m)	F	H
attitude	attitude		H
faute	mistake, error	F	H
lever; se lever	(to) lift, raise   lifting, raising; (to) get up, stand up   getting up, standing up		H
proche	nearby, close	F	H
direct	direct (m)		H
imaginer	(to) invent, imagine   inventing, imagining	F	H
pratique	practical, useful (m, f)		H
finalement	finally, eventually		H
allemand	German (m)	F	H
pression	pressure	F	H
film	film	F	H
ressource	resource	F	H
monter; monter (à + noun)	(to) go up   going up; (to) climb (up + noun)   climbing (up + noun)	F	H
(aux) promis	promised   (have, has) promised	F	H
promettre (à ...) (de + infinitive)	(to) promise (someone) (+ verb)   promising (someone) (+ verb)	F	H
se concentrer	(to) concentrate, focus   concentrating, focussing		H
exactement	exactly		H
chemin	way, path	F	H
province	province		H
élection	election	F	H
enquête	survey, investigation		H
mars	March	F	H
tellement	so much, so	F	H
espace	space	F	H
demain; à demain	tomorrow; see you tomorrow	F	H
hier	yesterday	F	H
remarquer	(to) remark, notice   remarking, noticing		H
huit	eight	F	H
lien	link, bond		H
voiture	car	F	H
discussion	discussion		H
sentiment	feeling	F	H
tâche	task, chore	F	H
directement	directly		H
euh (!)	er, um, uh		H
raconter	(to) tell, narrate   telling, narrating	F	H
décembre	December	F	H
développer	(to) develop   developing	F	H
fruit	fruit	F	H
ouvert	open (m)	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
historique	historic (m, f)	F	H
probablement	probably	F	H
voyage	trip, journey	F	H
sept	seven	F	H
vérité	truth	F	H
commercial	commercial, business (m)		H
critique	criticism, critic		H
culture	culture	F	H
cache	(to) hide   hiding	F	H
prêter	(to) lend   lending	F	H
définir	(to) define   defining	F	H
client	customer, client	F	H
progrès	progress	F	H
secrétaire	secretary	F	H
mer	sea, seaside	F	H
liste	list	F	H
rentrer	(to) go in, come in, come back (in), go back (in)   going in, coming in, coming back (in), going back (in)	F	H
mémoire	memory	F	H
détruire	(to) destroy   destroying	F	H
nécessité	necessity, need		H
juin	June	F	H
danger	danger	F	H
commerce	trade, commerce		H
transport	transport	F	H
attente	wait	F	H
janvier	January	F	H
mai	May	F	H
septembre	September	F	H
environnement	environment	F	H
séparer; se séparer	(to) separate   separating; (to) break up   breaking up	F	H
positif	positive (m)	F	H
scientifique	scientist	F	H
papier	paper		H
protection	protection		H
indépendant	independent (m)	F	H
carte	menu, map, card	F	H
association	association		H
commander; commander à ... de + infinitive	(to) order   ordering; to tell someone + verb   telling someone + verb		H
étudier	(to) study   studying	F	H
complet	full, complete (m)		H
complète	full, complete (f)		H
amour	love	F	H
manifeste	(to) protest, demonstrate   protesting, demonstrating		H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
menacer (de + infinitive)	(to) threaten (+ verb)   threatening (+ verb)	F	H
conseiller (à ... de + infinitive)	(to) advise, recommend (to someone + verb)   advising, recommending (to someone + verb)		H
réunion	meeting, get-together	F	H
maladie	illness	F	H
tandis que	while, when	F	H
construction	construction, building		H
voisin	neighbour	F	H
novembre	November	F	H
coûter	(to) cost   costing	F	H
presse	press		H
rouge	red (m, f)	F	H
majorité	majority		H
central	central (m)	F	H
éducation	education	F	H
officiel	official (m)		H
document	document		H
retourner	(to) return, go back, turn over, turn around   returning, going back, turning over, turning around	F	H
professionnel	professional (m)		H
animal	animal, pet	F	H
animaux	animals, pets	F	H
utile	useful (m, f)	F	H
inscrire; s'inscrire à + noun	(to) write down   writing down; (to) join + noun, enrol in + noun   joining + noun, enrolling in + noun		H
concurrence	competition		H
mille	thousand	F	H
absolument	absolutely		H
armée	army, military	F	H
complètement	completely		H
salaire	salary, wage	F	H
lecture	reading		H
contribuer	(to) contribute   contributing		H
attaquer	(to) attack   attacking		H
table	table	F	H
avril	April	F	H
autrement	differently, another way		H
ferme	farm	F	H
lourd	heavy (m)		H
république	republic	F	H
dur*	hard (m)	F	H
dur**	hard		H
application/appli	application/app	F	H
lutter	(to) fight, struggle   fighting, struggling		H
contenir	(to) contain, include   containing, including		H
communication	communication	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
manque	lack, shortage	F	H
échec	failure		H
traverser	(to) cross   crossing	F	H
transformer (en + noun)	(to) transform (into + noun)   transforming (into + noun)		H
frère	brother	F	H
mardi	Tuesday	F	H
vote	vote		H
renvoyer	(to) send back, resend   sending back, resending		H
regretter	(to) be sorry, regret   being sorry, regretting		H
espèce	species		H
réagir	(to) react   reacting		H
surprendre	(to) surprise   surprising	F	H
améliorer	(to) improve   improving	F	H
réfléchir (à + noun)	(to) reflect (on), think (about)   reflecting (on), thinking (about)		H
lumière	light	F	H
vert	green (m)	F	H
apprécier	(to) appreciate, like   appreciating, liking		H
sensible	sensitive (m, f)		H
étudiant	student	F	H
vitesse	speed		H
malade	ill (m/f)	F	H
élève	pupil (m, f)	F	H
contrôler	(to) check, inspect, control   checking, inspecting, controlling	F	H
merci	thank you	F	H
certainement	certainly		H
visite	visit, tour	F	H
émission	TV programme, emission	F	H
arrivée	arrival	F	H
puissance	power		H
partenaire	partner	F	H
perte	loss		H
libéral	liberal (m)	F	H
citoyen	citizen		H
établissement	establishment, organisation		H
vendredi	Friday	F	H
causer	(to) cause   causing	F	H
nord	north	F	H
lundi	Monday	F	H
vente	sale(s)	F	H
soldat	soldier	F	H
collègue	colleague	F	H
voici	here is, this is	F	H
examiner	(to) examine   examining	F	H
soin	care	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
jeudi	Thursday	F	H
science	science	F	H
individu	individual		H
et demi(e)	half past	F	H
demi	half	F	H
mériter (de + infinitive); se mériter	(to) deserve (+ verb), deserving (+ verb); have earned   having earned		H
emprunter (à ...)	(to) borrow (from someone)   borrowing (from someone)	F	H
traduire	(to) translate   translating	F	H
sang	blood		H
emporter	(to) take with, take away   taking with, taking away	F	H
nucléaire	nuclear (m, f)		H
industriel	industrial (m)		H
vif	lively (m)		H
exact	exact, correct (m)		H
février	February	F	H
mode	way, fashion	F	H
musique	music	F	H
étape	stage, step		H
physique	physics	F	H
parfaitement	perfectly		H
professeur/prof	teacher (m)	F	H
distribuer	(to) hand out, give out   handing out, giving out		H
global	global (m)	F	H
dommage !	what a shame!, what a pity!	F	H
note	mark, grade, note	F	H
couple	couple, pair	F	H
mercredi	Wednesday	F	H
régional	regional (m)		H
sortie	exit	F	H
décrire	(to) describe   describing	F	H
décis   décris!	(I) describe   (I) am describing   (you (sing informal)) describe   (you (sing informal)) are describing   describe! (sing informal)	F	
décrit   (aux) décrit	(she, he, it, one) describes   (she, he, it, one) is describing   (we (informal, impersonal)) describe   (we (informal, impersonal)) are describing   described   (have, has) described	F	
récent	recent (m)	F	H
télévision/télé	television/TV	F	H
art	art		H
frontière	border	F	H
égal	equal (m)	F	H
promesse	promise		H
habiter	(to) live (somewhere)   living (somewhere)	F	H
quartier	district, quarter	F	H
avocat	lawyer (m)		H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
libérer	(to) set free, release   setting free, releasing		H
vivant	alive, living (m)		H
université	university	F	H
(aux) ri	laughed   (have, has) laughed	F	H
rire	(to) laugh   laughing	F	H
ris   ris !	(I) laugh   (I) am laughing   (you (sing informal)) laugh   (you (sing informal)) are laughing   laugh! (sing informal)	F	
ris   ris !	(I) laugh   (I) am laughing   (I) have been laughing   (you (sing informal)) laugh   (you (sing informal)) are laughing   (you (sing informal)) have been laughing   laugh! (sing informal)		H
rit	(she, he, it, one) laughs   (she, he, it, one) is laughing   (we (informal, impersonal)) laugh   (we (informal, impersonal)) are laughing	F	
rit	(she, he, it, one) laughs   (she, he, it, one) is laughing   (she, he, it, one) has been laughing   (we (informal, impersonal)) laugh   (we (informal, impersonal)) are laughing   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been laughing		H
facilement	easily	F	H
précisément	precisely		H
soutien	support	F	H
urgence	emergency	F	H
clé	key	F	H
jeter	(to) throw (away)   throwing (away)	F	H
religieux	religious (m)	F	H
disponible	available (m, f)	F	H
prévenir	(to) let know, warn   letting know, warning		H
bientôt; à bientôt	soon; see you soon	F	H
couleur	colour	F	H
sauver	(to) rescue, save   rescuing, saving		H
bleu	blue (m)	F	H
dehors	outside	F	H
remercier	(to) thank   thanking		H
actif	active, energetic		H
habitude	habit	F	H
récemment	recently	F	H
excellent	excellent (m)	F	H
moral	moral (m)		H
accident	accident	F	H
puissant	powerful (m)		H
fabriquer	(to) manufacture, produce, make   manufacturing, producing, making	F	H
rare	rare (m, f)		H
extraordinaire	extraordinary (m, f)		H
dimanche	Sunday	F	H
enregistrer	(to) record, save   recording, saving	F	H
moderne	modern (m, f)	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
parc	park	F	H
impôt	tax		H
sud	south	F	H
efficace	efficient, effective (m, f)		H
intéressant	interesting (m)	F	H
île	island	F	H
cit�	council estate		H
carri�re	career	F	H
voter	(to) vote   voting	F	H
nourrir	(to) feed   feeding		H
bras	arm	F	H
rechercher	(to) look for, search for, collect   looking for, searching for, collecting	F	H
lendemain	next day, the day after		H
roman	novel	F	H
facteur	postman	F	H
policier	policeman	F	H
polic�re	policewoman	F	H
�chelle	ladder, scale		H
suppl�mentaire	extra, additional		H
pratiquer	(to) do, play, practise (a language) doing, playing, practising (a language)	F	H
pens�e	thought		H
b�n�ficiaire de + noun	(to) get, receive, benefit from + noun   getting, receiving, benefitting from + noun		H
vingt	twenty	F	H
retard	delay		H
d�mocratie	democracy		H
silence	silence	F	H
bateau	boat, ship	F	H
printemps	spring	F	H
courses	food shopping	F	H
exercice	written exercise, physical exercise	F	H
visage	face	F	H
de droite; � droite	right-wing; on the right	F	H
village	village	F	H
britannique	British (m, f)	F	H
le�on	lesson	F	H
(aux) d�c�	disappointed   (have, has) disappointed		H
d�cevoir	(to) disappoint   disappointing		H
d�c�ois   d�c�ois !	(I) disappoint   (I) am disappointing   (I) have been disappointing   (you (sing informal)) disappoint   (you (sing informal)) are disappointing   (you (sing informal)) have been disappointing   disappoint! (sing informal)		H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
déçoit	(she, he, it, one) disappoints   (she, he, it, one) is disappointing   (she, he, it, one) has been disappointing   (we (informal, impersonal)) disappoint   (we (informal, impersonal)) are disappointing   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been disappointing		H
bataille	battle		H
naissance	birth	F	H
froid	cold (m)	F	H
hôpital	hospital	F	H
hôpitaux	hospitals	F	H
terrible	terrible, dreadful (m)		H
rêve	dream, wish	F	H
inspirer; s'inspirer de + noun	(to) inspire   inspiring; (to) be inspired by + noun   being inspired by + noun		H
entièrement	entirely, completely		H
chapitre	chapter		H
quotidien	daily (m)	F	H
après-midi	afternoon	F	H
juillet	July	F	H
ordinaire	ordinary (m, f)		H
candidat	candidate		H
fier	proud (m)	F	H
habitant	resident, inhabitant (m)	F	H
mur	wall	F	H
journaliste	journalist	F	H
manger	(to) eat   eating	F	H
évidemment	obviously		H
travailleur*	worker (m)	F	H
travailleur**	hard-working (m)	F	H
travailleuse	hard-working (f)	F	H
marque	brand, mark		H
utilisation	use		H
populaire	popular (m, f)	F	H
participation	participation		H
évolution	evolution, development		H
gérer	(to) manage, handle, deal with   managing, handling, dealing with		H
samedi	Saturday	F	H
folle	crazy (f)	F	H
fou/fol	crazy (m)	F	H
(aux) assis   s'(aux) assis	sat   (have, has) sat; sat down   (have, has) sat down		H
asseoir; s'asseoir	(to) sit   sitting; (to) sit down   sitting down		H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
assied/assoit; s'assied/s'assoit	(she, he, it, one) sits   (she, he, it, one) is sitting   (she, he, it, one) has been sitting   (we (informal, impersonal)) sit   (we (informal, impersonal)) are sitting   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been sitting; (she, he, it, one) sits down   (she, he, it, one) is sitting down   (she, he, it, one) has been sitting down   (we (informal, impersonal)) sit down   (we (informal, impersonal)) are sitting down   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been sitting down		H
assieds/assois   assieds !/assois !; m'assieds/m'assois   t'assieds/t'assois   t'assieds !/t'assois !	(I) sit   (I) am sitting   (I) have been sitting   (you (sing informal)) sit   (you (sing informal)) are sitting   (you (sing informal)) have been sitting   sit! (sing informal); (I) sit down   (I) am sitting down   (I) have been sitting down   (you (sing informal)) sit down   (you (sing informal)) are sitting down   (you (sing informal)) have been sitting down   sit down! (sing informal)		H
roi	king		H
téléphone	telephone	F	H
foi	faith, belief		H
tradition	tradition	F	H
victoire	victory		H
arrêt	stop	F	H
concours	entrance exam, competition	F	H
visiter	(to) visit   visiting	F	H
elle-même	herself		H
démocratique	democratic (m, f)		H
largement	widely		H
désirer	(to) want, desire   wanting, desiring		H
côte	coast	F	H
génération	generation		H
vent	wind	F	H
technologie	technology	F	H
inquiéter; s'inquiéter (de + noun)	(to) bother, disturb   bothering, disturbing; (to) be worried (about + noun)   being worried (about + noun)	F	H
inquiet	worried, anxious (m)	F	H
inquiète	worried, anxious (f)	F	H
obstacle	obstacle		H
ressembler à + noun; se ressembler	(to) look like + noun   looking like + noun; (to) look alike   looking alike	F	H
station	station, resort	F	H
supporter	(to) tolerate, bear, put up with   tolerating, bearing, putting up with	F	H
propriétaire	owner		H
avion	aeroplane	F	H
photo	photo	F	H
centaine	hundred		H
explication	explanation		H
appareil	apparatus, device	F	H
bois*	wood, woods	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
symbole	symbol		H
idéal	ideal (m)	F	H
chômage	unemployment	F	H
courage	courage, strength	F	H
entretien	interview, maintenance	F	H
encourager (à + infinitive)	(to) encourage (+ verb)   encouraging (+ verb)	F	H
kilomètre	kilometre	F	H
identité	identity	F	H
août	August	F	H
(aux) couru	ran   (have, has) run	F	H
courir	(to) run   running	F	H
cours   cours !	(I) run   (I) am running   (you (sing informal)) run   (you (sing informal)) are running   run! (sing informal)	F	
cours   cours !	(I) run   (I) am running   (I) have been running   (you (sing informal)) run   (you (sing informal)) are running   (you (sing informal)) have been running   run! (sing informal)		H
court**	(she, he, it, one) runs   (she, he, it, one) is running   (we (informal, impersonal)) run   (we (informal, impersonal)) are running	F	
court**	(she, he, it, one) runs   (she, he, it, one) is running   (she, he, it, one) has been running   (we (informal, impersonal)) run   (we (informal, impersonal)) are running   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been running		H
examen	exam	F	H
personnage	character, individual	F	H
échanger	(to) swap, exchange   swapping, exchanging	F	H
ouverture	opening		H
tableau	board	F	H
site	site, website	F	H
durée	length, duration	F	H
(aux) élu	elected   (have, has) elected		H
élire	(to) elect   electing		H
inquiétude	worry, anxiety		H
pareil	the same (m)		H
pareille	the same (f)		H
quinze	fifteen	F	H
vide	empty (m, f)	F	H
essai	attempt, try, test		H
(aux) souri	smiled   (have, has) smiled	F	H
sourire	(to) smile   smiling	F	H
souris   souris !	(I) smile   (I) am smiling   (I) have been smiling   (you (sing informal)) smile   (you (sing informal)) are smiling   (you (sing informal)) have been smiling   smile! (sing informal)		H
souris   souris!	(I) smile   (I) am smiling   (you (sing informal)) smile   (you (sing informal)) are smiling   smile! (sing informal)	F	

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
sourit	(she, he, it, one) smiles   (she, he, it, one) is smiling   (we (informal, impersonal)) smile   (we (informal, impersonal)) are smiling	F	
sourit	(she, he, it, one) smiles   (she, he, it, one) is smiling   (she, he, it, one) has been smiling (we (informal, impersonal)) smile   (we (informal, impersonal)) are smiling   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been smiling		H
Italien	Italian	F	H
interrompre	(to) interrupt   interrupting		H
usine	factory		H
unir	(to) unite, join   uniting, joining	F	H
employé	employee	F	H
évident	obvious (m)	F	H
comportement	behaviour		H
fête	party, celebration, festival	F	H
sol	floor, ground		H
vague	wave		H
culturel	cultural (m)	F	H
coopération	cooperation		H
taille	size, height	F	H
contenu	content(s)		H
distance	distance		H
automne	autumn	F	H
diminuer	(to) lower, decrease   lowering, decreasing		H
juif	Jewish (m)	F	H
communiquer	(to) pass on, communicate   passing on, communicating	F	H
démontrer	(to) demonstrate, prove   demonstrating, proving		H
négatif	negative (m)	F	H
bruit	noise		H
humanité	humanity	F	H
moi-même	myself		H
prudent	careful, cautious (m)	F	H
soirée	evening, party	F	H
vol	flight, theft	F	H
marcher	(to) walk, work, function   walking, working, functioning	F	H
tiers	third		H
mètre	meter	F	H
occidental	western (m)		H
suffisant	sufficient (m)		H
ciel	sky, heaven	F	H
tromper; se tromper	(to) cheat, deceive   cheating, deceiving; to make a mistake   making a mistake		H
seconde	second, year 11	F	H
malheureusement	unfortunately	F	H
extrêmement	extremely		H
effectivement	effectively		H
gaz	gas	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
acteur	actor (m)	F	H
adapter; s'adapter	(to) adapt, adjust   adapting, adjusting; (to) get used to   getting used to		H
cour	playground, yard	F	H
souci	worry, concern	F	H
expert	expert		H
sœur	sister	F	H
relativement	relatively		H
comparer	(to) compare   comparing	F	H
médical	medical (m)	F	H
colère	anger		H
patient	patient (m)		H
siège	seat, bench, headquarters		H
traditionnel	traditional (m)	F	H
quart, (et) (moins le) quart	quarter, quarter (past) (to)	F	H
adulte	adult	F	H
métier	job, occupation	F	H
peser	(to) weigh   weighing		H
médias	media	F	H
hiver	winter	F	H
définition	definition		H
mari	husband	F	H
supprimer	(to) remove, delete, cancel   removing, deleting, cancelling	F	H
ressentir + noun	(to) feel + noun   feeling + noun		H
sexuel	sexual (m)	F	H
garçon	boy	F	H
parfait	perfect (m)	F	H
quatrième	year 9	F	H
fenêtre	window	F	H
hésiter	(to) be unsure, hesitate   being unsure, hesitating		H
menace	threat		H
jeunesse	youth	F	H
voler (à ...)	(to) fly, steal (from someone)   flying, stealing (from someone)	F	H
inutile	useless (m, f)	F	H
poisson	fish	F	H
révolution	revolution		H
avouer	(to) admit to, confess to   admitting to, confessing to		H
familial	family (m)	F	H
cinéma	cinema	F	H
enseignement	education, teaching	F	H
étonnant	surprising, amazing, incredible (m)		H
dizaine	approximately ten, group of ten		H
instruction	education, training, instruction, direction		H
oser	(to) dare   daring		H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
corriger	(to) correct, mark   correcting, marking	F	H
désir	desire		H
prier	(to) pray   praying		H
trente	thirty	F	H
instrument	instrument, tool	F	H
indépendance	independence	F	H
tort	wrong	F	H
critiquer	(to) criticise   criticising		H
attaque	attack		H
drogue	drug	F	H
rythme	rhythm, pace		H
douze	twelve	F	H
espagnol	Spanish (m)	F	H
saison	season	F	H
dos	back	F	H
rêver (à/de + noun)	(to) dream (about + noun)   dreaming (about + noun)	F	H
quantité	quantity	F	H
persuader de + infinitive	(to) persuade + verb   persuading + verb		H
annuel	annual, yearly (m)	F	H
commentaire	comment, remark		H
se marier (avec)	(to) get married (to)   getting married (to)	F	H
spectacle	show	F	H
célèbre	famous, well-known (m)	F	H
ouest	west	F	H
sexe	sex	F	H
accent	accent	F	H
introduire	to introduce   introducing		H
concert	concert	F	H
religion	religion	F	H
théâtre	theatre	F	H
équipement	equipment		H
descendre; descendre de + noun	(to) go down, ride down, drive down   going down, riding down, driving down; (to) get off + noun, get out of + noun   getting off + noun, getting out of + noun	F	H
abri	shelter, refuge	F	H
recette	recipe	F	H
généralement	generally		H
soleil	sun	F	H
ennemi	enemy		H
thème	theme, topic	F	H
forêt	forest	F	H
outil	tool		H
vacances	holiday	F	H
suffisamment	sufficiently	F	H
défi	challenge	F	H
calme	calm, quiet (m, f)	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
montagne	mountain	F	H
apparemment	apparently		H
magasin	shop	F	H
écrivain	writer	F	H
chien	dog	F	H
indispensable	essential (m, f)		H
conversation	conversation		H
féliciter	(to) congratulate   congratulating		H
euro	euro	F	H
compétence	competence, skill	F	H
sain	healthy healthy(m)	F	H
intégrer; s'intégrer	(to) incorporate, integrate, include   incorporating, integrating, including; (to) become integrated, fit in   becoming integrated, fitting in	F	H
régulier	regular (m)		H
boîte	box	F	H
hôtel	hotel	F	H
là-bas	over there, out there	F	H
église	church	F	H
découverte	discovery		H
artiste	artist	F	H
coin	corner	F	H
uniforme	uniform	F	H
grève	strike	F	H
achat	purchase		H
original	original (m)		H
surprise	surprise	F	H
capitale	capital city	F	H
chanter	(to) sing   singing	F	H
neige	snow	F	H
étroit	narrow, tight (m)		H
goût	taste	F	H
catastrophe	catastrophe, disaster		H
manifestation	demonstration, event	F	H
dormir	(to) sleep   sleeping	F	H
lit	bed	F	H
bouche	mouth	F	H
content	happy, glad, pleased (m)	F	H
triste	sad (m, f)	F	H
logement	accommodation	F	H
plainte	moan, complaint		H
chaud	hot, warm (m)	F	H
émotion	emotion, feeling		H
progresser	(to) progress   progressing	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
strict	strict (m)	F	H
club	club	F	H
souffrance	suffering		H
rendez-vous	appointment	F	H
argument	argument		H
planète	planet	F	H
(aux) bu	drank   (have, has) drunk	F	H
boire	(to) drink   drinking	F	H
bois**   bois !	(I) drink   (I) am drinking   (you (sing informal)) drink   (you (sing informal)) are drinking   drink! (sing informal)	F	
bois**   bois !	(I) drink   (I) am drinking   (I) have been drinking   (you (sing informal)) drink   (you (sing informal)) are drinking   (you (sing informal)) have been drinking   drink! (sing informal)		H
boit	(she, he, it, one) drinks   (she, he, it, one) is drinking   (she, he, it, one) has been drinking   (we (informal, impersonal)) drink   (we (informal, impersonal)) are drinking   (we (informal, impersonal)) have been drinking		H
boit	(she, he, it, one) drinks   (she, he, it, one) is drinking   (we (informal, impersonal)) drink   (we (informal, impersonal)) are drinking	F	
richesse	wealth		H
caisse	checkout	F	H
héroïne	hero (f)		H
héros	hero (m)		H
oreille	ear	F	H
café	café, coffee	F	H
annonce	announcement	F	H
régulièrement	regularly		H
pont	bridge	F	H
bouger	(to) move   moving		H
chrétien	Christian (m)	F	H
égalité	equality	F	H
préserver	(to) preserve, protect   preserving, protecting		H
match	match, game	F	H
scandale	scandal, uproar		H
chinois	Chinese (m)	F	H
billet	ticket, bank note	F	H
destruction	destruction		H
adresse	address	F	H
réception	reception	F	H
brûler	(to) burn, be on fire   burning, being on fire		H
grandir	(to) get bigger, get taller, grow (up)   getting bigger, getting taller, growing (up)	F	H
doigt	finger	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
poche	pocket		H
honte	shame		H
bonheur	happiness		H
crier	(to) shout, scream, cry out   shouting, screaming, crying out		H
pauvreté	poverty	F	H
bâtiment	building	F	H
médicament	medicine, drug	F	H
véhicule	vehicle		H
personnalité	personality		H
inventer	(to) invent, make up   inventing, making up		H
stade	stadium	F	H
québécois	from Quebec (m)	F	H
bonjour	hello	F	H
dame	lady		H
joie	joy		H
faim	hunger	F	H
excuser (de/pour + noun); s'excuser (de/pour + noun)	(to) excuse (for + noun), forgive (for + noun)   excusing (for + noun), forgiving (for + noun); (to) apologise (for + noun)   apologising (for + noun)	F	H
recommander	(to) recommend   recommending	F	H
truc	thing(amajig), thingy	F	H
scolaire	school, educational (m, f)	F	H
arabe	Arabic, Arab, Arabian (m, f)	F	H
diffuser	(to) broadcast   broadcasting		H
inquiétant	worrying, disturbing (m)		H
(aux) inclus	included   (have, has) included		H
inclure	(to) include   including		H
style	style		H
annuler	(to) cancel, undo   cancelling, undoing		H
climat	climate	F	H
séjour	stay, lounge		H
sport	sport, exercise	F	H
normalement	normally	F	H
blesser	(to) hurt, injure   hurting, injuring		H
cinquième	year 8	F	H
anniversaire	birthday, anniversary	F	H
phrase	sentence	F	H
désolé	sorry (m)	F	H
adolescent/ado	teenager, adolescent	F	H
dessiner	(to) draw   drawing	F	H
publicité/pub	advert		H
arbre	tree	F	H
aéroport	airport	F	H
collège	secondary school	F	H
peau	skin	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
enseigner (à ... à + infinitive)	(to) teach (someone + verb)   teaching (someone + verb)		H
chanson	song	F	H
se coucher	to go to bed, going to bed	F	H
drôle	funny (m, f)	F	H
plat	dish, course	F	H
maman	mum, mummy	F	H
célébrer	(to) celebrate   celebrating	F	H
verre	glass		H
casser; se casser	(to) break   breaking; (to) break a body part   breaking a body part	F	H
voyager	(to) travel (around)   travelling (around)	F	H
ordinateur	computer	F	H
salut	hi, bye	F	H
enfance	childhood		H
musée	museum	F	H
pluie	rain		H
rivière	river	F	H
incroyable	incredible, unbelievable	F	H
sondage	poll, survey	F	H
suisse	Swiss (m, f)	F	H
musulman	Muslim (m)	F	H
dieu	god	F	H
étage	floor		H
cinquante	fifty	F	H
jardin	garden	F	H
nourriture	food	F	H
africain	African (m)	F	H
cheveux	hair	F	H
cadeau	present, gift	F	H
fleur	flower	F	H
adorer	(to) really like, love   really liking, loving	F	H
appartement	apartment, flat	F	H
ménage	housework	F	H
restaurant	restaurant	F	H
sac	bag	F	H
dîner	dinner	F	H
numérique	digital (m, f)		H
vêtements	clothes	F	H
heureusement	fortunately, luckily	F	H
tabac	tobacco, newsagent('s)		H
joli	pretty, attractive (m)	F	H
écran	screen	F	H
oiseau	bird	F	H
quarante	forty	F	H
feuille	leaf, sheet		H
onze	eleven	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
papa	dad, daddy	F	H
alcool	alcohol	F	H
gratuit	free (of charge) (m)		H
jambe	leg	F	H
week-end	weekend	F	H
midi	noon, midday	F	H
lait	milk	F	H
bibliothèque	library	F	H
océan	ocean	F	H
diversité	diversity		H
amuser; s'amuser	(to) entertain   entertaining; (to) have fun   having fun	F	H
accueil	welcome, reception		H
parisien	Parisian (m)		H
tranquille	quiet (m, f)	F	H
glace	ice cream, ice	F	H
gare	station, railway station	F	H
jaune	yellow (m, f)	F	H
informatique	IT, computer science, computing	F	H
football/foot	football, soccer	F	H
vidéo	video	F	H
cuisine	cooking, kitchen	F	H
fumer	(to) smoke   smoking	F	H
viande	meat	F	H
paysage	landscape, scenery, countryside		H
lentement	slowly	F	H
pardon !	sorry!, excuse me!	F	H
rose	pink (m, f)	F	H
mentir	(to) lie   lying		H
bouteille	bottle	F	H
œuf	egg	F	H
plage	beach	F	H
formidable	terrific, great	F	H
déjeuner	lunch	F	H
salon	lounge, living room	F	H
gris	grey (m, f)	F	H
ranger	(to) tidy, put away   tidying, putting away		H
étoile	star	F	H
bio/biologique	organic		H
belge	Belgian (m, f)	F	H
pain	bread	F	H
reine	queen		H
lycée	high school, (6th form) college	F	H
traduction	translation	F	H
gentil	kind (m)	F	H
gentille	kind (f)	F	H
terrorisme	terrorism		H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
détester	(to) hate   hating	F	H
sale	dirty (m, f)	F	H
chapeau	hat		H
boulot	work, job	F	H
danser	(to) dance   dancing	F	H
banlieue	suburbs, outskirts		H
repas	meal	F	H
rentrée	start of the school year	F	H
super !	great!	F	H
copain	friend (m), boyfriend	F	H
copine	friend (f), girlfriend	F	H
imprimer	(to) print, print out   printing, printing out		H
légume	vegetable	F	H
francophone	French-speaking		H
lac	lake	F	H
sixième	year 7	F	H
chat	cat	F	H
soixante	sixty	F	H
allumer	(to) turn on   turning on		H
quelquefois	sometimes	F	H
métro	underground, metro	F	H
fatigué	tired (m)	F	H
treize	thirteen	F	H
seize	sixteen	F	H
quai	platform	F	H
quatorze	fourteen	F	H
célibataire	single, unmarried (m, f)		H
colonie	colony		H
cousin	cousin	F	H
chaise	chair	F	H
mathématiques/maths	mathematics/maths	F	H
minuit	midnight	F	H
bain	bath		H
laver; se laver	(to) wash (something), washing (something)   (to) wash (yourself)   washing (yourself)	F	H
château	castle, palace	F	H
thé	tea	F	H
bagage	luggage, baggage		H
handicapé	disabled (m)	F	H
boisson	drink, beverage	F	H
oncle	uncle	F	H
chaussure	shoe	F	H
escalier	stairs, staircase		H
bienvenue !	welcome	F	H
couteau	knife		H
embaucher	(to) hire   hiring		H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
manteau	coat		H
timide	timid, shy, bashful (m, f)	F	H
génial	great, brilliant (m)	F	H
nettoyer	(to) clean   cleaning		H
tante	aunt	F	H
handicap	disability		H
bonsoir	good evening	F	H
harceler	(to) bully, harass   bullying, harassing		H
portable	mobile phone	F	H
stage	work experience	F	H
chimie	chemistry	F	H
dictionnaire	dictionary	F	H
algérien	Algerian (m)	F	H
sympathique/sympa	nice (m, f)	F	H
toilettes	toilet, bathroom	F	H
autobus/bus	bus	F	H
serveur	waiter	F	H
interdit	prohibited, banned (m)		H
fromage	cheese	F	H
bénévole	volunteer		H
météo	weather forecast		H
vélo	bike, bicycle	F	H
est**	east	F	H
soif	thirst	F	H
pantalon	trousers	F	H
raciste	racist (m, f)		H
blague	joke, trick		H
gâteau	cake		H
bavarder	(to) chat (in person), chatting (in person)	F	H
ennuyeux	boring	F	H
à côté; à côté de	nearby; next to	F	H
accro	addicted (m, f)		H
addition	bill	F	H
Afrique	Africa	F	H
allô	hello (telephone)		H
Amérique	America	F	H
Angleterre	England	F	H
Asie	Asia	F	H
Atlantique	the Atlantic		H
au revoir	goodbye	F	H
avoir besoin de (+ noun)	(to) need (+ noun)		H
avoir envie de (+ infinitive) (+ noun)	(to) want (+ verb) (+ noun)		H
bi(sexuel)	bi(sexual) (m, f)	F	H
biologie	biology	F	H
bise/bisou(s)	kiss(es)	F	H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
boulangerie	bakery	F	H
clavier	keyboard		H
Corse	Corsica		H
cuillère	spoon		H
écossais	Scottish (m)	F	H
Écosse	Scotland	F	H
en retard	late (someone)	F	H
enchanté !	pleased to meet you	F	H
en direct	live		H
États-Unis	United States	F	H
Europe	Europe	F	H
félicitations	congratulations	F	H
fourchette	fork		H
gallois	Welsh (m)	F	H
gay	gay (m, f)	F	H
géographie	geography	F	H
Grande-Bretagne	Great Britain	F	H
hétéro	straight (m, f)	F	H
internet	internet	F	H
irlandais	Irish (m)	F	H
Irlande	Ireland		H
jus	juice	F	H
tout de suite	straightaway, immediately	F	H
Londres	London	F	H
mail/e-mail	e-mail	F	H
Maroc	Morocco		H
nager	(to) swim   swimming	F	H
non-binaire	non-binary (m, f)	F	H
il y a*	ago	F	H
parce que/parce qu'	because	F	H
pâtisseries	pastries		H
Pays de Galles	Wales	F	H
petit-déjeuner	breakfast	F	H
piscine	swimming pool	F	H
polluer	(to) pollute   polluting	F	H
poubelle	rubbish bin		H
promenade	walk	F	H
quatre-vingt	eighty	F	H
recharger	(to) charge (an appliance)   charging (an appliance)		H
recycler	(to) recycle   recycling		H
Royaume-Uni	United Kingdom	F	H
Sénégal	Senegal		H
s'il te plaît/s'il vous plaît	please (informal)/please (formal)	F	H
stylo	pen	F	H
supermarché	supermarket	F	H
tasse	cup		H

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
télécharger	(to) download   downloading		H
texto	text message	F	H
ticket	ticket	F	H
toi-même	yourself [singular]		H
tout le monde	everyone	F	H
transgenre	trans (m, f)	F	H
Tunisie	Tunisia		H
tunisien	Tunisian (m)		H
végan	vegan (m)	F	H
végétarien	vegetarian (m)	F	H
à cause de	because of, due to	F	H
à tout à l'heure !	see you later!	F	H
après avoir + pp	after having + pp		H
aussi...que/qu'	as...as	F	H
avoir lieu	to take place	F	H
avoir mal à (+ noun); avoir du mal	to have a sore (+ noun), having a sore (+noun); to have difficulty, having difficulty	F	H
bon appétit !	enjoy your meal!	F	H
ça va ?/comment allez-vous ?	how's it going? (informal)/how are you? (formal)	F	H
de rien !	you're welcome!	F	H
en ce moment	at the moment	F	H
est-ce que/est-ce qu' ?	questioning device	F	H
être en train de + infinitive	(to) be in the middle of + verb   being in the middle of + verb		H
faire attention (à + noun)	(to) be careful (of + noun), watch out (for + noun); being careful (of + noun), watching out (for + noun)	F	H
faire les magasins	(to) go shopping; going shopping	F	H
il est (difficile) de + infinitive	it is/it's (difficult) + verb		H
il est + time	it is/it's + time	F	H
il fait (beau)	it is/it's (nice)	F	H
il faut + infinitive	it is/it's necessary + verb, must + verb	F	H
il manque...	...is missing		H
il neige	it snows   it's snowing	F	H
il pleut	it rains   it's raining	F	H
il vaut la peine de + infinitive	it is/it's worth + verb		H
il vaut mieux + infinitive	it is/it's better + verb		H
Il y (en) a**   il y (en) avait   il y (en) aura	there is (of it (m, f))   there are (of them (m, f))   there was (of it (m, f))   there were (of them (m, f))   there used to be (of it (m, f) of them (m, f))   there was (of it (m, f))   there were (of them (m, f))   there is going to be (of it (m, f))   there are going to be (of them (m, f))   there will be (of it (m, f), there will be of them (m, f))		H
Il y a*   il y avait   il y aura	there is   there are   there was   there were   there used to be   there is going to be   there will be	F	

French	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
jusqu'à	(up) until/till, to go, to go until	F	H
ne...ni	neither...nor		H
ne...plus	not anymore, no longer		H
que veut dire... ?	what does ... mean?	F	H
rendre visite à ...	(to) visit someone	F	H
Société nationale des chemins de fer français/SNCF	France's national state-owned railway company	F	H
Union européenne/UE	European Union	F	H
venir de + infinitive	(to) have just + pp		H
Aïd	Eid	F	H
Algérie	Algeria	F	H
Alpes	Alps	F	H
baccalauréat/bac	high school final exam (like A levels)	F	H
Belgique	Belgium	F	H
Bruxelles	Brussels	F	H
Canada	Canada	F	H
France	France	F	H
Genève	Geneva	F	H
Manche	English Channel	F	H
Méditerranée	the Mediterranean	F	H
méditerranéen	Mediterranean (m)	F	H
Métropole	mainland France	F	H
Noël	Christmas	F	H
Pâques	Easter	F	H
Paris	Paris	F	H
Pyrénées	the Pyrenees	F	H
Québec	Quebec	F	H
Suisse	Switzerland	F	H

## Guide to abbreviations in brackets

Abbreviation	Meaning
(m)	masculine
(f)	feminine
(sing)	singular
(pl)	plural
(obj)	object
(subj)	subject
(reflex)	reflexive
(recip)	reciprocal
(emph)	emphatic

WJEC Eduqas GCSE French specification from 2024/LA