



Department
for Education

French, German and Spanish

GCSE subject content

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Contents

The content for French, German and Spanish GCSEs	3
Introduction	3
Subject aims	3
Subject content	4
Composition of vocabulary content	6
Grammar content	7
Annexes	10
Annex A: French grammar and sound-symbol correspondences (foundation and higher tier)	10
Annex B: German grammar and sound-symbol correspondences (foundation and higher tier)	20
Annex C: Spanish grammar and sound-symbol correspondences (foundation and higher tier)	29
Annex D: Families of regular inflected words for each language	38
Annex E: Required and optional vocabulary which the grammar annexes require for each of French, German, and Spanish.	40

The content for French, German and Spanish GCSEs

Introduction

1. This document sets out the learning outcomes and content coverage required for GCSE specifications in French, German and Spanish. The GCSE subject content sets out the knowledge, understanding and skills common to all GCSE specifications in a given subject. Together with the assessment objectives, it provides the framework within which the awarding organisations create the detail of their specifications, so ensuring progression from key stage 3 national curriculum requirements and the possibilities for development into A Level.
2. GCSE specifications in French, German and Spanish will take account of the national curriculum programmes of study for key stages 2 and 3. They will build on the foundations of grammar, vocabulary and linguistic competence envisaged by the programmes of study for key stages 2 and 3, increasing the level of linguistic and cognitive demand.
3. Linguistic content for GCSE in French, German and Spanish will focus largely but not exclusively on the most commonly occurring vocabulary of each language. Vocabulary and grammatical requirements for each tier will be clearly defined in the specification. Students will be expected to know and use the linguistic content specified receptively and productively, in the oral and written modalities, with an approximately equal emphasis on each.

Subject aims

4. GCSE specifications in French, German and Spanish should provide a coherent, satisfying and worthwhile course of study. They should encourage students to develop confidence in, and a positive attitude towards, French, German and Spanish and to recognise the importance of languages. They should also provide a strong linguistic and cultural foundation for students who go on to study languages at a higher level post-16.
5. Through studying a GCSE in a modern foreign language, students should develop their ability and ambition to communicate independently in speech and writing with speakers of the language for authentic purposes and about subjects which are meaningful and interesting to them. The study of a modern foreign language at GCSE should also build students' confidence and broaden their horizons, enabling them to step beyond familiar cultural boundaries, develop new ways of seeing the world, and better understand relationships between the foreign language and the English language.
6. It is important that students following a GCSE course should become familiar with aspects of the contexts and cultures of the countries and communities where the language is spoken. Linguistic content may be developed through a range of broad themes and topics which have, for example, cultural, geographical, political, contemporary, historical or employment-related relevance. Linguistic content which is largely, though not exclusively, determined by frequency will enable material

relating to most broad themes and topics to be used, and will unlock a wide range of spoken and written texts.

Subject content

7. GCSE specifications in French, German and Spanish should enable students to:
 - a. Learn and use the range of vocabulary required for the level at which they are studying. The parameters for specifying the vocabulary to be learnt are set out in paragraphs 13-21 of this document.
 - b. Learn and use the grammar specified to understand and produce meaning in written and oral modalities. The grammar to be learnt in each language is set out in Annexes 1-3 of this document.
 - c. Learn and apply the principles by which spelling represents sounds in standard or widely used forms of the language, and use clear and comprehensible pronunciation when speaking the language.
8. Students should be able to use the language they are learning both receptively and productively, in spoken and written forms, 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 between the language they are learning and English.
9. GCSE specifications in French, German and Spanish must require students to:
 - a. understand written texts in the language. Texts will predominantly focus on the defined vocabulary and grammar for each tier and will be of limited complexity at foundation tier.
 - b. understand spoken extracts comprising the defined vocabulary and grammar for each tier which are delivered at a pace which is no faster than a moderate pace, where each word is clearly discernible (as appropriate to pronunciation norms for each language), and which do not contain extraneous distractions or interruptions;
 - c. Undertake dictation of short, spoken extracts (including some vocabulary from outside the vocabulary list) with credit for accurate spelling.
 - d. write text in the language in a lexically and grammatically accurate way in response to simple and familiar stimuli.
 - e. translate in writing short sentences or texts, from the language 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.

- f. 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.
- g. 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 role play(s), including asking and answering questions, simulating a context such as a social conversation, where instructions about what to say are unambiguous;
 - iii. talk about one or more visual stimulus/stimuli, such as (connected) photographs or pictures, and extend this conversation into a short unprepared interaction.

Pupils should have suitable specified preparation time for each of the above components without access to reference materials.

For spoken and written production, the expected language will be from the defined 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.

- 10. Complexity¹ of language: Spoken and written language (for comprehension and production) will be of limited complexity at foundation tier. At higher tier students will be expected to understand (in listening and reading) and produce (in speech and writing) language at a higher level of complexity. The complexity of the language will be in both cases appropriate to the level of study.
- 11. Question types: Where questions are designed to test comprehension of written and spoken texts in the assessed language, these comprehension questions will be in English. Other types of question may be in English or the assessed language as appropriate to the task. Rubrics will be in English.
- 12. Themes and topics: Because most, though not all, vocabulary, defined in specifications is informed by the frequency of occurrence in the language, it will enable access to a wide range of themes and topics. Specifications should identify a limited number of broad themes or topics with relevance to the countries or communities where the language is spoken. These could cover, for example, cultural, geographical, political, contemporary, historical or employment-related aspects, as appropriate to the themes and level of learning. These themes and topics are not intended to be specifically reflected in texts selected for terminal

¹ Complexity in this sense means the extent to which a text uses features such as multi-clause units (e.g., relative clauses), pronouns, especially multiple pronouns, multiple verbs in one sentence or clause, long sentences, or morphology and syntax (e.g., word order) which is very different to English in form and/or function.

assessment. To illustrate the themes and topics set out, specifications may identify some vocabulary (drawn from the defined list) which may be relevant to each.

Composition of vocabulary content

13. Students will be expected to know 1,200 lexical items for foundation tier, and a further 500 lexical items for higher tier. Students 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 the grammar annex (exemplification at Annex D). Because no vocabulary is specified for KS2 or KS3, the Vocabulary List proposed for GCSE must be comprehensive and should make no assumptions about vocabulary previously taught.
14. Vocabulary lists must include, as part of the 1,200 or 1,700 items, the words listed at Annex E. These are the words which are referenced in the grammar annex for each language and so need to be included. They include irregular forms of high frequency verbs and other parts of speech.
15. In addition to the 1,200 and 1,700 items, the Vocabulary Lists can contain:
 - i. up to 30 short phrases that are multi-word units *in the target language*, usually consisting of no more than five identifiable words in the target language (e.g., 'il y a' for 'there is/are'; 's'il vous plaît' for 'please').
 - ii. up to 20 items (some of which can be multi-word units of up to five words) to refer to relevant geographical or cultural places/events, including the names of countries to be known receptively and productively.
16. For Reading only:
 - i. Higher and overlapping tier texts may include a small number of words outside the Vocabulary List. English meanings of such words must be supplied adjacent to the text for reference. No more than 2% of words (rounded to the nearest whole word) in any given text may be glossed in this way.
 - ii. 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, can be glossed or explained in an adjacent note.
 - iii. Up to 2% of words (rounded to the nearest whole word) of any given text can be comprised of true and exact cognates² which are not included in the Vocabulary List.
17. Words with multiple meanings but with the same part of speech (e.g., the French noun *histoire* that can be translated by the different English words 'story' and

² These are defined as words which are spelt the same in English and the assessed language (excluding any accents, and where one letter in words of at least six letters could differ from the English spelling) and have the same meaning in both languages.

'history') will be listed as one entry in the Vocabulary List. All English equivalents that could be tested (e.g., in questions that require working from English to the target language) must be explicitly provided.

18. The vocabulary which students will be expected to know, for both comprehension and production, will be compiled with close and explicit reference for each item on the list to frequency of occurrence in the language. This information about frequency will be taken from a source based on data from one or more large, modern corpus/corpora.³ When compiling word lists, the information provided in paragraph 20 should be taken into account.
19. At least 85% of words selected must be from the 2,000 most frequent words occurring in the most widely used standard forms of the language. In some cases, more than one spelling is in common use, including where recent spelling reforms have taken place. In such cases, tolerance should be shown for both versions of the spelling.⁴
20. The vast majority of lexical items listed as vocabulary will be single word vocabulary items. Where a compound word or phrase translates a *single* English word, it should be counted as a separate lexical item in the Vocabulary List (e.g., *en cambio* for 'however'; see paragraph 15 on multi-word units). However, where a compound word or phrase can easily be understood from its components, and where the components are already included in the list, there is no need to include the compound word as well (e.g., German *Sommerferien* for 'summer holidays', see compound section in the German grammar annex).

Grammar

21. The grammar requirements are set out in two tiers: foundation and higher. The requirements set out for higher tier include everything specified for foundation.
22. Students will be expected to apply their knowledge of the grammar specified appropriate to the task set and to the tier of entry.
23. For French, German, and Spanish, the grammar requirements are in the annexes to the document. Items in brackets are either marked as illustrative using "e.g.," (they illustrate the grammar point being described for the purposes of clarification and are not listed in the Vocabulary List) or they are comprehensive and laid out in full in the

³ These corpora must each contain 20 million words or more; be internationally recognised; and should be based on both spoken and written language taken from a wide range of different contexts. Examples, but not a definitive list, of recommended word frequency resources, are: 'Davies, M., & Davies, K. (2018). A frequency dictionary of Spanish: Core vocabulary for learners (2nd ed.). London: Routledge'; 'Lonsdale, D. & Le Bras, Y. (2009). A frequency dictionary of French: Core vocabulary for learners. London: Routledge'; and 'Tschirner, E. & Möhring, J. (2019). A frequency dictionary of German: Core vocabulary for learners (2nd ed.). London: Routledge'. More information on the suitability of these word lists can be found [here](#).

⁴ Examples here include for French: *coût/cout*; German: *der Fluß/der Fluss*; Spanish: *sólo/solo*

brackets (i.e., they indicate the full set of features to be included and this exhaustive set of items must also be included in the Vocabulary Lists).

26. The requirements for knowledge about sound-symbol correspondences (SSCs) are laid out in the annexes to this document.

Grammar content

GCSE students will be expected to develop and use their knowledge of grammar throughout their course.

The grammar requirements for GCSE are set out in two tiers: foundation and higher. Students will be required to use their knowledge of grammar from the relevant lists, appropriate to the language studied and to the relevant tier of entry. Students entering higher tier assessments will be required to apply all grammar listed for foundation tier in addition to the grammar listed for higher tier.

These lists describe grammatical features of the most widely used standard varieties.

The lists are written from the point of view of English-speaking students of the language, and so include some reference to certain cross-linguistically complex relations with English.

Students will be required to demonstrate both receptive and productive knowledge of the grammar from the list (though the derivational morphology laid out in the grammar annex can only be included for reading).

‘Grammar’ is defined as including the morphology (inflectional and derivational⁵) and syntax (rules of word order, relations between words, and obligatory use of specific features). The Vocabulary Lists will lay out the lexicon that is needed to ‘realise’ (or ‘use’) the grammar.

Some grammatical features in the Annexes below can be perceived as ‘grammar’ or ‘lexicon’ – these items must be listed in the Vocabulary List, as stipulated in the Annexes. The Vocabulary List must also specify highly irregular forms within a grammatical subsystem (i.e., subparts of paradigms where only some forms are irregular), as laid out

⁵ **Inflectional** morphemes carry grammatical meaning without changing the word’s part of speech. For example, the plural *-s* in ‘cats’, the comparative *-er* in ‘taller’, the past *-ed* in ‘changed’, the 3rd person singular *-s* in ‘walks’. **Derivational** morphemes change the meaning and function (and often the part of speech). For example, ‘happy’ → ‘happiness’.

in the Grammar Annexes. This is because forms, such as irregular stems, are likely to be learnt and retrieved as individual items rather than as part of a broader grammatical system. Listing them in the Vocabulary List, therefore, reflects the pedagogical attention required for these highly irregular forms.

Items below given in brackets which are prefaced with “e.g.” are *illustrative*, serving only to clarify the description of the grammar features, and such items will not be included in the Vocabulary List. In contrast, items that are *not* prefaced by “e.g.” are *comprehensive*, providing all the examples of the grammar that are included in the Subject Content, and all such items must be contained in the Vocabulary List.

Note that the English equivalents of some of the grammar are given in the Annexes. This is relevant when testing students’ ability to work from English to the target language (e.g., in translation tasks).

Annexes

Annex A: French grammar and sound-symbol correspondences (foundation and higher tier)

FOUNDATION TIER

NOUN PHRASES

Formation of feminine person nouns (highly frequent irregulars will be listed in the Vocabulary List as separate items, e.g., *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 will be listed in the Vocabulary List as separate items, e.g., *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 i.e., 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 (e.g., *La santé est importante; le mercredi*)

Use of definite article before an adjective to form a noun, including addition of a capital letter where the resulting noun is a nationality (e.g., *seul → le seul; 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*) will be listed in the Vocabulary List. Their grammar (agreement, position) is laid out in this Grammar Annex.

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 will be 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 can still be 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 (e.g., *faites, vont*), as a minimum those specified below, will be listed in the Vocabulary List.

Some verbs change the spelling in their stems (e.g., 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 1st, 2nd, 3rd persons in singular and plural for:**

*-er verbs (e.g., *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* where the English equivalent is 'BE' e.g., + *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*) will be 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 (2nd 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 1st, 2nd, 3rd 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*) will be listed in the Vocabulary List
 - Additional English equivalent functions will be listed in the Vocabulary List as follows: *étais*, *était* (to mean 'was, were + adjectival complement'); *avais*, *avait* (to mean 'had' and 'was, were')

Other irregular inflected forms:

- Present indicative forms for 1st, 2nd, 3rd 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 will be listed in the Vocabulary List. Any other irregular present indicative forms, their past participles, imperative forms, and the infinitives will be 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') will be listed in the Vocabulary List as multi-word units
- *Il fait* + adjective (e.g., *il fait beau*, *il fait froid*). Any adjectives that would be used in this construction will be listed in the vocabulary list.
- *Il* + weather-related expressions (e.g., *il neige*, *il y a du soleil*) will be listed in the Vocabulary List, as multi-word units where necessary
- *Il faut* + infinitive
- *Il est* for telling the time

Modal verbs

Present indicative forms for 1st, 2nd, 3rd persons, in singular and plural of modals *devoir*, *pouvoir*, *savoir*, *vouloir* followed by infinitive. All inflected forms of the modals will be listed in the Vocabulary List.

- Conditional forms in 1st, 2nd, 3rd persons, in singular only (excluding 'you' formal), of *vouloir* (*voudrais*, *voudrait*), as equivalent of English 'would like (to) + verb', will be listed in the Vocabulary List

Reflexive use of verbs

1st, 2nd, 3rd persons in singular only

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, e.g., *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* will be 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 comparative structures (*plus...que*, *moins...que*, *aussi...que*), 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 comparative structures (*plus...que*, *moins...que*, *aussi...que*), with the irregular adverbial forms (*mieux* and *pire*) 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 will be listed in the Vocabulary List alongside the verb entry (e.g., *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 (e.g., *arriver* 'to arrive'; *arriver à* 'to manage to').

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

Contraction of definite article when used with *à* and *de* to agree with the gender and number (*à, à la, au, aux; de, de la, du, des*)

De to indicate possession (e.g., *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 (e.g., *rapide*) is listed in the Vocabulary List, a derived form that follows one of the patterns listed here (e.g., *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 will be 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, e.g., *deux – deuxième; quatre – quatrième*. Irregular forms *premier* and *première* will be 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', e.g., *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*, e.g., *porter* → *portable*; *changer* → *changeable*
- Nouns created by adding *-ion* or *-ation* to the verb stem, only where the English equivalent is *-ion* or *-ation*, e.g., *préparer* → *préparation*; *continuer* → *continuation*
- Adverbs ending in *-ment*, only where the English equivalent is *-ly*, created by:
 - adding *-ment* to the feminine form of adjectives e.g., *première* → *premièrement*
 - by dropping *-ant(e)* / *-ent(e)* from an adjective and adding *-amment* / *-emment* e.g., *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 i.e., with *par*)

Impersonal verbs with adjectives + *de* (e.g., *il est difficile/facile/interdit de* + infinitive).

Any adjectives used in impersonal phrases will be 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 (e.g., *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 1st, 2nd, 3rd persons, **singular and plural**); perfect tense; periphrastic future; imperative (2nd person singular and plural only; not reflexive); imperfect (in 1st, 2nd, 3rd persons, **singular**).
- 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 1st, 2nd, 3rd 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*) will be listed in the Vocabulary List.
- Conditional of regular *-er* singular forms only (1st, 2nd, 3rd 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 1st, 2nd and 3rd person plural forms for equivalent of English habitual ('used to + verb') and ongoing ('BE -ing'). This includes the 1st, 2nd and 3rd person plural forms of the three very high frequency irregular verbs (*avoir* - to mean 'had, were'; *être* - to mean 'were + adjectival complement'; *faire*).
- Imperative of 2nd 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 1st 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*) will be 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* will be listed in the Vocabulary List).

ADVERBIAL PHRASES

Use of regular superlative adverb structures (irregulars *le mieux* and *le pire* 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 (e.g., *porter*) is listed in the Vocabulary List, a derived form that follows one of the patterns listed here (e.g., *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 will be 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, e.g., *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).

silent final consonant

a

i/y

eu

e

au/eau/closed o/ô

ou

u

silent final e

é (-er, -ez)

en/an/em/am

on/om

ain/in/aim/im

è/ê/ai

oi/oy

ch

ç (and soft 'c')

qu

j

-tion

-ien

s-liaison

t-liaison

n-liaison

x-liaison

h

um/un

-gn-

r

open eu/œu

open o

-s-

th

-ill-/-ille

-aill-/ail

Annex B: German grammar and sound-symbol correspondences (foundation and higher tier)

FOUNDATION

NOUN PHRASES

Formation of compound nouns, including final word gender rule:

- many compounds add additional connecting letters: *-e*, *-s/-es*, *-n/-en*, *-ens*, *-er* (e.g., *Arbeitsstunden*)
- some omit *-e/-en* from the first word (e.g., *Schulbuch*, *Wohnzimmer*)

The omission or unnecessary addition of connecting letters will **not** be credit-bearing.

Compounds can also be adjectives (e.g., *dunkelgrün*) or verbs (e.g., *ausgehen*).

Formation of feminine person nouns (highly frequent irregulars will be listed in the Vocabulary List as separate items, e.g., *Anwalt* / *Anwältin*; person nouns that decline like adjectives will only be used in the nominative):

- male person nouns add *-in* to make the feminine form (e.g., *Freundin*, *Lehrerin*, *Amerikanerin*)

Formation of plural nouns (highly frequent irregulars / low frequency patterns will be listed in the Vocabulary List, e.g., *Busse*, *Firmen*):

- most masculine and neuter nouns add *-e* (with or without umlaut on the vowel *ä/ö/ü*)
- article changes only for many nouns ending in *-el/-en/-er*
- most feminine nouns add *-n* or *-en*
- feminine occupation nouns ending in *-in* add *-nen*
- some masculine and neuter nouns add *-er* (and umlaut on vowel *ä/ö/ü*)
- some (typically borrowed) nouns add *-s*
- some mostly single-syllable feminine nouns add *-e* (with or without umlaut on the vowel *ä/ö/ü*)
- feminine and neuter nouns ending in *-nis* add *-se*
- some neuter nouns add (e)n

The omission or unnecessary addition of umlauts in plurals will **not** be credit-bearing.

Some nouns are not used in the plural (e.g., *Obst*, *Eis*); the overgeneralised pluralisation of such nouns will **not** be credit-bearing.

Nominalisation of infinitive verbs e.g., *schwimmen* → (das) *Schwimmen*, *wandern* → (das) *Wandern*

Determiners: Articles

Agreement of articles with noun for gender and number (*der, die, das, ein, eine*)

Different functions of definite and indefinite articles, including subject (nominative), direct object (accusative) and indirect object (dative)

Negation with noun phrases, using *kein* (nominative, accusative)

Other determiners

Use of the following determiners in singular (and plural forms, where applicable) in nominative, accusative and dative cases:

Demonstrative adjective (*dies-(er, e, es)*)

Indefinite adjectives (*jed-(er, e, es)*), (*letz-(er, e, es)*), (*nächst-(er, e, es)*)

Interrogative adjectives (*welch-(er, e, es)*)

Possessive adjectives (*mein, dein, sein, ihr, unser, euer, Ihr, ihr*)

Quantifiers in uncountable singular forms only (*viel, wenig*) and plural forms (*viele, wenige, alle, einige*)

Pronouns

Subject pronouns (*ich, du, er, sie, es, man, wir, ihr, Sie, and sie*) will be listed in the Vocabulary List. Their grammar (agreement, position) is laid out in this Grammar Annex.

Use and position of singular direct (accusative) object pronouns (*mich, dich, ihn, sie, es, Sie, einen*)

Use of singular indirect (dative) object pronouns (*mir, dir, ihm, ihr, ihm, Ihnen, einem*)

Indefinite pronouns (*jemand, niemand*) as subject and direct object pronouns

Use of relative pronouns (*der, die, das, die*) in subject relative clauses

Use of singular and plural accusative reflexive pronouns (*mich, dich, sich, uns, euch, sich*) with verbs used reflexively and reciprocally

Use of interrogative pronoun *wer*, including in accusative and dative questions

VERB PHRASES

Verbs and verb forms that do not fit into the grammar detailed here can still be listed in the Vocabulary List.

Interrogatives

Interrogatives expressed through:

- VS word order
- question words (*was, wann, wie, wer, wo, wohin, woher, warum*) followed by VS word order

Inflectional morphology

Specific irregular inflected forms, as a minimum those specified below, will be listed in the

Vocabulary List.

Weak (regular) and strong (semi-regular) verb inflections in 1st, 2nd, 3rd persons in both singular and plural for:

- Present indicative, with simple (I walk) and ongoing (I am walking) functions, and (with time adverbs) to express future meaning, and in written texts to express past meaning.
 - Irregular inflected forms of four very high frequency irregular verbs (*haben, sein, werden, wissen*) will be listed in the Vocabulary List.
 - Small changes to stems (e.g., add *-e* before *-t* and *-st* endings to stems ending in *-d, -t, -m-, -n, wartest, zeichnet; -t* not *-st* after stems ending in *-s, -ß, -x, z, tanzt, heißt; -el* stem verbs drop *-e* in 1st person singular, *sammle*) will **not** be credit-bearing.
- Perfect tense, as equivalent of the English simple past (I walked, he went) and present perfect (I have walked, he has gone); perfect tense + *früher* for habitual ('used to') meaning; including past participle formation that patterns as follows:
 - weak verbs *ge-* *-t* (e.g., *gemacht*); *-ieren* (*studiert*); with inseparable prefixes *be-* (e.g., *besucht*), *ent-* (e.g., *entdeckt*), *er-* (e.g., *erzählt*), *über-* (e.g., *übersetzt*), and *ver-* (e.g., *versucht*);
 - strong verbs *ge-* + infinitive (e.g., *gegeben, gefahren*); with inseparable prefixes *be-* (e.g. *bekommen*); *ent-* (e.g., *enthalten*) *er-* (*erfahren*); *ge-* (e.g., *gefallen*); *ver-* (e.g., *vergessen*); where the past participle is the same as the infinitive
 - verbs with past participle vowel changes *ei* → *ie* (e.g., *geblieben*); *i* → *u* (e.g., *gefunden*); *e* → *o* (e.g., *gesprochen*); *ie* → *o* (e.g., *geflogen*), including those with inseparable prefixes
 - Other irregular (strong) past participles will be listed in the Vocabulary List; past participles of verbs with prefixes on stems which are listed on the Vocabulary List will not be listed (e.g., *bestanden* will not be listed if *gestanden* is already on the list).
- Future tense: *werden* + infinitive as equivalent of both 'will' + verb and 'BE + going to'.
- Imperfect/simple past: *haben, sein*

Impersonal verbs

- *Es gibt* ('there is/are') and *es gab* ('there was/were') will be listed in the Vocabulary List as multi-word units

Modals

Use of present modals in all persons (*dürfen, können, mögen, müssen, sollen, wollen*) + infinitive

Use of conditional *möcht-* in all persons + noun, and + infinitive

Use of imperfect/simple past modals in **1st, 2nd, 3rd persons in singular only**

Reflexive use of verbs

Use of all persons of verbs with accusative reflexive pronouns

Word order

Main clause word order, including word order 2 (inversion) and 2-verb rule (2nd verb to end of main clause)

Word order 3 (subordinate clauses, including subject relative clauses) in single-verb structures

Syntax of verbal negation with *nie, nichts, nicht* (in main clauses with single- and two-verb structures, in subordinate clauses with single verbs, and with postnominal adjectives)

Main clause word order with separable verbs in the present tense

ADJECTIVAL PHRASES

Singular and plural adjective endings for prenominal adjectives used after definite and indefinite articles, and plural adjective endings for prenominal adjectives used without article, in nominative, accusative and dative cases

Postnominal use of adjectives as verbal complement

Comparative postnominal adjective structures with *als* and *so...wie*, including common irregular forms (*besser, höher, mehr*)

Some comparative adjectives change their spelling (e.g., *teuer* → *teurer*, *dunkel* → *dunkler*, *groß* → *größer*). Such spelling changes will **not** be credit-bearing.

ADVERBS

Position of adverbs of time, manner, place

Use of verb + *gern* to express like and verb + *lieber* to express preference

Comparative adverb structures, including common irregular forms (*besser, höher, lieber, mehr*)

PREPOSITIONS

Where the preposition changes or adds to the meaning of the verb, the preposition and the relevant English translations will be listed in the Vocabulary List alongside the verb entry (e.g., *warten* 'to wait'; *warten auf* 'to wait for').

Spelling of the word that follows: fixed case with accusative prepositions (*bis, durch, für, ohne*), dative prepositions (*aus, bei, mit, nach, von, zu*), and dual case prepositions (*an, auf, in*)

Use of contracted forms of *an, bei, in, von* and *zu* with definite article

Da- compounds *darauf, damit, dafür, davon* will be listed in the Vocabulary List.

DERIVATIONAL MORPHOLOGY

For **Reading** only. Derivational morphology listed here indicates that even if only the base form (e.g., *möglich*) is listed in the Vocabulary List, a derived form that follows one of the patterns listed here (e.g., *unmöglich*) 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 will be listed separately in the Vocabulary List.

Uniformly applicable derivational morphology

Prefixes:

- Add prefix *Lieblings-* to nouns to mean 'favourite'
- Add prefix *Haupt-* to nouns to mean 'main'

Other high frequency patterns

Morphology that changes meaning

Prefixes:

- Add prefix *un-* to create adjectives where the English meaning is 'the opposite' (e.g., *unmöglich, unglücklich*)

Suffixes:

- Add suffix *-te* (1-19) and *-ste* (20-) to change cardinal into ordinal numbers (e.g., *zweite, zwanzigste*)

Morphology that changes the part of speech

Suffixes:

- Add suffix *-ung* to a verb stem to change into nouns with equivalent and transparent meaning (e.g., *lösen* → *die Lösung*)
- Add suffix *-er* to a verb stem (*-en* verbs) to change into male agent nouns with equivalent and transparent meaning (e.g., *besuchen* → *der Besucher*)
- Add suffix *-s* to nouns for days and times of day to change them into adverbs (e.g., *Montag* → *montags*; *Nachmittag* → *nachmittags*)

HIGHER TIER

All grammar and structures listed for Foundation tier, plus:

NOUN PHRASES

Nouns

Add -n to dative plural nouns

Add -(e)n to pluralise some masculine people nouns and weak masculine nouns. The singular formation of these nouns will **not** be credit-bearing

Nominative and accusative use of plural adjectival nouns (e.g., *die Reichen*) and abstract adjectival neuter nouns with definite article (e.g., *das Gute*) and following *viel*, *wenig*, *etwas* or *alles* (e.g., *etwas Netttes*)

The omission or unnecessary addition of umlauts in plurals will **not** be credit-bearing.

Determiners: Articles

Use of the genitive for possession and following certain prepositions (e.g., *trotz*), included in the Vocabulary List, in **Listening and Reading only**

Pronouns

Use of plural direct (accusative) object pronouns (*uns*, *euch*, *Sie*, *sie*) and reflexive pronoun *sich*, including reflexive and reciprocal use

Use of plural indirect (dative) object pronouns (*uns*, *euch*, *Ihnen*, *ihnen*)

Position of indirect and direct objects in sentence (not juxtaposed) in sentences with two nouns, and with one pronoun and one noun

Subject and object relative clauses (word order 3) using *wh*- pronouns (*wo* and *was*)

Use of singular and plural dative reflexive pronouns (*mir*, *dir*, *sich*, *uns*, *euch*, *sich*) with verbs used reflexively and reciprocally

VERB PHRASES

- Present tense with *seit* (as equivalent of 'have been + ing' for 'x time')
- Imperfect/simple past for written narrative use in 1st, 2nd, 3rd persons, singular and plural, for weak and highly frequent strong verbs (where the 1st/3rd person singular form is listed in the Vocabulary List).
Simple past verbs with prefixes on stems which are listed on the Vocabulary List will not be listed (e.g., *empfand* will not be listed if *fand* is already on the list).
- Imperative in 2nd person singular and plural, formal and informal forms, for weak and strong verbs, and *sein*. The omission or unnecessary addition of an 'e' ending in 2nd person singular will **not** be credit-bearing.
- Infinitive constructions *ohne/statt ... zu ...*; *um ... zu ...*; verbs with *zu ...*, eg *beginnen*, *hoffen*, *versuchen*
- Passive voice avoidance structure *man* + active verb
- Imperfect subjunctive in conditional clauses: *haben (hätte)* and *sein (wäre)*, and

würde, sollte + infinitive, 1st, 2nd, 3rd persons, singular and plural

Modals

- Use of imperfect modals in all persons + infinitive

Reflexive use of verbs

- Use of all persons of verbs with dative reflexive pronouns

Word order

- Word order 3 (subordinate clauses, including subject relative clauses) in two-verb structures
- Word order 3 with separable verbs in single-verb and two-verb structures
- Syntax of sentence and element negation with *nicht*, including use of *sondern*

ADJECTIVAL PHRASES

- Regular pre- and postnominal superlative adjective structures and common irregulars (*der/die/das beste, am besten, der/die/das höchste, am höchsten, am liebsten, der/die/das meiste, am meisten, der/die/das nächste, am nächsten*)
- Some superlative adjectives change their spelling (e.g., those ending in *-d, -t, -s, -ß, -sch, -x, -z* add *-e*). Such spelling changes will **not** be credit-bearing.
- Where comparative adjectives change their spelling (e.g., *teuer* → *teurer*; *dunkel* → *dunkler*; *groß* → *größer*), such spelling changes **will** be credit-bearing.

ADVERBIAL PHRASES

- Regular superlative adverb structures (and common irregulars as listed in the Vocabulary List)

PREPOSITIONS

Spelling of the word that follows:

- fixed case with accusative prepositions (*gegen, um*), dative prepositions (*laut, seit*), and dual case prepositions (*zwischen, über, unter, hinter, vor, neben*)
- use of *bei* or *am* + nominalised verb infinitive to mean 'while/when doing something' e.g., *Beim Essen trinke ich nie.*

Use of prepositions with *da(r)-* and *wo(r)-* prefixes in main clauses (e.g., *Sie steht daneben; Worauf wartest du?*).

DERIVATIONAL MORPHOLOGY

For **Reading** only. Derivational morphology listed here indicates that even if only the base form (e.g., *krank*) is listed in the Vocabulary List, a derived form that follows one of the patterns listed here (e.g., *Krankheit*) 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 will be

listed separately in the Vocabulary List.

Uniformly applicable derivational morphology

Suffixes:

- Add *-chen*, *-lein* to create nouns, only where the English equivalent meaning is 'little' (e.g., *Häuschen*, *Kätzchen*)

Other high frequency patterns

Morphology that changes the part of speech

Suffixes:

- Add *-heit* or *-keit* to adjectives/adverbs to create nouns, only with the English equivalent '-ty' or '-ness' (e.g., *Krankheit*, *Notwendigkeit*)
- Add *-los* to nouns to create adjectives, only with the English equivalent '-less' or meaning 'without'

German sound-symbol correspondences.

The list which follows specifies key differences in sound-spelling correspondences between German 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 German language. Where a letter or combination of letters is pronounced (or a sound spelt) in approximately the same way in German as in English, it is not listed.

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).

long [a], including [ah], [aa] and short [a]

long [e] including [eh], [ee] and short [e]

[ei/ai]

[z]

[w]

[je]

long [o], including [oh], and short [o]

long [i], including [ih] and short [i]

hard and soft [ch]

long [u], including [uh] and short [u]

long [ü/y], including [üh] and short [ü/y]

long [ä], including [äh] and short [ä]

long [ö], including [öh] and short [ö]

[äu]

[sch]

[sp-]

[st-]
[s-, -s-]
[ʃ] [ʃʃ] [-s]
[er]
unstressed [-er]
[v]
[au]
consonantal [r]
vocalic [r]
[eu]
[th]
unvoiced [-b], [-d], [-g]
[-ig]
[j]
[-tion]
[qu]

Annex C: Spanish grammar and sound-symbol correspondences (foundation and higher tier)

FOUNDATION TIER

NOUN PHRASES

Formation of feminine nouns (irregular feminine nouns and nouns where the different genders have different English equivalents (e.g., *hijo*, son; *hija*, daughter) will be listed as individual items in the Vocabulary List)

- nouns ending in -o change to -a (e.g., *vecino/vecina*)
- nouns ending in -or add -a (e.g., *profesor/profesora*)
- no change for nouns ending in *-ante/-ente* and *-ista* (e.g., *estudiante, artista*)

Feminised forms of nouns with biological gender relating to jobs are in flux and will be shown appropriate tolerance, reflecting standard and widespread usage (e.g., *el jefe, la jefe/jefa*).

Formation of plural nouns (highly frequent irregulars will be listed in the Vocabulary List):

- nouns ending in a vowel add -s
- nouns ending in a consonant add -es
- nouns ending in -z change -z to -c and add -es
- nouns ending in *-(i)ón* add -es and drop the written accent

Infinitive used as a noun i.e., as equivalent of the -ing (gerund) in English.

Articles Agreement of articles with noun for gender and number (*el, la, los, las; un, una, unos, unas*)

Functions of definite and indefinite articles, including where their use or omission differs from English (e.g., *La educación es importante*)

Contraction of definite article *el* after prepositions *de* and *a* □ *del, al*

Other determiners

Agreement with nouns for gender and number of the following determiners (only the base form will be listed in the Vocabulary List, unless otherwise stated; all English equivalents will be listed).

Demonstrative adjectives (*este, esta, ese, esa*), as well as irregular plural forms (*estos, esos*) and regular plurals (*estas, esas*).

Indefinite adjectives (*cada* (invariant), *mismo, otro, todo, alguno, ninguno*, as well as irregular forms *algún and ningún*)

Possessive adjectives (*mi, tu, su* (as equivalent of English his/her/its/their/your-formal singular and plural), *nuestro, vuestro*)

Pronouns

Subject pronouns (*yo, tú, él, ella, nosotros, nosotras, vosotros, vosotras, ellos, ellas, usted and ustedes*) and invariable pronouns *algo* and *alguien*) should be listed in the Vocabulary List. Their grammar (agreement, position) is laid out in this Grammar Annex.

Default omission of subject pronouns and contexts where overt use appropriate (i.e., change of subject and emphasis)

Word order of direct object pronouns (*me, te, lo, la, los, las*) in one- and two-verb constructions (e.g., *lo miro, lo puedo mirar, puedo mirarlo, ¡Míralo!*), in which only a single pronoun is used.

Word order of indirect object pronouns (*me, te, le, les*) in one- and two-verb constructions (e.g., *te doy, te quiero dar, quiero darte, ¡Dame...!*), in which only a single pronoun is used.

Word order of singular reflexive pronouns (*me, te, se*) in one- and two-verb constructions (e.g., *se lava, se debe lavar, debe lavarse, ¡Lávate!*)

Interrogative pronouns (*cuál, cuánto, quién*) and their inflected forms for gender and number.

Use of the relative pronoun *que* in subject relative clauses

Neuter demonstrative pronouns (*esto, eso*)

Use of the pronouns *alguno* and *ninguno*, including their inflected forms for gender.

VERB PHRASES

Verbs that do not fit into the grammar detailed here can still be listed in the Vocabulary List to be learnt in the infinitive form only.

Negation

Word order of verbal negation, with *no, (no) nada, (no) nunca, (no) nadie, (no) ninguno*

Interrogatives

Interrogatives expressed through:

- intonation, including when using a *wh*-word (*qué, quién, cuándo, por qué, cómo, cuál, cuánto, dónde*)
- *wh*-word (i.e., question words including 'how') followed by VS word order, including where the overt subject is only sometimes required (e.g., *¿Dónde está (Daniel)?; ¿Qué hace (la chica)?*)

Inflectional morphology

Specific irregular inflected forms (e.g., *doy, digo*), as a minimum those listed below, will be listed in the Vocabulary List.

Some verb forms change the spelling in their stems, usually to preserve pronunciation (e.g., present: *g*→*j*; preterite *c*→*qu*; *g*→*gu*; addition of *y* to 3rd persons; *z*→*c*). Such spelling changes will **not** be credit-bearing.

Regular (-ar, -er, -ir), in 1st, 2nd, 3rd persons, in singular and plural, for:

- Present indicative with both simple (I walk) and ongoing (I am walking) functions
 - Including five clusters of high frequency verbs that pattern following one of these 'anchor' verbs: *encontrar* (*o*→*ue*), *pensar* (*e*→*ie*), *pedir* (*e*→*i*), *conocer* (*c*→*zc*), *poner* (*add -g to 1st person singular*) (the infinitives within these clusters will be listed in the Vocabulary List).
 - In the *pedir* cluster, omission of 'u' in the first person of verbs like *seguir* will **not** be credit-bearing
 - Irregular forms of *estar*, *hacer*, *ir*, *ser*, *tener* will be listed in full in the Vocabulary List.
- Present continuous (*estar* + present participle), as equivalent of the English 'BE + -ing', including spelling changes for verbs whose stems end in a vowel (e.g., *leer*, *construir*) and for verbs in the *pedir* cluster
- Preterite tense (as equivalent of the English simple past [I walked], i.e., referring to past events occurring at specified, known times)
 - Irregular preterite forms of *ir*, *ser*, *dar* will be listed in full in the Vocabulary List
 - Irregular preterite **stems** (*tuve*, *pude*, *hice*, *vine*, *estuve*, *puse*, *quise*, *dije*, *traje*) and irregular form *hizo* will be listed in the Vocabulary List. (Preterite forms of verbs with prefixes on stems which are listed on the Vocabulary List, e.g., *mantuve*, will not be listed in the Vocabulary List, because *tuve* is already listed)
 - Stem-changes (*o*→*u*, *e*→*i*) to 3rd person singular and plural in -IR verbs in the preterite will **not** be credit-bearing
 - Small changes to preterite stems or inflections (e.g., *vi*, *vio* (no accent), *empecé* (*z*→*c*), *dijeron* (no 'i' in inflection) will **not** be credit-bearing
- Present perfect tense (*haber* + past participle, -AR stem + *ado*, -ER/IR stem + *ido*), as equivalent of the English present perfect [I have walked, he has gone]
 - Irregular past participles will be listed in the Vocabulary List. (Past participles of verbs with prefixes on stems which are listed on the Vocabulary List, e.g., *descrito*, will not be listed in the Vocabulary List, if *escrito* is already listed)
- Periphrastic future (*ir a* + infinitive), as equivalent of the English 'BE + going to + verb' and 'will + verb'

Regular (-ar, -er, -ir), for 1st, 2nd and 3rd persons in singular only, for:

- Imperfect for habitual (only for equivalent of English 'used to + verb') and ongoing (BE + ing) functions.
 - Three irregular verbs: *ser* (*era*, *eras*), *ir* (*iba*, *ibas*) and *ver* (*veía*, *veías*) will be listed in the Vocabulary List
 - Other English equivalent functions will be listed in the Vocabulary List as follows: *tenía*, *tenías* (to mean 'had'); *había* (to mean 'there was / were'); *estaba*, *estabas* (to mean 'was/were + state/location') / *era*, *eras* (to mean

'was/were + trait')

- Imperfect continuous (*estar* + present participle) for ongoing (BE + ing) functions
- Inflectional future
 - Plus five irregular verbs: *tener (tendr-)*, *hacer (har-)*, *poder (podr-)*, *poner (pondr-)* of which the 1st person singular stems will be listed in the Vocabulary List, and *habrá* ('there will be')
- Conditional
 - Plus five irregular verbs: *tener (tendr-)*, *hacer (har-)*, *poder (podr-)*, *poner (pondr-)* of which the 1st person singular stems will be listed in the Vocabulary List, and *habría* ('there would be')
- Imperative (affirmative, 2nd singular only); irregular tú commands (*sé, ve, ten, ven, haz, di, pon* and *sal*) will be listed in the Vocabulary List

Syntax of *interesar*-type verbs (i.e., which tend to occur in Object Verb Subject word order), as listed on the Vocabulary List

Modals, for 1st, 2nd and 3rd persons in singular and plural

Use of modals (*deber, poder, querer, tener que, saber*) + infinitive, including two multi-word complex fixed phrases (*quisiera* + infinitive; *me/te/le gustaría* + infinitive)

Reflexive use of verbs (singular only, for 1st, 2nd, 3rd persons)

Impersonal verbs

Use of impersonal verb *hay*

Use of *hay que*

Impersonal use of 'se' for generalised 'you/one' function with *se puede / se necesita*

Hace + noun (*weather*, with the relevant words e.g., *sol*, listed in the Vocabulary List)

ADJECTIVAL PHRASES

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

- Gender and number
-o, -a, -os, -as
- Number only
-e, -es
-z, -ces
-ista, -istas
- Highly frequent patterns of adjectives for nationality:
- ending in consonant (e.g., *francés, -esa, -es (no accent), -esas (no accent), español, -a, -es, -as*)

Position of adjectives in relation to the nouns they refer to: mostly after nouns; a defined set of prenominal adjectives (*algún, ningún, primer, segundo, tercer, buen, mal, gran*);

and a set that changes meaning depending on whether prenominal or postnominal (e.g., *único*), as listed in the Vocabulary List.

Different uses of *ser* and *estar* with adjectives as listed on the Vocabulary List (including where meanings differ when used with *ser* and *estar*, e.g., *listo/a*)
Use of regular comparative structures (*más...que*, *menos...que*, *tan ... como*) and irregulars as listed in the Vocabulary List

ADVERBIAL PHRASES

Adverbs and adverbial phrases will be listed in the Vocabulary List.

Position of adverbs of time, manner, place.

Use of regular comparative structures (*más...que*, *menos...que*, *tan...como*), with irregular forms (*mejor* and *peor*) listed in the Vocabulary List.

PREPOSITIONS

(Prepositions will be listed in Vocabulary list)

Use of the personal *a*

De to indicate possession (e.g., *la casa de Hugo*)

Para, *sin* + infinitive

Prepositions as needed in certain multi-verb phrases before an infinitive.

These verb + preposition combinations will be listed in the Vocabulary List alongside the verb entry (e.g., *dejar* 'to leave'; *dejar de* + infinitive 'to stop + verb'). Where the preposition changes or adds to the meaning of the verb, English translations will be listed (e.g., *llegar* 'to arrive'; *llegar a* 'to manage to').

DERIVATIONAL MORPHOLOGY

For **Reading** only. Derivational morphology listed here indicates that even if only the base form (e.g., *libro*) is listed in the Vocabulary List, a derived form that follows one of the patterns listed here (e.g., *librito*) 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 will be listed separately in the Vocabulary List.

Uniformly applicable derivational morphology that changes meaning

Suffixes:

- Adding *-ito*, *-ita* to nouns, only where the English meaning is 'little' (e.g., *librito*)
- Adding *-ísimo*, *-ísima* to adjectives, or to adjectives with *-o* / *-a* removed, only where the English meaning is 'very' (e.g., *facilísimo*)

Other high frequency patterns

Morphology that changes the part of speech

Suffixes

- Adverbs created by adding *-mente* to singular invariable adjectives (e.g., *alegre-*) or the singular feminine form of adjectives ending in *-o / -a* (e.g., *absoluta-*), only where the English equivalent is ‘-ly’ (e.g., *normalmente*)
- Nouns created by adding *-idad* to singular adjectives ending in a consonant (e.g., *real*) or with the final vowel removed (e.g., *segur-*), only where the English equivalent is ‘-(i)ty’ (e.g., *seguridad*)
- Adjectives created by adding *-able* to a verb stem, only where the English equivalent is ‘-able’ (e.g., *evitable*)

HIGHER TIER

NOUN PHRASES

Determiners

Demonstrative adjective *aquel*, with agreement for gender and number, to mean ‘that’ and ‘those’, with tolerance for using *ese* etc. as alternatives for *aquel* etc. in production

Pronouns

Word order of the following direct and indirect object pronouns (*nos, os*) in one- and two-verb constructions (such as *os veo, os puedo ver, puedo veros*) and plural reflexive pronouns (*nos, os, se*)

Relative pronouns *lo que* (invariable); *el que, el cual* (and their inflected forms for gender and number) in subject relative clauses

Relative clauses using *wh-* pronouns (*cuando, donde, que*)

Possessive pronouns, agreement for gender and number, for singular and plural possessors (*el mío, el tuyo, el suyo, el nuestro, el vuestro*)

Neuter demonstrative pronoun (*aquello*)

Use of pronouns after prepositions (*mí, ti, él, ella, usted, nosotros, vosotros, ellos*, with agreement for gender and number), irregular forms (*conmigo, contigo*), and emphatic use of pronouns after ‘a’.

Reflexive use of plural forms of pronouns (including with reciprocal function) (e.g., *nos vemos, os entendéis, se besan*)

VERB PHRASES

Highly irregular specific verb forms will be listed in the Vocabulary List.

Negation

Word order of verbal negation, with *ya no, (no) tampoco, (no)...ni...*, including the use of *(no) ni...ni...* for emphasis.

Inflectional Morphology

Plural forms in 1st, 2nd, 3rd persons for:

- Inflectional future
 - Plus irregular verbs (in **singular and plural**): *saber (sabr-), querer (querr-), venir (vendr-), decir (dir-), salir (saldr-)* of which the 1st person singular stems will be listed in the Vocabulary List
- Conditional
 - Plus irregular verbs (in **singular and plural**): *saber (sabr-), querer (querr-), venir (vendr-), decir (dir-), salir (saldr-)* of which the 1st person singular stems will be listed in the Vocabulary List
- Imperfect, for habitual (equivalent only of English 'used to + verb') and ongoing ('BE + ing') functions. This includes the plural forms of the three very high frequency irregular verbs (*ir, ser, ver*).

Some verb forms change the spelling in their stems to preserve pronunciation (e.g., present: *g* → *j*; preterite *c* → *qu*; *z* → *c*; *g* → *gu*; addition of *y* to 3rd persons). Such spelling changes **will** be credit-bearing.

Preterite stem changes (*o* → *u*, *e* → *i*) in 3rd person singular and plural for -IR verbs, where the verbs are part of an anchor group in the present tense, **will** be credit-bearing.

Stem changes in the present participle form of some -ir verbs (e.g., *o* → *u*, *e* → *i*) will **not** be credit-bearing.

Imperative for affirmative commands in 2nd person singular and plural only

Subjunctive mood in the present, for **singular persons only**, with five high frequency verbs: *hacer, ser, ir, venir, tener* (inflected forms as listed in the Vocabulary List), with the following functions and contexts of use: future after conjunction of time *cuando*; after verbs of wishing, command, request, and emotion, after conjunction *que*; to express purpose after *para que*

Multi-verb expressions

- *Acabar de* + infinitive (as equivalent of 'HAVE just done + verb')
- Passive voice: *ser* + past participle + *por*; *se* + 3rd person singular or plural
- Use of *seguir* + present participle and *llevar* + time period + present participle for ongoing actions in the present
- Present tense with *desde hace* (as equivalent of 'have been + ing for x time')

Impersonal verbs

Listed in the Vocabulary List: (*parece, basta, falta, hace falta, vale la pena*)

ADJECTIVAL PHRASES

Adjectives with neuter article 'lo' used as pronouns (e.g., *lo bueno*)

Possessive adjectives as post-verbal complement for singular and plural possessors (e.g., *mío/a/os/as; tuyo, suyo, nuestro, vuestro*)

Use of regular superlative adjectives (and irregulars (el mejor, el peor) as listed in the Vocabulary List)

ADVERBIAL PHRASES

Use of regular superlative adverb structures (and irregulars as listed in the Vocabulary List)

PREPOSITIONS

Antes de, después de + infinitive

Syntax of prepositions in questions (e.g., *¿Con quién hablas?*)

Spanish sound-symbol correspondences

The list which follows specifies key differences in sound-spelling correspondences between Spanish 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 Spanish language. Where a letter or combination of letters is pronounced (or a sound spelt) in approximately the same way in Spanish as in English, it is not listed.

[a]
[o]
[e]
[i]
[u]
[ll]
[ch]
[ca]
[co]
[cu]
[cu] + vowel
[ce]
[ci]
[z]
[que]
[qui]
[ga]
[go]
[gu]
[ge]
[gi]
[gue]
[gui]
[j]
[ñ]
[v]

[-r-] [-r]

[rr] [r-] [-r]*

silent h

* word initial [r-] and [-r-] following consonants n, l or s is the same SSC as [rr].

HIGHER TIER

Key stress positions and associated spelling rules

The list which follows specifies key spelling rules determined by the position of stress, which students will need to learn at GCSE to be able to accurately transcribe and read aloud unknown words.

When reading words aloud in Spanish:

- stress any vowel that has a written accent
- stress the final syllable in a word, except:
 - stress the penultimate syllable for any word ending in a vowel, 'n', or 's' (unless there is a written accent)

When transcribing Spanish, **only** write an accent on the stressed vowel for:

- words with stress on a final syllable ending in a vowel, 'n', or 's'
- words with stress on penultimate (second to last) syllable for a word ending in a consonant (other than 'n' or 's')

all words with stress on the antepenultimate (third to last) syllable

Annex D: Families of regular inflected words for each language⁶

Examples of families of regular inflected words for each language, as per the grammar described in Annex E. These individual forms of words are not listed in the Vocabulary List because they follow regular patterns listed in Column A of Annex E.

Each example illustrates all of the forms that apply to the selected headword.

FRENCH: FOUNDATION			
Grammar	Headword	Word family	English
Noun	président	président, présidente, présidents, présidentes	president (m), president (f), presidents (m, mixed gender), presidents (f)
Adjective	grand	grand, grande, grands, grandes	big, tall (m), big, tall (f), big, tall (mpl, mixed gender), big, tall (fpl)
Verb (-er)	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

⁶ Word family, in this sense, is in line with [Bauer and Nation's \(1993\)](#) definition of a level 2 word family, which accounts for inflectional affixes. The families used here are 'partial lemmas'.

		(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
Verb cluster	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

FRENCH: HIGHER			
Grammar	Headword	Word family	English
Noun	président	président, présidente, présidents, présidentes	president (m), president (f), presidents (m, mixed gender), presidents (f)
Adjective	grand	grand, grande, grands, grandes	big, tall (m), big, tall (f), big, tall (mpl), big, tall (fpl)
Verb (-er)	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
		jouera	(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
		jouerions	(we) would play
		joueriez	(you (pl, sing formal)) would play
		joueraient	(they) would play
		jouant	playing
Verb cluster	entendre	entendre	(to) hear hearing
		entends entendez !	(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

GERMAN: FOUNDATION			
Grammar	Headword	Word family	English
Noun	Freund	Freund, Freundin, Freunde, Freundinnen,	friend (m), friend (f), friends (m, mixed gender), friends (f)
Adjective	traurig	traurig	sad (postnominal)
		trauriger	sad (m, nom, indef), sadder (comparative)
		trauriges	sad (nt, nom, acc, indef)
		traurige	sad (m, nom, def), (nt, nom, acc, def) (f, nom, acc, indef, def), (pl, nom, acc, without article)
		traurigen	sad (m, acc, indef, def), (m, f, nt, dat, indef, def), (pl, nom, acc, dat, with article)
Verb	spielen	spielen	(to) play playing (we) play (we) are playing (you (formal)) play (you (formal)) are playing (they) play (they) are playing
		spiele	(I) play (I) am playing
		spielst	(you (sing informal)) play (you (sing informal)) are playing
		spielt	(she, he, it, one) plays (she, he, it, one) is playing (you (pl informal)) play (you (pl informal)) are playing
		gespielt	played (have, has) played
Strong verb e → i	geben	geben	(to) give giving (we) give (we) are giving (you (formal)) give (you (formal)) are giving (they) give (they) are giving
		gebe	(I) give (I) am giving
		gibst	(you (sing informal)) give (you (sing informal)) are giving
		gibt	(she, he, it, one) gives (she, he, it, one) is giving
		gibt	(you (pl informal)) give (you (pl informal)) are giving

	gegeben	gave (have, has) given
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GERMAN: HIGHER			
Grammar	Headword	Word family	English
Noun	Freund	Freund, Freundin, Freunde, Freundinnen, Freunden, Freund(e)s, (R/L only)	friend (m), friend (f), friends (m, mixed gender), friends (f) friends (m, mixed gender, dat) friend's, of the friend (m, nt, genitive)
Adjective	traurig	traurig	sad (postnominal)
		trauriger	sad (m, nom, indef), sadder (comparative)
		trauriges	sad (nt, nom, acc, indef)
		traurige	sad (m, nt, nom, def), (f, nom, acc, def, indef), (pl, nom, acc, without article)
		traurigen	sad (m, acc, indef, def), (m, f, nt, dat, indef, def), (pl, nom, acc, dat, with article)
		am traurigsten	saddest (postnominal)
		traurigste	saddest (m, nt, nom, def), (f, nom, acc, def, indef)
		traurigster	saddest (m, nom, indef)
		traurigstes	saddest (nt, nom, acc, indef)
		traurigsten	saddest (m, acc, indef, def), (m, f, nt, dat, indef, def), (pl, nom, acc, dat, with article)
Verb	spielen	spielen	(to) play playing (we) play (we) are playing (we) have been playing (you (formal)) play (you (formal)) are playing (you (formal)) have been playing (they) play (they) are playing (they) have been playing
		spiele	(I) play (I) am playing (I) have been playing
		spielst	(you (sing informal)) play (you (sing informal)) are playing (you (sing informal)) have been playing

		spielt Spielt!	(she, he, it, one) plays (she, he, it, one) is playing (she, he, it, one) has been playing (you (pl informal)) play (you (pl informal)) are playing (you (pl informal)) have been playing Play! (pl informal)
		spielte	(I) played (she, he, it, one) played
		spieltest	(you (sing informal)) played
		spielten	(we) played (they) played
		spieltet	(you (pl informal)) played
		Spiel(e)!	Play! (sing informal)
		Spielen Sie!	Play! (formal)
		gespielt	played (have, has) played
Strong verb e → i	geben	geben	(to) give giving (we) give (we) are giving (we) have been giving (you (formal)) give (you (formal)) are giving (you (formal)) have been giving (they) give (they) are giving (they) have been giving
		gebe	(I) give (I) am giving (I) have been giving
		gibst	(you (sing informal)) give (you (sing informal)) are giving (you (sing informal)) have been giving
		gibt	(she, he, it, one) gives (she, he, it, one) is giving (she, he, it, one) has been giving
		gebt Gebt!	(you (pl informal)) give (you (pl informal)) are giving (you (pl informal)) have been giving Give! (pl informal)
		Gib!	Give! (you (sing informal))
		Geben Sie!	Give! (you (pl informal))
		gegeben	gave (have, has) given

Spanish: Foundation			
Grammar	Headword	Word family	English
Noun	país	país, países	country (m), countries
Adjective	pequeño	pequeño, pequeña, pequeños, pequeñas	small (m), small (f), small (mpl, mixed gender), small (fpl)
Verb (-ar)	hablar	hablar	(to) speak speaking
		hablo	(I) speak (I) am speaking
		hablas	(you (sing informal)) speak (you (sing informal)) are speaking
		habla ¡habla!	(she, he, it, one) speaks (she, he, it, one) is speaking (you (sing formal)) speak ((you (sing formal)) are speaking Speak ! (sing informal)
		hablamos	(we) speak (we) are speaking (we) spoke
		habláis	(you (pl informal)) speak (you (pl informal)) are speaking
		hablan	(they) speak (they) are speaking (you (pl formal)) speak (you (pl formal)) are speaking
		hablé	(I) spoke
		hablaste	(you (sing informal)) spoke
		habló	(she, he, it, one) spoke (you (sing formal)) spoke
		hablasteis	(you (pl informal)) spoke
		hablaron	(they) spoke (you (pl formal)) spoke
		hablaba	(I) used to speak (I) was speaking (she, he, it, one) used to speak (she, he, it, one) was speaking (you (sing formal)) used to speak (you (sing formal)) were speaking
		hablabas	(you (sing informal)) used to speak (you (sing informal)) were speaking
		hablaré	(I) will speak (I) am going to speak
hablarás	(you (sing informal)) will speak (you (sing informal)) are going to speak		
hablará	(she, he, it, one) will speak (she, he, it, one) is going to speak (you (sing formal)) will speak (you (sing formal)) are going to speak		

		hablaría	(I) would speak (she, he, it, one) would speak (you (sing formal)) would speak
		hablarías	(you (sing informal)) would speak
		(aux) hablado	(have, has) spoken
		hablando	speaking
Verb cluster	encontrar	encontrar	(to) find finding
		encuentro	(I) find (I) am finding
		encuentras	(you (sing informal)) find (you (sing informal)) are finding
		encuentra	(she, he, it, one) finds (she, he, it, one) is finding (you (sing formal)) find (you (sing formal)) are finding Find! (sing informal)
		encontramos	(we) find (we) are finding
		encontráis	(you (pl informal)) find (you (pl informal)) are finding
		encuentran	(they) find (they) are finding (you (pl formal)) find (you (pl formal)) are finding
		encontré	(I) found
		encontraste	(you (sing informal)) found
		encontró	(she, he, it, one) found (you (sing formal)) found
		encontrasteis	(you (pl informal)) found
		encontraron	(they) found (you (pl formal)) found
		encontraba	(I) used to find (I) was finding (she, he, it, one) used to find (she, he, it, one) was finding (you (sing formal)) used to find (you (sing formal)) were finding
		encontrabas	(you (sing informal)) used to find (you (sing informal)) were finding
		encontraré	(I) will find (I) am going to find
		encontrarás	(you (sing informal)) will find (you (sing informal)) are going to find
		encontrará	(she, he, it, one) will find (she, he, it, one) is going to find (you (sing formal)) will find (you (sing formal)) are going to find
		encontraría	(I) would find (she, he, it, one) would find (you (sing formal)) would find
		encontrarías	(you (sing informal)) would find
		(aux) encontrado	(have, has) found
encontrando	finding		

Spanish: Higher			
Grammar	Headword	Word family	English
Noun	país	país, países	country (m), countries
Adjective	pequeño	pequeño, pequeña, pequeños, pequeñas	small (m), small (f), small (mpl, mixed gender), small (fpl)
Verb (-ar)	hablar	hablar	(to) speak speaking
		hablo	(I) speak (I) am speaking (I) have been speaking
		hablas	(you (sing informal)) speak (you (sing informal)) are speaking (you (sing informal)) have been speaking
		habla ¡Habla!	(she, he, it, one) speaks (she, he, it, one) is speaking (she, he, it, one) has been speaking (you (sing formal)) speak (you (sing formal)) are speaking (you (sing formal)) have been speaking Speak! (sing informal)
		hablamos	(we) speak (we) are speaking (we) have been speaking (we) spoke
		habláis	(you (pl informal)) speak (you (pl informal)) are speaking (you (pl informal)) have been speaking
		hablan	(they) speak (they) are speaking (they) have been speaking (you (pl formal)) speak (you (pl formal)) are speaking (you (pl formal)) have been speaking
		¡Hablad!	Speak! (you (pl informal))
		hablé	(I) spoke
		hablaste	(you (sing informal)) spoke
habló	(she, he, it, one) spoke (you (sing formal)) spoke		

	hablasteis	(you (pl informal)) spoke
	hablaron	(they) spoke (you (pl formal)) spoke
	hablaba	(I) used to speak (I) was speaking (she, he, it, one) used to speak (she, he, it, one) was speaking (you (sing formal)) used to speak (you (sing formal)) were speaking
	hablabas	(you (sing informal)) used to speak (you (sing informal)) were speaking
	hablábamos	(we) used to speak (we) were speaking
	hablabais	(you (pl informal)) used to speak (you (pl informal)) were speaking
	hablaban	(they) used to speak (they) were speaking (you (pl formal)) used to speak (you (pl formal)) were speaking
	hablaré	(I) will speak (I) am going to speak
	hablarás	(you (sing informal)) will speak (you (sing informal)) are going to speak
	hablará	(she, he, it, one) will speak (she, he, it, one) is going to speak (you (sing informal)) will speak (you (sing informal)) are going to speak
	hablaremos	(we) will speak (we) are going to speak
	hablaréis	(you (pl informal)) will speak (you (pl informal)) are going to speak
	hablarán	(they) will speak (they) are going to speak (you (pl formal)) will speak (you (pl formal)) are going to speak
	hablaría	(I) would speak (she, he, it, one) would speak (you (sing formal)) would speak
	hablarías	(you (sing informal)) would speak
	hablaríamos	(we) would speak
	hablaríais	(you (pl informal)) would speak
	hablarían	(they) would speak (you (pl formal)) would speak
	(aux) hablado	(have, has) spoken
	hablando	speaking

Verb cluster	encontrar	encontrar	(to) find finding
		encuentro	(I) find (I) am finding (I) have been finding
		encuentras	(you (sing informal)) find (you (sing informal)) are finding (you (sing informal)) have been finding
		encuentra	(she, he, it, one) finds (she, he, it, one) is finding (she, he, it, one) has been finding (you (sing formal)) find (you (sing formal)) are finding (you (sing formal)) have been finding Find! (sing informal)
		encontramos	(we) find (we) are finding (we) have been finding
		encontráis	(you (pl informal)) find (you (pl informal)) are finding (you (sing informal)) have been finding
		encuentran	(they) find (they) are finding (they) have been finding (you (pl formal)) find (you (pl formal)) are finding (you (pl formal)) have been finding
		encontrad	Find! (pl informal)
		encontré	(I) found
		encontraste	(you (sing informal)) found
		encontró	(she, he, it, one) found (you (sing formal)) found
		encontrasteis	you (pl informal) found
		encontraron	(they) found (you (pl formal)) found
		encontraba	(I) used to find (I) was finding (she, he, it, one) used to find (she, he, it, one) was finding (you (sing formal)) used to find (you (sing formal)) were finding
		encontrabas	(you (sing informal)) used to find (you (sing informal)) were finding
		encontrábamos	(we) used to find (we) were finding
		encontrábais	(you (pl informal)) used to find (you (pl informal)) were finding
encontraban	(they) used to find (they) were finding (you (pl formal)) used to find (you (pl formal)) were finding		

	encontraré	(I) will find (I) am going to find
	encontrarás	(you (sing informal)) will find (you (sing informal)) are going to find
	encontrará	(she, he, it, one) will find (she, he, it, one) is going to find (you (sing informal)) will find (you (sing informal)) are going to find
	encontraremos	(we) will find (we) are going to find
	encontraréis	(you (pl informal)) will find (you (pl informal)) are going to find
	encontrarán	(they) will find (they) are going to find (you (pl formal)) will find (you (pl formal)) are going to find
	encontraría	(I) would find (she, he, it, one) would find (you (sing formal)) would find
	encontrarías	(you (sing informal)) would find
	encontraríamos	(we) would find
	encontraríais	(you (pl informal)) would find
	encontrarían	(they) would find (you (pl formal)) would find
	(aux) encontrado	(have, has) found
	encontrando	finding

Annex E: Required and optional vocabulary which the grammar annexes require for each of French, German, and Spanish

The 'Required' lists provide all the forms of words that must be listed according to the Grammar Annexes.

Y † indicates that an entry is needed on the Vocabulary List to provide an exemplar word that illustrates a regular pattern, but the choice of exemplar word is at the discretion of the list creator.

* = 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) of the same word

; separates different meanings of a verb that occur as the result of an added function word (preposition, reflexive pronoun)

Multiple English translations of a word are separated by a comma. Any bracketed information (e.g., m, f, nt) applies to each English translation unless otherwise indicated.

The full vocabulary list will not reflect the proportions of different parts of speech as seen in Annex E, because certain parts of speech (verbs, prepositions, determiners) tend to have more grammar associated with them and so will have a larger representation in Annex E than in the full list.

The 'Optional' lists provide the patterns and irregularities which occur in the most frequent 2,000 words (using the sources referenced in the Subject Content) but are not covered by the grammar appendices. It is a 'master list' from which to choose forms of words.

FRENCH: REQUIRED WORDS (FOUNDATION)				
Grammar feature	Headword <small>This is the dictionary form or base word to which the grammar rule applies.</small>	English	Part of Speech	Required <small>Words tagged Y† require a space on the list, but the choice of exemplar word is at the discretion of the list creator. Tag Y/Y†</small>
Feminine nouns: add -e	président	president (m)	n	Y†
Feminine nouns: article changes only	élève	pupil (m)	n	Y†
Feminine nouns: -eur → -rice or -euse	directeur*	head teacher, manager (m)	n	Y†
	travailleur*	worker (m)	n	Y†
Feminine nouns: -en → -nne	Européen	European (m)	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -s	jour	day	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -x to masculine nouns ending in -eau and -eu	bureau	desk, office	n	Y†
	jeu	game	n	Y†
Plural nouns; article change only for nouns ending in -s, -x	fois	time	n	Y†
	prix	price, prize	n	Y†
Definite articles	le/l'*	the (m)	det	Y
	la/l'*	the (f)	det	Y
	les*	the (pl)	det	Y
Indefinite articles	un*	a/an (m)	det	Y
	une	a/an (f)	det	Y
	des*	plural indefinite article, some (of the) (pl)	det	Y

Use of definite article before an adjective to form a noun, including addition of a capital letter where the resulting noun is a nationality	seul	alone	adj	Y†
	anglais	English (m)	adj	Y†
Partitive articles	du*/de l'*	some (of the) (m)	det	Y
	de la*/de l'*	some (of the) (f)	det	Y
<i>jouer</i> with musical instruments	jouer	(to) play playing	v	Y
Use of <i>de</i> following a negative or expression of quantity	de/d'	indefinite article following a verb in negative or expression of quantity, partitive article following a verb in negative or expression of quantity	det	Y
Demonstrative adjectives	ce/cet	this, that (m)	det	Y
	cette	this, that (f)	det	Y
	ces	these, those	det	Y
Possessive adjectives	mon	my (m, f before a vowel or h)	det	Y
	ma	my (f)	det	Y
	mes	my (pl)	det	Y
	ton	your (sing informal) (m, f before a vowel or h)	det	Y
	ta	your (sing informal) (f)	det	Y
	tes	your (sing informal) (pl)	det	Y
	son	his, her, its (m, f before a vowel or h)	det	Y
	sa	his, her, its (f)	det	Y
	ses	his, her, its, everyone's, ones (pl)	det	Y
	notre	our (m, f)	det	Y
	nos	our (pl)	det	Y
	votre	your (formal) (m, f)	det	Y
	vos	your (formal) (pl)	det	Y
	leur	their (m, f)	det	Y
	leurs	their (pl)	det	Y
Interrogative adjectives	quel(le)(s) ?	which? (m) (f) (pl)	det	Y
Indefinite adjectives	chaque	each, every	adj	Y

	plusieurs	several	adj	Y
	même(s)	same (m, f) (pl)	adj	Y
	autre(s)	other (m, f) (pl)	adj	Y
	tout(e)(s)	all, the whole (m) (f) (pl)	adj	Y
	tous	all, the whole (mpl, mixed gender pl)	adj	Y
	quelque(s)	some (m, f) (pl)	adj	Y
Pronouns	je	I (subj)	pron	Y
	tu*	you (sing informal) (subj)	pron	Y
	il	he, it (m) (subj)	pron	Y
	elle	she, it (f) (subj)	pron	Y
	on	everyone, you, one, (we (informal, impersonal))	pron	Y
	nous	we (subj)	pron	Y
	vous	you (pl, sing formal) (subj) you (sing formal) (obj) to you (sing formal) (indirect obj)	pron	Y
	ils	they (m, mixed gender) (subj)	pron	Y
	elles	they (f) (subj)	pron	Y
	me/m'	me (obj) to me (indirect obj) myself (reflex)	pron	Y
	te/t'	you (sing informal) (obj) to you (sing informal) (indirect obj), yourself (sing informal) (reflex)	pron	Y
	le/l'**	him, it (m) (obj)	pron	Y
	la/l'**	her, it (f) (obj)	pron	Y
	lui*	to him, to her, to it (m, f) (indirect obj)	pron	Y
	se/s'	himself, herself, itself, oneself (reflex) ourselves (informal, impersonal) (reflex)	pron	Y
	(à) moi	to me (emph)	pron	Y
	(à) toi	to you (sing informal) (emph)	pron	Y
Relative pronouns	qui qui ?	who, that who?	pron	Y
Negation	ne...pas	not	adv	Y
	ne...jamais	never, not ever	adv	Y
	ne...rien	not anything, nothing	adv	Y
	ne...personne	not anyone, no one	adv	Y

Interrogatives	que/qu' ?	what?	pron	Y
	quand ?	when?	pron	Y
	où ?	where?	pron	Y
	pourquoi ?	why?	pron	Y
	comment ?	how?	pron	Y
	combien ?	how many?	pron	Y
	quoi ?	what?	pron	Y
	est-ce que/est-ce qu' ?	questioning device	mwu	Y
-ER verbs	parler	(to) speak speaking	v	Y
verbs like <i>entendre</i>	entendre	(to) hear hearing	v	Y
verbs like <i>prendre</i>	prendre	(to) take taking	v	Y
verbs like <i>traduire</i>	traduire	(to) translate translating	v	Y
verbs like <i>choisir</i>	choisir	(to) choose choosing	v	Y
verbs like <i>venir</i>	venir	(to) come coming	v	Y
verbs like <i>partir</i>	partir	(to) leave leaving	v	Y
verbs like <i>ouvrir</i>	ouvrir	(to) open opening	v	Y
Present indicative (very high frequency irregular inflected verb forms)	aller	(to) go going	v	Y
	vais	(I) go (I) am going	v	Y
	vas	(you (sing informal)) go (you (sing informal)) are going	v	Y
	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)	v	Y
	vont	(they) go (they) are going	v	Y
	avoir	(to) have, be having, being	v	Y
	ai	(I) have, am (I) am having	v	Y

	as	(you (sing informal)) have, are (you (sing informal)) are having	v	Y
	a	(she, he, it, one) has, is (she, he, it, one) is having (we (informal, impersonal)) have, are (we (informal, impersonal)) are having	v	Y
	avons	(we) have, are (we) are having	v	Y
	avez	(you (pl, sing formal)) have, are (you (pl, sing formal)) are having	v	Y
	ont	(they) have, are (they) are having	v	Y
	être	(to) be being	v	Y
	suis	(I) am (I) am being	v	Y
	es	(you (sing informal)) are (you (sing informal)) are being	v	Y
	est	(she, he, it, one) is (she, he, it, one) is being, (we (informal, impersonal)) are (we (informal, impersonal)) are being	v	Y
	sommes	(we) are (we) are being	v	Y
	êtes	(you (pl, sing formal)) are (you (pl, sing formal)) are being	v	Y
	sont	(they) are (they) are being	v	Y
	faire	(to) do, make, go doing, making, going	v	Y

	fais fais !	(I) do, make, go (I) am doing, am making, am going (you (sing informal)) do, make, go (you (sing informal)) are doing, are making, are going do!, make!, go! (sing informal)	v	Y
	fait (aux) fait	(she, he, it, one) does, makes, goes (she, he, it, one) is doing, is making, is going (we (informal, impersonal)) do, make, go (we (informal, impersonal)) are doing, are making, are going did, made, went (have, has) done, (have, has) made, (have, has) gone	v	Y
	faisons	(we) do, make, go (we) are doing, are making, are going	v	Y
	faites faites !	you (pl, sing formal) do, make, go (you (pl, sing formal)) are doing, are making, are going do!, make!, go! (pl, sing formal)	v	Y
	font	(they) do, make, go (they) are doing, are making, are going	v	Y
Past participles (frequency irregular)	(aux) été	was (have, has) been	v	Y
	(aux) eu	had, was (have, has) had, been	v	Y
Very high frequency imperfect	avais	(I) had, was (I) used to have, used to be (I) was having (you (sing informal)) had, were (you (sing informal)) used to have, used to be (you (sing informal)) were having	v	Y
	avait	(she, he, it, one) had, was (she, he, it, one) used to have, used to be (she, he, it, one) was having (we (informal, impersonal)) had, were (we (informal, impersonal)) used to have, used to be (we (informal, impersonal)) were having	v	Y

	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	v	Y
	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	v	Y
	faisais	(I) used to do, used to make, used to go (I) was doing, was making, was going (you (sing informal)) used to do, used to make, used to go (you (sing informal)) were doing, were making, were going	v	Y
	faisait	(she, he, it, one) used to do, used to make, used to go (she, he, it, one) was doing, was making, was going (we (informal, impersonal)) used to do, used to make, used to go (we (informal, impersonal)) were doing, were making, were going	v	Y
Irregular inflected forms (present indicative and past participle)	boire	(to) drink drinking	v	Y
	bois bois !	(I) drink (I) am drinking (you (sing informal)) drink (you (sing informal)) are drinking drink! (sing informal)	v	Y
	boit	(she, he, it, one) drinks (she, he, it, one) is drinking (we (informal, impersonal)) drink (we (informal, impersonal)) are drinking	v	Y

	(aux) bu	drank (have, has) drunk	v	Y
	connaître	(to) know, be familiar with knowing, being familiar with	v	Y
	connais connais !	(I) know, am familiar with (you (sing informal)) know, are familiar with know!, be familiar with! (sing informal)	v	Y
	connaît	(she, he, it, one) knows, is familiar with (we (informal, impersonal)) know, are familiar with	v	Y
	(aux) connu	knew, was familiar with (have, has) known, (have, has) been familiar with	v	Y
	courir	(to) run running	v	Y
	cours cours !	(I) run (I) am running (you (sing informal)) run (you (sing informal)) are running run! (sing informal)	v	Y
	court	(she, he, it, one) runs (she, he, it, one) is running (we (informal, impersonal)) run (we (informal, impersonal)) are running	v	Y
	(aux) couru	ran (have, has) run	v	Y
	croire	(to) believe believing	v	Y
	crois crois !	(I) believe (I) am believing (you (sing informal)) believe (you (sing informal)) are believing believe! (sing informal)	v	Y
	croit	(she, he, it, one) believes (she, he, it, one) is believing (we (informal, impersonal)) believe (we (informal, impersonal)) are believing	v	Y
	(aux) cru	believed (have, has) believed	v	Y

	écrire	(to) write writing	v	Y
	écris écris !	(I) write (I) am writing (you (sing informal)) write (you (sing informal)) are writing write! (sing informal)	v	Y
	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	v	Y
	recevoir	(to) receive receiving	v	Y
	reçois reçois !	(I) receive (I) am receiving (you (sing informal)) receive (you (sing informal)) are receiving receive! (sing informal)	v	Y
	reçoit	(she, he, it, one) receives (she, he, it, one) is receiving (we (informal, impersonal)) receive (we (informal, impersonal)) are receiving	v	Y
	(aux) reçu	received (have, has) received	v	Y
	rire	(to) laugh laughing	v	Y
	ris ris !	(I) laugh (I) am laughing (you (sing informal)) laugh (you (sing informal)) are laughing laugh! (sing informal)	v	Y
	rit	(she, he, it, one) laughs (she, he, it, one) is laughing (we (informal, impersonal)) laugh (we (informal, impersonal)) are laughing	v	Y
	(aux) ri	laughed (have, has) laughed	v	Y
	suivre	(to) follow following	v	Y

	suis suis !	(I) follow (I) am following (you (sing informal)) follow (you (sing informal)) are following follow! (sing informal)	v	Y
	suit	(she, he, it, one) follows (she, he, it, one) is following (we (informal, impersonal)) follow (we (informal, impersonal)) are following	v	Y
	(aux) suivi	followed (have, has) followed	v	Y
	voir	(to) see seeing	v	Y
	vois vois !	(I) see (I) am seeing (you (sing informal)) see (you (sing informal)) are seeing see! (sing informal)	v	Y
	voit	(she, he, it, one) sees (she, he, it, one) is seeing (we (informal, impersonal)) see (we (informal, impersonal)) are seeing	v	Y
	(aux) vu	saw (have, has) seen	v	Y
Impersonal verbs	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	mwu	Y
	il faut	it is/it's necessary to	mwu	Y
	il est + time	it is/it's + time	mwu	Y
Il fait + adjective	il fait beau	it is/it's nice weather	mwu	Y†
Il + weather-related expressions	il pleut	it rains it is/it's raining	mwu	Y†
Modal verbs	devoir	(to) have to, must having to	v	Y
	dois	(I) have to, must (you (sing informal)) have to, must	v	Y
	doit	(she, he, it, one) has to, must (we (informal, impersonal)) have to, must	v	Y
	devons	(we) have to, must	v	Y
	devez	(you (pl, sing formal)) have to, must	v	Y
	doivent	(they) have to, must	v	Y

	pouvoir	(to) be able to, can being able to	v	Y
	peux	(I) am able to, can (you (sing informal)) are able to, can	v	Y
	peut	(she, he, it, one) is able to, can (we (informal, impersonal)) are able to, can	v	Y
	pouvons	(we) are able to, can	v	Y
	pouvez	(you (pl, sing formal)) are able to, can	v	Y
	peuvent	(they) are able to, can	v	Y
	savoir	(to) know how to, can	v	Y
	sais	(I) know how to, can (you (sing informal)) know how to, can	v	Y
	sait	(she, he, it, one) knows how to, can (we (informal, impersonal)) know how to, can	v	Y
	savons	(we) know how to, can	v	Y
	savez	(you (pl, sing formal)) know how to, can	v	Y
	savent	(they) know how to, can	v	Y
	vouloir	(to) want (to)	v	Y
	veux	(I) want (to) (you (sing informal)) want (to)	v	Y
	veut	(she, he, it, one) wants (to) (we (informal, impersonal)) want (to)	v	Y
	voulons	(we) want (to)	v	Y
	voulez	(you (pl, sing formal)) want (to)	v	Y
	veulent	(they) want (to)	v	Y
Conditional form of modals	voudrais	(I) would like (you (sing informal)) would like	v	Y
	voudrait	(she, he, it, one) would like (we (informal, impersonal)) would like	v	Y
Reflexive use of verbs	perdre; se perdre	(to) lose, losing; (to) get lost, getting lost	v	Y†
Feminine adjectives: add -e	grand	tall, big (m)	adj	Y†
Feminine adjectives: no change with adjectives ending in mute -e	jeune	young (m, f)	adj	Y†
Feminine adjectives: -x → -se	sérieux	conscientious, sensible (m)	adj	Y†

Feminine adjectives: -el → -lle	traditionnel	traditional (m)	adj	Y†
Feminine adjectives: -en → -nne	ancien	former, ancient (m)	adj	Y†
Feminine adjectives: -f → -ve	positif	positive (m)	adj	Y†
Feminine adjectives: -er → -ère	premier*	first (m)	adj	Y†
Plural adjectives: add -s	fort	strong (m)	adj	Y†
Plural adjectives: no change for masculine forms already ending in -s and -x	chinois	Chinese (m)	adj	Y†
	dangereux	dangerous (m)	adj	Y†
Plural adjectives: -al → -aux for masculine	normal	normal (m)	adj	Y†
Regular comparatives (adj)	plus...que	more...than	adv	Y
	moins...que	less...than	adv	Y
	aussi...que	as...as	adv	Y
Irregular comparative (adj)	meilleur(e) (s)	better (m) (f) (pl)	adj	Y
	mal*	bad	adj	Y
	pire*(s)	worse (m, f) (pl)	adj	Y
Adverbs of time	demain	tomorrow	adv	Y†
Adverbs of manner	vite	quickly, fast	adv	Y†
Adverbs of frequency	souvent	often	adv	Y†
Adverbs of place	ici	here	adv	Y†
Irregular comparatives (adv)	bien	well	adv	Y
	mieux	better	adv	Y
	mal**	badly	adv	Y
	pire**	worse, less well	adv	Y
Prepositions	en	in, by, to	prep	Y

Verb + preposition combinations, with and without meaning change	finir (de + infinitive)	(to) end, finish ending, finishing; (to) finish (+ verb) finishing (+ verb)	v	Y†
	arriver; arriver à + infinitive	(to) arrive arriving; (to) manage + verb, succeed in + verb managing + verb, succeeding in + verb	v	Y†
Contracted forms of articles after à and de to agree with gender and number	à	at, to, in	prep	Y
	au/à l'	at the, to the, in the (m)	prep	Y
	à la/à l'	at the, to the, in the (f)	prep	Y
	aux	at the, to the, in the (pl)	prep	Y
	de**/d'***	of, from	prep	Y
	du**/de l'***	of the, from (the) (m)	prep	Y
	de la**/de l'***	of the, from (the) (f)	prep	Y
	des**	of the, from (the) (pl)	prep	Y
	dans	in	prep	Y
	pour	for, in order to	prep	Y
	sans	without	prep	Y
[READING ONLY] Derivational morphology: Ordinal numbers created by adding -ième (or by dropping -e and adding -ième) to cardinal numbers	deux	two	adj	Y†
	quatre	four	adj	Y†
Derivational morphology: Adding in- or im- to adjectives, adverbs, and nouns, only where the English equivalent is un- or in-, or means 'opposite of'	également	equally	adv	Y†
	sécurité	security, safety	n	Y†
	possible	possible	adj	Y†

Derivational morphology: Adjectives created by adding -able or -eable to the verb stem, only where the English equivalent is -able or -ible	gagner	(to) win, winning	v	Y†
	changer	(to) change, changing	v	Y†
Derivational morphology: Nouns created by adding -ion or -ation to the verb stem, only where the English equivalent is -ion or -ation	polluer	(to) pollute, polluting	v	Y†
	continuer	(to) continue, continuing	v	Y†
Derivational morphology: Adverbs ending in -ment, only where the English equivalent is -ly, created by adding -ment to the feminine form of adjectives:	actuelle	current (f)	adv	Y†
Derivational morphology: Adverbs ending in -ment, only where the English equivalent is -ly, created by dropping -ant(e) /-ent(e) from an adjective and adding -amment /-emment	courant	common (m)	adj	Y†
	récent	recent (m)	adv	Y†
SSCs	dans	in	prep	Y†
	animal	animal, pet	n	Y†
	midi	noon	n	Y†
	deux	two	num	Y†
	je	I (subj)	pron	Y†

	gauche	left	adj	Y†
	tu	you (subj) (sing informal)	pron	Y†
	nous	we (subj)	pron	Y†
	timide	timid, shy, bashful	adj	Y†
	écrire	(to) write, writing	v	Y†
	enfant	child (m, f)	n	Y†
	non	no	interj	Y†
	train	train	n	Y†
	tête	head	n	Y†
	vrai	true	adj	Y†
	voir	(to) see, seeing	v	Y†
	chercher	(to) look for, looking for	v	Y†
	ici	here	adv	Y†
	question	question	n	Y†
	jour	day	n	Y†
	attention !	watch out!	n	Y†
	bien	well	adv	Y†
	heure	hour	n	Y†
	temps	time, weather	n	Y†
	faim	hunger	n	Y†
	nom	full name, surname, name	n	Y†
	un**	one	num	Y†
	ligne	line	n	Y†
	rue	street	n	Y†
	cœur	heart	n	Y†
	photo	photo	n	Y†
	porte	door	n	Y†
	maison	house	n	Y†
	thé	tea	n	Y†
	fille	girl	n	Y†
	taille	size, height	n	Y†
	oreille	ear	n	Y†
	feuille	leaf, sheet	n	Y†

	brouillard	fog	n	Y†
	y	there	pron	Y†
	envoyer	(to) send, sending	v	Y†

TOTAL: 278

FRENCH: REQUIRED WORDS (HIGHER)				
Grammar feature	Headword <small>This is the dictionary form or base word to which the grammar rule applies.</small>	English	Part of Speech	Required <small>Words tagged Y† require a space on the list, but the choice of exemplar word is at the discretion of the list creator. Tag Y/Y†</small>
Feminine nouns: add -e	président	president (m)	n	Y†
Feminine nouns: article changes only	élève	pupil (m, f)	n	Y†
Feminine nouns: -eur → -rice or -euse	directeur*	head teacher, manager (m)	n	Y†
	travailleur*	worker (m)	n	Y†
Feminine nouns: -en → -nne	Européen	European (m)	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -s	jour	day	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -x to masculine nouns ending in -eau and -eu	bureau	desk, office	n	Y†
	jeu	game	n	Y†
Plural nouns; article change only for nouns ending in -s, -x	fois	time	n	Y†
	prix	price, prize	n	Y†
Definite articles	le/l'*	the (m)	det	Y
	la/l'*	the (f)	det	Y
	les*	the (pl)	det	Y
Indefinite articles	un*	a/an (m)	det	Y
	une	a/an (f)	det	Y

	des*	plural indefinite article, some (of the) (pl)	det	Y
Use of definite article before an adjective to form a noun, including addition of a capital letter where the resulting noun is a nationality	seul	alone	adj	Y†
	anglais	English (m)	adj	Y†
Partitive articles	du*/de l'*	some (of the) (m)	det	Y
	de la*/de l'*	some (of the) (f)	det	Y
Partitive articles with uncountable and abstract nouns	or	gold	n	Y†
	chance	luck	n	Y†
<i>jouer</i> with musical instruments	jouer	(to) play playing	v	Y
Use of <i>de</i> following a negative or expression of quantity	de/d'	indefinite article following a verb in negative or expression of quantity, partitive article following a verb in negative or expression of quantity	det	Y
Demonstrative adjectives	ce/cet	this, that (m)	det	Y
	cette	this, that (f)	det	Y
	ces	these, those	det	Y
Possessive adjectives	mon	my (m, f before a vowel or h)	det	Y
	ma	my (f)	det	Y
	mes	my (pl)	det	Y
	ton	your (sing informal) (m, f before a vowel or h)	det	Y
	ta	your (sing informal) (f)	det	Y
	tes	your (sing informal) (pl)	det	Y
	son	his, her, its (m, f before a vowel or h)	det	Y
	sa	his, her, its (f)	det	Y
	ses	his, her, its, everyone's, ones (pl)	det	Y
	notre	our (m, f)	det	Y
	nos	our (pl)	det	Y
	votre	your (formal) (m, f)	det	Y

	vos	your (formal) (pl)	det	Y
	leur*	their (m, f)	det	Y
	leurs	their (pl)	det	Y
Interrogative adjectives	quel(le)(s) ?	which? (m) (f) (pl)	det	Y
Indefinite adjectives	chaque	each, every	adj	Y
	plusieurs	several	adj	Y
	même(s)	same (m, f) (pl)	adj	Y
	autre(s)	other (m, f) (pl)	adj	Y
	tout(e)(s)	all, the whole (m) (f) (pl)	adj	Y
	tous	all, the whole (mpl, mixed gender pl)	adj	Y
	ne ... aucun(e)	no, not one, not any (m) (f)	adj	Y
	quelque(s)	some (m, f) (pl)	adj	Y
Pronouns	je	I (subj)	pron	Y
	tu*	you (sing informal) (subj)	pron	Y
	il	he, it (m) (subj)	pron	Y
	elle (à) elle	she, it (f) (subj) to her, it (f) (emph)	pron	Y
	on	everyone, you, one, (we (informal, impersonal))	pron	Y
	nous (à) nous	we (subj) us (obj) to us (indirect obj) ourselves (reflex) each other (recip) to us (emph)	pron	Y
	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)	pron	Y
	ils	they (m, mixed gender) (subj)	pron	Y
	elles	they (f) (subj) to them (f) (emph)	pron	Y
	me/m'	me (obj) to me (indirect obj) myself (reflex)	pron	Y
	te/t'	you (sing informal) (obj) to you (sing informal) (indirect obj), yourself (sing informal) (reflex)	pron	Y
	le/l'***	him, it (m) (obj)	pron	Y
	la/l'***	her, it (f) (obj)	pron	Y

	les**	them (m, f) (obj)	pron	Y
	lui (à) lui	to him, to her, to it (m, f) (indirect obj) to him, to her, to it (m, f) (emph)	pron	Y
	leur**	to them (m, f) (indirect obj)	pron	Y
	se/s'	himself, herself, itself, oneself (reflex) ourselves (informal, impersonal) (reflex) themselves (reflex) each other (informal, impersonal) (recip) each other (pl) (recip)	pron	Y
	(à) moi	to me (emph)	pron	Y
	(à) toi	to you (sing informal) (emph)	pron	Y
	(à) eux	to them (m, mixed gender) (emph)	pron	Y
	y	there	pron	Y
	en*	of it, about it (m, f) of them, about them (m, f)	pron	Y
Relative pronouns	qui qui ?	who, that who?	pron	Y
	quand quand ?	when when?	pron	Y
	où où ?	where where?	pron	Y
	que/qu' que/qu' ?	what, that what?	pron	Y
Negative subject pronouns	personne ne	nobody (subj)	pron	Y
	rien ne	nothing (subj)	pron	Y
Negation	ne...pas	not	adv	Y
	ne...jamais	never, not ever	adv	Y
	ne...rien	not anything, nothing	adv	Y
	ne...personne	not anyone, no one	adv	Y
	encore	yet	adv	Y
	ne...ni	neither...nor	adv	Y
	ne...que	only, nothing but	adv	Y
Interrogatives	pourquoi ?	why?	pron	Y
	comment ?	how?	pron	Y
	combien ?	how many?	pron	Y
	quoi ?	what?	pron	Y

	est-ce que/est-ce qu' ?	questioning device	mwu	Y
Passive voice	par	by	prep	Y
Periphrastic time expressions	être en train de ...	(to) be in the middle of...	mwu	Y
	venir de + infinitive	(to) have just + pp	mwu	Y
-ER verbs	parler	(to) speak speaking	v	Y
verbs like <i>entendre</i>	entendre	(to) hear hearing	v	Y
verbs like <i>prendre</i>	prendre	(to) take taking	v	Y
verbs like <i>traduire</i>	traduire	(to) translate translating	v	Y
verbs like <i>choisir</i>	choisir	(to) choose choosing	v	Y
verbs like <i>venir</i>	venir	(to) come coming	v	Y
verbs like <i>partir</i>	partir	(to) leave leaving	v	Y
verbs like <i>ouvrir</i>	ouvrir	(to) open opening	v	Y
verbs like <i>écrire</i>	écrire	(to) write writing	v	Y
verbs like <i>connaître</i>	connaître	(to) know, knowing	v	Y
Present indicative (very high frequency irregular inflected verb forms)	aller	(to) go going	v	Y
	vais	(I) go (I) am going (I) have been going	v	Y
	vas	(you (sing informal)) go (you (sing informal)) are going (you (sing informal)) have been going	v	Y
	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)	v	Y
	vont	(they) go (they) are going (they) have been going	v	Y
	avoir	(to) have, be having, being	v	Y
	ai	(I) have, am (I) am having (I) have had, have been (I) have been having	v	Y

	as	(you (sing informal)) have, are (you (sing informal)) are having (you (sing informal)) have had, have been (you (sing informal)) have been having	v	Y
	a	(she, he, it, one) has, is (she, he, it, one) is having (she, he, it, one) has had, has been (she, he, it, one) has been having (we (informal, impersonal)) have, are (we (informal, impersonal)) have had, have been (we (informal, impersonal)) are having (we (informal, impersonal)) have been having	v	Y
	avons	(we) have, are (we) are having (we) have had, have been (I) have been having	v	Y
	avez	(you (pl, sing formal)) have, are (you (pl, sing formal)) are having (you (pl, sing formal)) have had, have been (you (pl, sing formal)) have been having	v	Y
	ont	(they) have, are (they) are having (they) have had, have been (they) have been having	v	Y
	être	(to) be being	v	Y
	suis	(I) am (I) am being (I) have been	v	Y
	es	(you (sing informal)) are (you (sing informal)) are being (you (sing informal)) have been	v	Y
	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	v	Y
	sommes	(we) are (we) are being (we) have been	v	Y
	êtes	(you (pl, sing formal)) are (you (pl, sing formal)) are being (you (pl, sing formal)) have been	v	Y
	sont	(they) are (they) are being (they) have been	v	Y

	faire	(to) do, make, go doing, making, going	v	Y
	fais fais !	(I) do, make, go (I) am doing, am making, am going (I) have been doing, have been making, have been going (you (sing informal)) do, make, go (you (sing informal)) are doing, are making, are going (you (sing informal)) have been doing, have been making, have been going do!, make!, go! (sing informal)	v	Y
	fait (aux) fait	(she, he, it, one) does, makes, goes (she, he, it, one) is doing, is making, is going (she, he, it, one) has been doing, has been making, has been going (we (informal, impersonal)) do, make, go (we (informal, impersonal)) are doing, are making, are going (we (informal, impersonal)) have been doing, have been making, have been going did, made, went (have, has) done, (have, has) made, (have, has) gone	v	Y
	faisons faisons !	(we) do, make, go (we) are doing, are making, are going (we) have been doing, have been making, have been going let's go!	v	N
	faites faites !	you (pl, sing formal) do, make, go (you (pl, sing formal)) are doing, are making, are going (you (pl, sing formal)) have been doing, have been making, have been going do!, make!, go! (pl, sing formal)	v	Y

	font	(they) do, make, go (they) are doing, are making, are going (they) have been doing, have been making, have been going	v	Y
Past participles (frequency irregular)	(aux) été	was (have, has) been	v	Y
	(aux) eu	had, was (have, has) had, been	v	Y
Very high frequency imperfect	avais	(I) had, was (I) used to have, used to be (I) was having (you (sing informal)) had, were (you (sing informal)) used to have, used to be (you (sing informal)) were having	v	Y
	avait	(she, he, it, one) had, was (she, he, it, one) used to have, used to be (she, he, it, one) was having (we (informal, impersonal)) had, were (we (informal, impersonal)) used to have, used to be (we (informal, impersonal)) were having	v	Y
	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	v	Y
	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	v	Y
Irregular inflected forms (present indicative and past participle)	boire	(to) drink drinking	v	Y
	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)	v	Y

	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	v	Y
	(aux) bu	drank (have, has) drunk	v	Y
	courir	(to) run running	v	Y
	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)	v	Y
	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	v	Y
	(aux) couru	ran (have, has) run	v	Y
	croire	(to) believe believing	v	Y
	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)	v	Y
	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	v	Y
	(aux) cru	believed (have, has) believed	v	Y
	recevoir	(to) receive receiving	v	Y
	reçois reçois !	(I) receive (I) am receiving (I) have been receiving (you (sing informal)) receive (you (sing informal)) are receiving (you (sing	v	Y

		informal)) have been receiving receive! (sing informal)		
	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	v	Y
	(aux) reçu	received (have, has) received	v	Y
	rire	(to) laugh laughing	v	Y
	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)	v	Y
	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	v	Y
	(aux) ri	laughed (have, has) laughed	v	Y
	suivre	(to) follow following	v	Y
	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)	v	Y
	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	v	Y
	(aux) suivi	followed (have, has) followed	v	Y
	voir	(to) see seeing	v	Y
	vois vois !	(I) see (I) am seeing (I) have been seeing (you (sing informal)) see (you (sing informal)) are	v	Y

		seeing (you (sing informal)) have been seeing see! (sing informal)		
	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	v	Y
	(aux) vu	saw (have, has) seen	v	Y
Present tense with <i>depuis</i>	depuis	for, since	prep	Y
Impersonal verbs	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), of them (m, f))	mwu	Y
	il est + time	it /it's + time	mwu	Y
Il fait + adjective	il fait beau	it is/it's nice weather	mwu	Y†
Il + weather-related expressions	il pleut	it rains it is/it's raining	mwu	Y†
Impersonal verbs with adjectives + de	il est difficile de...	it is/it's difficult to...	mwu	Y†
Impersonal verbs in phrases	il manque...	...is missing	mwu	Y
	il vaut mieux...	it's better to...	mwu	Y
	il vaut la peine de...	it's worth...	mwu	Y
Modal verbs	devoir	(to) have to, must having to	v	Y
	dois	(I) have to, must (I) have been having to (you (sing informal)) have to, must (you (sing informal)) have been having to	v	Y
	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	v	Y

	devons	(we) have to, must (we) have been having to, must	v	Y
	devez	(you (pl, sing formal)) have to, must (you (pl, sing formal)) have been having to, must	v	Y
	doivent	(they) have to, must (they) have been having to, must	v	Y
	pouvoir	(to) be able to, can being able to	v	Y
	peux	(I) am able to, can (you (sing informal)) are able to, can	v	Y
	peut	(she, he, it, one) is able to, can (we (informal, impersonal)) are able to, can	v	Y
	pouvons	(we) are able to, can	v	Y
	pouvez	(you (pl, sing formal)) are able to, can	v	Y
	peuvent	(they) are able to, can	v	Y
	savoir	(to) know how to, can	v	Y
	sais	(I) know how to, can (you (sing informal)) know how to, can	v	Y
	sait	(she, he, it, one) knows how to, can (we (informal, impersonal)) know how to, can	v	Y
	savons	(we) know how to, can	v	Y
	savez	(you (pl, sing formal)) know how to, can	v	Y
	savent	(they) know how to, can	v	Y
	vouloir	(to) want (to)	v	Y
	veux	(I) want (to) (I) have been wanting (to) (you (sing informal)) want (to) (you (sing informal)) have been wanting (to)	v	Y
	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)	v	Y
	voulons	(we) want (to) (we) have been wanting (to)	v	Y

	voulez	(you (pl, sing formal)) want (to) (you (pl, sing formal)) have been wanting (to)	v	Y
	veulent	(they) want (to) (they) have been wanting (to)	v	Y
Conditional form of modals	voudrais	(I) would like (you (sing informal)) would like	v	Y
	voudrait	(she, he, it, we (informal, impersonal)) would like	v	Y
Perfect tense of modals	(aux) dû	had to (have, has) had to	v	Y
	(aux) pu	was/were able to, could (have, has) been able to	v	Y
	(aux) su	knew how to, could (have, has) known how to, (have, has) been able to	v	Y
	(aux) voulu	wanted (have, has) wanted	v	Y
Irregular inflectional future	aurai	(I) will have, will be (I) am going to have, am going to be	v	Y
	auras	(you (sing informal)) will have, will be (you (sing informal)) are going to have, are going to be	v	Y
	aura	(she, he, it, one) will have, will be (she, he, it, one) is going to have, is going to be (we (informal, impersonal)) will have, will be (we (informal, impersonal)) is going to have, is going to be	v	Y
	ferai	(I) will do, will make, will go (I) am going to do, am going to make, am going to go	v	Y
	feras	(you (sing informal)) will do, will make, will go (you (sing informal)) are going to do, are going to make, are going to go	v	Y
	fera	(she, he, it, one) will do, will make, will go (she, he, it, one) is going to do, is going to make, is going to go (we (informal, impersonal)) will do, will make, will go (we (informal, impersonal)) are going to do, are going to make, are going to go	v	Y
	irai	(I) will go (I) am going to go	v	Y
	iras	(you (sing informal)) will go (you (sing informal)) are going to go	v	Y

	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	v	Y
	serai	(I) will be (I) am going to be	v	Y
	seras	(you (sing informal)) will be (you (sing informal)) are going to be	v	Y
	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	v	Y
High frequency conditional (sing)	aurais	(I) would have, would be (you (sing informal)) would have, would be	v	Y
	aurait	(she, he, it, one) would have, would be (we (informal, impersonal)) would have, would be	v	Y
	ferais	(I) would do, would make, would go (you (sing informal)) would do, would make, would go	v	Y
	ferait	(she, he, it, one) would do, would make, would go (we (informal, impersonal)) would do, would make, would go	v	Y
	irais	(I) would go (you (sing informal)) would go	v	Y
	irait	(she, he, it, one) would go (we (informal, impersonal)) would go	v	Y
	serais	(I) would be you (sing informal)) would be	v	Y
	serait	(she, he, it, one) would be (we (informal, impersonal)) would be	v	Y
Reflexive use of verbs	perdre; se perdre	(to) lose, losing; (to) get lost, getting lost	v	Y†
Reciprocal use of verbs	quitter; se quitter	(to) leave somewhere leaving somewhere; (to) leave each other leaving each other	v	Y†
Imperative (2nd person singular and plural)	Sois... !	Be...! (sing informal)	v	Y
	Soyez ... !	Be...! (pl, sing formal)	v	Y

Irregular present participles	étant	being	v	Y
	ayant	having	v	Y
	faisant	doing, making, going	v	Y
Feminine adjectives: add -e	grand	tall, big (m)	adj	Y†
Feminine adjectives: no change with adjectives ending in mute -e	jeune	young (m, f)	adj	Y†
Feminine adjectives: -x → -se	sérieux	conscientious, sensible (m)	adj	Y†
Feminine adjectives: -el → -lle	traditionnel	traditional (m)	adj	Y†
Feminine adjectives: -en → -nne	ancien	former, ancient (m)	adj	Y†
Feminine adjectives: -f → -ve	positif	positive (m)	adj	Y†
Feminine adjectives: -er → -ère	premier*	first (m)	adj	Y†
Plural adjectives: add -s	fort	strong (m)	adj	Y†
Plural adjectives: no change for masculine forms already ending in -s and -x	chinois	Chinese (m)	adj	Y†
	dangereux	dangerous (m)	adj	Y†
Plural adjectives: -al → -aux for masculine	normal	normal (m)	adj	Y†
Regular comparatives (adj)	plus...que	more...than	adv	Y
	moins...que	less...than	adv	Y
	aussi...que	as...as	adv	Y

Irregular comparative (adj)	meilleur(e) (s)	better (m) (f) (pl)	adj	Y
	mal*	bad	adj	Y
	pire*(s)	worse (m, f) (pl)	adj	Y
Irregular superlative (adj)	le meilleur/la meilleure/les meilleur(e)s	the best (m, f, (f)pl)	adj	Y
	le pire*/la pire/les pires	the worst (m, f, pl)	adj	Y
Irregular superlative (adv)	le mieux	the best	adv	Y
	le pire**	the worst, the least well	adv	Y
Adverbs of time	demain	tomorrow	adv	Y†
Adverbs of manner	vite	quickly, fast	adv	Y†
Adverbs of frequency	souvent	often	adv	Y†
Adverbs of place	ici	here	adv	Y†
Irregular comparatives (adv)	bien	well	adv	Y
	mieux	better	adv	Y
	mal**	badly	adv	Y
	pire**	worse, less well	adv	Y
Prepositions	en**	in, by, to	prep	Y
	dans	in	prep	Y
	pour	for, in order to	prep	Y
	sans	without	prep	Y
	avant de	before	mwu	Y
	après avoir	after having	mwu	Y
Verb + preposition combinations, with and without meaning change	finir; finir de + infinitive	(to) end, finish ending, finishing; (to) finish (+ verb) finishing (+ verb)	v	Y†
	arriver; arriver à + infinitive	(to) arrive arriving; (to) manage + verb, succeed in + verb managing + verb, succeeding in + verb	v	Y†
Contracted forms of articles after à and de to agree with gender and number	à	at, to, in	prep	Y

	au/à l'	at the, to the, in the (m)	prep	Y
	à la/à l'	at the, to the, in the (f)	prep	Y
	aux	at the, to the, in the (pl)	prep	Y
	de**/d'***	of, from	prep	Y
	du**/de l'***	of the, from (the) (m)	prep	Y
	de la**/de l'***	of the, from (the) (f)	prep	Y
	des**	of the, from (the) (pl)	prep	Y
[READING ONLY] Derivational morphology: Ordinal numbers created by adding -ième (or by dropping -e and adding - ième) to cardinal numbers	deux	two	adj	Y†
	quatre	four	adj	Y†
Derivational morphology: Adding in- or im- to adjectives, adverbs, and nouns, only where the English equivalent is un- or in-, or means 'opposite of'	également	equally	adv	Y†
	sécurité	security, safety	n	Y†
	possible	possible	adj	Y†
Derivational morphology: Adjectives created by adding -able or -eable to the verb stem, only where the English equivalent is - able or -ible	gagner	(to) win, winning	v	Y†
	changer	(to) change, changing	v	Y†

Derivational morphology: Nouns created by adding -ion or -ation to the verb stem, only where the English equivalent is -ion or -ation	polluer	(to) pollute, polluting	v	Y†
	continuer	(to) continue, continuing	v	Y†
Derivational morphology: Adverbs ending in -ment, only where the English equivalent is -ly, created by adding -ment to the feminine form of adjectives:	actuelle	current (f)	adv	Y†
Derivational morphology: Adverbs ending in -ment, only where the English equivalent is -ly, created by dropping -ant(e) /-ent(e) from an adjective and adding -amment /-emment	courant	common (m)	adj	Y†
	récent	recent (m)	adv	Y†
Derivational morphology: Agent nouns created by adding -eur or -ateur to a verb stem	porter	(to) carry, wear carrying, wearing	v	Y†
	finir	(to) finish finishing	v	Y†
SSCs	dans	in	prep	Y†
	animal	animal, pet	n	Y†
	midi	noon	n	Y†
	deux	two	num	Y†
	je	I (subj)	pron	Y†
	gauche	left	adj	Y†
	tu	you (subj) (sing informal)	pron	Y†

	nous	we (subj)	pron	Y†
	timide	timid, shy, bashful	adj	Y†
	écrire	(to) write, writing	v	Y†
	enfant	child (m, f)	n	Y†
	non	no	interj	Y†
	train	train	n	Y†
	tête	head	n	Y†
	vrai	true	adj	Y†
	voir	(to) see, seeing	v	Y†
	chercher	(to) look for, looking for	v	Y†
	ici	here	adv	Y†
	question	question	n	Y†
	jour	day	n	Y†
	attention !	watch out!	n	Y†
	bien	well	adv	Y†
	heure	hour	n	Y†
	temps	time, weather	n	Y†
	faim	hunger	n	Y†
	nom	full name, surname, name	n	Y†
	un**	one	num	Y†
	ligne	line	n	Y†
	rue	street	n	Y†
	cœur	heart	n	Y†
	photo	photo	n	Y†
	porte	door	n	Y†
	maison	house	n	Y†
	thé	tea	n	Y†
	filles	girl	n	Y†
	taille	size, height	n	Y†
	oreille	ear	n	Y†
	feuille	leaf, sheet	n	Y†
	brouillard	fog	n	Y†
	y	there	pron	Y†

	envoyer	(to) send, sending	v	Y†
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TOTAL: 329

FRENCH: OPTIONAL WORDS (FOUNDATION)				
Grammar feature	Headword and Inflected Form <small>The dictionary form (or base word) and the forms that would have to be listed in the Vocabulary List by the awarding bodies because either the form is irregular, or the grammar is not listed in the grammar annex.</small>	English	Part of Speech	N - not required <small>Words tagged N are irregular words in the 2000. List creators may include these words, if desired.</small>
Feminine nouns: irregular	officiel	official (m)	n	N
	officielle	official (f)	n	N
	professionnel	professional (m)	n	N
	professionnelle	professional (f)	n	N
	industriel	manufacturer (m)	n	N
	industrielle	manufacturer (f)	n	N
	criminel	criminal (m)	n	N
	criminelle	criminal (f)	n	N
	intellectuel	intellectual (m)	n	N
	intellectuelle	intellectual (f)	n	N
	gros*	fat one (m)	n	N
	grosse*	fat one (f)	n	N
	conseiller	councillor (m)	n	N
	conseillère	councillor (f)	n	N
	premier**	first one (m)	n	N
	première	first one (f), year 12	n	N

	dernier	last one (m)	n	N
	dernière	last one (f)	n	N
	étranger	foreigner, stranger (m), abroad	n	N
	étrangère	foreigner, stranger (f)	n	N
	policier	policeman	n	N
	policière	policewoman	n	N
	prisonnier	prisoner, captive (m)	n	N
	prisonnière	prisoner, captive (f)	n	N
	religieux	religious person (m)	n	N
	religieuse	religious person (f), nun	n	N
	nouveau*	new one (m)	n	N
	nouvelle*	new one (f)	n	N
	chef	boss (m)	n	N
	cheffe	boss (f)	n	N
	vieux*	old one (m), old person (m)	n	N
	vieille*	old one (f), old person (f)	n	N
	maître	schoolteacher, master, owner (m)	n	N
	maîtresse	schoolteacher, master, owner (f)	n	N
	fou*	madman	n	N
	folle*	madwoman	n	N
	héros	hero (m)	n	N
	héroïne	hero (f)	n	N
	actif	worker (m)	n	N
	active	worker(f)	n	N
	époux	spouse (m), husband	n	N
	épouse	spouse (f), wife	n	N
	Juif	Jewish person (m)	n	N
	Juive	Jewish person (f)	n	N
	administratif	administrator (m)	n	N
	administrative	administrator (f)	n	N
Plural nouns: irregular	madame	Mrs, Ms, (sing), madam, lady	n	N
	mesdames	madams, ladies	n	N
	monsieur	Sir, Mr, (sing), gentleman	n	N

	messieurs	gentlemen, Sirs	n	N
	œil	eye	n	N
	yeux	eyes	n	N
	principal	head teacher (m)	n	N
	principaux	head teachers (m/mixed gender pl)	n	N
	local	premises (sing)	n	N
	locaux	premises (pl)	n	N
	capital	capital, assets, means (sing)	n	N
	capitaux	capital, assets, means (pl)	n	N
	commercial	salesman, sales department	n	N
	commerciaux	salesmen, sales departments	n	N
	mal***	evil (sing), damage, ache	n	N
	maux	evil (pl), damages, aches	n	N
	animal	animal, pet	n	N
	animaux	animals, pets	n	N
	idéal	role model, ideal	n	N
	idéaux	role models, ideals	n	N
	final	finale	n	N
	finaux	finale	n	N
	Occidental	Westerner (m)	n	N
	Occidentaux	Westerners (m/mixed gender pl)	n	N
	original	original	n	N
	originaux	originals	n	N
	travail	work (sing), job, task	n	N
	travaux	work (pl), jobs, tasks	n	N
	journal	newspaper	n	N
	journaux	newspapers	n	N
	hôpital	hospital	n	N
	hôpitaux	hospitals	n	N
	tribunal	court	n	N
	tribunaux	courts	n	N
	ciel	sky, heaven	n	N
	cieux	heavens	n	N

	canal	channel	n	N
	canaux	channels	n	N
	connais connais !	(I) know, am familiar with (you (sing informal)) know, are familiar with know!, be familiar with! (sing informal)	v	N
	connaît	(she, he, it, one) knows, is familiar with (we (informal, impersonal)) know, are familiar with	v	N
	vivre	(to) live living	v	N
	vis vis !	(I) live (I) am living (you (sing informal)) live (you (sing informal)) are living live! (sing informal)	v	N
	vit	(she, he, it, one) lives (she, he, it, one) is living (we (informal, impersonal)) live (we (informal, impersonal)) are living	v	N
	(aux) vécu	lived (have, has) lived	v	N
	prévoir	(to) predict, make sure you have predicting, making sure you have	v	N
	prévois prévois !	(I) predict, make sure I have (I) am predicting, am making sure I have (you (sing informal)) predict, make sure you have (you (sing informal)) are predicting, are making sure you have predict! make sure you have! (sing informal)	v	N
	prévoit	(she, he, it, one) predicts, makes sure they have (she, he, it, one) is predicting, is making sure they have (we (informal, impersonal)) predict, make sure we have (we (informal, impersonal)) are predicting, are making sure we have	v	N
	(aux) prévu	predicted, made sure one has (have, has) predicted, (have, has) made sure one has	v	N
	revoir	(to) see again, revise seeing again, revising	v	N

	revois revois !	(I) see again, revise (I) am seeing again, am revising (you (sing informal)) see again, revise (you (sing informal)) are seeing again, are revising see again! revise! (sing informal)	v	N
	revoit	(she, he, it, one) sees again, revises (she, he, it, one) is seeing again, is revising (we (informal, impersonal)) see again, revise (we (informal, impersonal)) are seeing again, are revising	v	N
	revu (pp)	saw again (pp), revised (pp)	v	N
	craindre	(to) fear fearing	v	N
	crains crains !	(I) fear (I) am fearing (you (sing informal)) fear (you (sing informal)) are fearing fear! (sing informal)	v	N
	craint (aux) craint	(she, he, it, one) fears (she, he, it, one) is fearing (we (informal, impersonal)) fear (we (informal, impersonal)) are fearing feared (have, has) feared	v	N
	rejoindre	(to) re-join, reunite re-joining, reuniting	v	N
	rejoins rejoins !	(I) re-join, reunite (I) am re-joining, am reuniting (you (sing informal)) re-join, reunite (you (sing informal)) are re-joining, are reuniting re-join! reunite! (sing informal)	v	N
	rejoint (aux) rejoint	(she, he, it, one) re-joins, reunites (she, he, it, one) is re-joining, is reuniting (we (informal, impersonal)) re-join, reunite (we (informal, impersonal)) are re-joining, are reuniting re-joined, reunited (have, has) re-joined, (have, has) reunited	v	N
	joindre	(to) add, join adding, joining	v	N
	joins joins !	(I) add, join (I) am adding, am joining (you (sing informal)) add, join (you (sing informal)) are adding, are joining add!, join! (sing informal)	v	N

	joint (aux) joint	(she, he, it, one) adds, joins (she, he, it, one) is adding, is joining (we (informal, impersonal)) add, join (we (informal, impersonal)) are adding, are joining added, joined (have, has) added, (have, has) joined	v	N
	plaindre	(to) pity, feel sorry for, complain pitying, feeling sorry for, complaining	v	N
	plaints plaints !	(I) pity, feel sorry, for complain (I) am pitying, am feeling sorry for, am complaining (you (sing informal)) pity, feel sorry for, complain (you (sing informal)) are pitying, are feeling sorry for, are complaining pity!, feel sorry for!, complain! (sing informal)	v	N
	plaint plaint !	(she, he, it, one) pities, feels sorry for, complains (she, he, it, one) is pitying, is feeling sorry for, is complaining (we (informal, impersonal)) pity, feel sorry for, complain (we (informal, impersonal)) are pitying, are feeling sorry for, are complaining pitied, felt sorry for, complained (have, has) pitied, (have, has) felt sorry for, have/has) complained	v	N
	atteindre	(to) reach reaching	v	N
	atteins atteins !	(I) reach (I) am reaching (you (sing informal)) reach (you (sing informal)) are reaching reach! (sing informal)	v	N
	atteint (aux) atteint	(she, he, it, one) reaches (she, he, it, one) is reaching (we (informal, impersonal)) reach (we (informal, impersonal)) are reaching reached (have, has) reached	v	N
	survivre	(to) survive surviving	v	N
	survis survis !	(I) survive (I) am surviving (you (sing informal)) survive (you (sing informal)) are surviving survive! (sing informal)	v	N

	survit	(she, he, it, one) survives (she, he, it, one) is surviving (we (informal, impersonal)) survive (we (informal, impersonal)) are surviving	v	N
	(aux) survécu	survived (have, has) survived	v	N
	résoudre	(to) solve, resolve solving, resolving	v	N
	résous résous !	(I) solve, resolve (I) am solving, am resolving (you (sing informal)) solve, resolve (you (sing informal)) are solving, are resolving solve!, resolve! (sing informal)	v	N
	résout	(she, he, it, one) solves, resolves (she, he, it, one) is solving, is resolving (we (informal, impersonal)) solve, resolve (we (informal, impersonal)) are solving, are resolving	v	N
	(aux) résolu	solved, resolved (have, has) solved, resolved	v	N
	convaincre	(to) convince convincing	v	N
	convaincs convaincs !	(I) convince (I) am convincing (you (sing informal)) convince (you (sing informal)) are convincing convince! (sing informal)	v	N
	convainc	(she, he, it, one) convinces (she, he, it, one) is convincing (we (informal, impersonal)) convince (we (informal, impersonal)) are convincing	v	N
	(aux) convaincu	convinced (have, has) convinced	v	N
	mourir	(to) die dying	v	N
	meurs meurs !	(I) die (I) am dying (you (sing informal)) die (you (sing informal)) are dying die! (sing informal)	v	N
	meurt	(she, he, it, one) dies (she, he, it, one) is dying (we (informal, impersonal)) die (we (informal, impersonal)) are dying	v	N
	(aux) mort	died (have, has) died	v	N
	valoir	(to) be worth being worth	v	N

	vaux vaux !	(I) am worth (I) am being worth (you (sing informal)) are worth (you (sing informal)) are being worth be worth! (sing informal)	v	N
	vaut	(she, he, it, one) is worth (she, he, it, one) is being worth (we (informal, impersonal)) are worth (we (informal, impersonal)) are being worth	v	N
	(aux) valu	was worth (have, has) been worth	v	N
	plaire	(to) please pleasing	v	N
	plais plais !	(I) please (I) am pleasing (you (sing informal)) please (you (sing informal)) are pleasing please! (sing informal)	v	N
	plaît	(she, he, it, one) pleases (she, he, it, one) is pleasing (we (informal, impersonal)) please (we (informal, impersonal)) are pleasing	v	N
	pleuvoir	(to) rain raining	v	N
	pleut	(it) rains (it) is raining	v	N
	(aux) plu	rained, pleased (have, has) rained, (have, has) pleased	v	N
	clorre	(to) close closing	v	N
	close close ! (aux) close	(I) close (I) am closing (you (sing informal)) close (you (sing informal)) are closing close! (sing informal) closed (have, has) closed	v	N
	clôt	(she, he, it, one) closes (she, he, it, one) is closing (we (informal, impersonal)) close (we (informal, impersonal)) are closing	v	N
	acquérir	(to) purchase, acquire purchasing, acquiring	v	N
	acquièrent acquièrent !	(I) purchase, acquire (I) am purchasing, am acquiring (you (sing informal)) purchase, acquire (you (sing informal)) are purchasing, are acquiring (purchase! acquire! (sing informal))	v	N

	acquiert	(she, he, it, one) purchases, acquires (she, he, it, one) is purchasing, is acquiring (we (informal, impersonal)) purchase, acquire (we (informal, impersonal)) are purchasing, are acquiring	v	N
	(aux) acquiert	purchased, acquired (have, has) purchased, (have, has) acquired	v	N
	asseoir	(to) sit sitting	v	N
	assieds/assois assieds !/assois !	(I) sit (I) am sitting (you (sing informal)) sit (you (sing informal)) are sitting sit! (sing informal)	v	N
	assied/assoit	(she, he, it, one) sits (she, he, it, one) is sitting (we (informal, impersonal)) sit (we (informal, impersonal)) are sitting	v	N
	(aux) assis	sat (have, has) sat	v	N
	naître	(to) be born being born	v	N
	nais nais !	(I) am born (I) am being born (you (sing informal)) are born (you (sing informal)) are being born be born! (sing informal)	v	N
	naît	(she, he, it, one) is born (she, he, it, one) is being born (we (informal, impersonal)) are born (we (informal, impersonal)) are being born	v	N
	(aux) né	was born (have, has) been born	v	N
	(aux) élu	elected (have, has) elected	v	N
	(aux) lu	read (have, has) read	v	N
	taire	(to) keep quiet keeping quiet	v	N
	tais tais !	(I) keep quiet (I) am keeping quiet (you (sing informal)) keep quiet (you (sing informal)) are keeping quiet keep quiet! (sing informal)	v	N
	tait	(she, he, it, one) keeps quiet (she, he, it, one) is keeping quiet (we (informal, impersonal)) keep quiet (we (informal, impersonal)) are keeping quiet	v	N
	(aux) tu**	kept quiet (have, has) kept quiet	v	N
	(aux) conclu	concluded (have, has) concluded	v	N

	(aux) inclus	included (have, has) included	v	N
	(aux) suffi	was enough (have, has) been enough	v	N
	mettre	(to) put (on) putting (on)	v	N
	(aux) mis	put (on) (have, has) put (on)	v	N
	remettre	(to) deliver, replace, set, put delivering, replacing, setting, putting	v	N
	(aux) remis	delivered, replaced, set, put (have, has) delivered, (have, has) replaced, (have, has) set, (have, has) put	v	N
	permettre	(to) permit permitting	v	N
	(aux) permis	permitted (have, has) permitted	v	N
	admettre	(to) admit admitting	v	N
	(aux) admis	admitted (have, has) admitted	v	N
	soumettre	(to) submit submitting	v	N
	(aux) soumis	submitted (have, has) submitted	v	N
	promettre	(to) promise promising	v	N
	(aux) promis	promised (have, has) promised	v	N
	commettre	(to) commit committing	v	N
	(aux) commis	committed (have, has) committed	v	N
	transmettre	(to) forward, transmit forwarding, transmitting	v	N
	(aux) transmis	forwarded, transmitted (have, has) forwarded, (have, has) transmitted	v	N
	émettre	(to) emit, issue emitting, issuing	v	N
	(aux) émis	emitted, issued (have, has) emitted, (have, has) issued	v	N
	poursuivre	(to) pursue pursuing	v	N
	poursuis poursuis !	(I) pursue (I) am pursuing (you (sing informal)) pursue (you (sing informal)) are pursuing pursue! (sing informal)	v	N
	poursuit	(she, he, it, one) pursues (she, he, it, one) is pursuing (we (informal, impersonal)) pursue (we (informal, impersonal)) are pursuing	v	N

	(aux) poursuivi	pursued (have, has) pursued	v	N
	sourire	(to) smile smiling	v	N
	souris souris !	(I) smile (I) am smiling (you (sing informal)) smile (you (sing informal)) are smiling smile! (sing informal)	v	N
	sourit	(she, he, it, one) smiles (she, he, it, one) is smiling (we (informal, impersonal)) smile (we (informal, impersonal)) are smiling	v	N
	(aux) souri	smiled (have, has) smiled	v	N
	satisfaire	(to) satisfy satisfy	v	N
	satisfais satisfais !	(I) satisfy (I) am satisfying (you (sing informal)) satisfy (you (sing informal)) are satisfying satisfy! (sing informal)	v	N
	satisfait (aux) satisfait	(she, he, it, one) satisfies (she, he, it, one) is satisfying (we (informal, impersonal)) satisfy (we (informal, impersonal)) are satisfying satisfied (have, has) satisfied	v	N
	accueillir	(to) welcome welcoming	v	N
	accueille	(I) welcome (I) am welcoming (she, he, it, one) welcomes (she, he, it, one) is welcoming (we (informal, impersonal)) welcome (we (informal, impersonal)) are welcoming	v	N
	accueillés accueillés !	(you (sing informal)) welcome (you (sing informal)) are welcoming welcome! (sing informal)	v	N
	(aux) accueilli	welcomed (have, has) welcomed	v	N
	recueillir	(to) collect, gather collecting, gathering	v	N
	recueille	(I) collect, gather (I) am collecting, am gathering (she, he, it, one) collects, gathers (she, he, it, one) is collecting, is gathering (we (informal, impersonal)) collect, gather (we (informal, impersonal)) are collecting, are gathering	v	N

	recueilles recueilles !	you (sing informal) collect, gather (you (sing informal)) are collecting, are gathering collect!, gather! (sing informal)	v	N
	(aux) recueilli	collected, gathered (have, has) collected, (have, has) gathered	v	N
	fuir	(to) flee fleeing	v	N
	fuis fuis !	(I) flee (I) am fleeing (you (sing informal)) flee (you (sing informal)) are fleeing flee! (sing informal)	v	N
	fuit	(she, he, it, one) flees (she, he, it, one) is fleeing (we (informal, impersonal)) flee (we (informal, impersonal)) are fleeing	v	N
	(aux) fui	fled (have, has) fled	v	N
	concevoir	(to) conceive conceiving	v	N
	conçois conçois !	(I) conceive (I) am conceiving (you (sing informal)) conceive (you (sing informal)) are conceiving conceive! (sing informal)	v	N
	conçoit	(she, he, it, one) conceives (she, he, it, one) is conceiving (we (informal, impersonal)) conceive (we (informal, impersonal)) are conceiving	v	N
	(aux) conçu	conceived (have, has) conceived	v	N
	décevoir	(to) disappoint disappointing	v	N
	déçois déçois !	(I) disappoint (I) am disappointing (you (sing informal)) disappoint (you (sing informal)) are disappointing disappoint! (sing informal)	v	N
	déçoit	(she, he, it, one) disappoints (she, he, it, one) is disappointing (we (informal, impersonal)) disappoint (we (informal, impersonal)) are disappointing	v	N
	(aux) déçu	disappointed (have, has) disappointed	v	N
	percevoir	(to) perceive perceiving	v	N

	perçois perçois !	(I) perceive (I) am perceiving (you (sing informal)) perceive (you (sing informal)) are perceiving perceive! (sing informal)	v	N
	perçoit	(she, he, it, one) perceives (she, he, it, one) is perceiving (we (informal, impersonal)) perceive (we (informal, impersonal)) are perceiving	v	N
	(aux) perçu	perceived (have, has) perceived	v	N
	apercevoir	(to) see, notice seeing, noticing	v	N
	aperçois aperçois !	(I) see, notice (I) am seeing, am noticing (you (sing informal)) see, notice (you (sing informal)) are seeing, are noticing see!, notice! (sing informal)	v	N
	aperçoit	(she, he, it, one) sees, notices (she, he, it, one) is seeing, is noticing (we (informal, impersonal)) see, notice (we (informal, impersonal)) are seeing, are noticing	v	N
	(aux) aperçu	saw, noticed (have, has) seen, (have, has) noticed	v	N
	inscrire	(to) write down writing down	v	N
	inçais inçais !	(I) write down (I) am writing down (you (sing informal)) write down (you (sing informal)) are writing down write down! (sing informal)	v	N
	inscrit (aux) inscrit	(she, he, it, one) writes down (she, he, it, one) is writing down (we (informal, impersonal)) write down (we (informal, impersonal)) are writing down wrote down (have, has) written down	v	N
	décrire	(to) describe describing	v	N
	déçais déçais!	(I) describe (I) am describing (you (sing informal)) describe (you (sing informal)) are describing describe! (sing informal)	v	N
	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	v	N

	reconnaître	(to) recognise recognising	v	N
	reconnais reconnais !	(I) recognise (I) am recognising (you (sing informal)) recognise (you (sing informal)) are recognising recognise! (sing informal)	v	N
	reconnaît	(she, he, it, one) recognises (she, he, it, one) is recognising (we (informal, impersonal)) recognise (we (informal, impersonal)) are recognising	v	N
	(aux) reconnu	recognised (have, has) recognised	v	N
	disparaître	(to) disappear disappearing	v	N
	disparais disparais !	(I) disappear (I) am disappearing (you (sing informal)) disappear (you (sing informal)) are disappearing disappear! (sing informal)	v	N
	disparaît	(she, he, it, one) disappears (she, he, it, one) is disappearing (we (informal, impersonal)) disappear (we (informal, impersonal)) are disappearing	v	N
	(aux) disparu	disappeared (have, has) disappeared	v	N
	paraître	(to) appear appearing	v	N
	parais parais !	(I) appear (I) am appearing (you (sing informal)) appear (you (sing informal)) are appearing appear! (sing informal)	v	N
	paraît	(she, he, it one) appears (she, he, it one) is appearing (we (informal, impersonal)) appear (we (informal, impersonal)) are appearing	v	N
	(aux) paru	appeared (have, has) appeared	v	N
	apparaître	(to) appear appearing	v	N
	apparais apparais !	(I) appear (I) am appearing (you (sing informal)) appear (you (sing informal)) are appearing appear! (sing informal)	v	N
	apparaît	(she, he, it, one) appears (she, he, it, one) is appearing (we (informal, impersonal)) appear (we (informal, impersonal)) are appearing	v	N

	(aux) apparu	appeared (have, has) appeared	v	N
	accroître	(to) increase increasing	v	N
	accrois accrois!	(I) increase (I) am increasing (you (sing informal)) increase (you (sing informal)) are increasing increase! (sing informal)	v	N
	accroît	(she, he, it, one) increases (she, he, it, one) is increasing (we (informal, impersonal)) increase (we (informal, impersonal)) are increasing	v	N
	(aux) accru	increased (have, has) increased	v	N
Feminine adjectives: irregular	blanc	white (m)	adj	N
	blanche	white (f)	adj	N
	franc	frank (m)	adj	N
	franche	frank (f)	adj	N
	beau/bel	beautiful (m)	adj	N
	belle	beautiful (f)	adj	N
	bref	brief (m)	adj	N
	brève	brief (f)	adj	N
	frais	fresh (m)	adj	N
	fraîche	fresh (f)	adj	N
	long	long (m)	adj	N
	longue	long (f)	adj	N
	public	public (m)	adj	N
	publique	public (f)	adj	N
	faux	false (m)	adj	N
	fausse	false (f)	adj	N
	nul	rubbish (m)	adj	N
	nulle	rubbish (f)	adj	N
	vieux**/vieil	old (m)	adj	N
	vieille**	old (f)	adj	N
	pareil	the same (m)	adj	N
	pareille	the same (f)	adj	N
	gros**	fat (m)	adj	N

	grosse**	fat (f)	adj	N
	bas	low (m)	adj	N
	basse	low (f)	adj	N
	net	clear (m)	adj	N
	nette	clear (f)	adj	N
	bon	good (m)	adj	N
	bonne	good (f)	adj	N
	nouveau**	new (m)	adj	N
	nouvelle**	new (f)	adj	N
	travailleur	hard-working (m)	adj	N
	travailleuse	hard-working (f)	adj	N
	directeur	guiding (m)	adj	N
	directrice	guiding (f)	adj	N
	producteur	productive (m)	adj	N
	productrice	productive (f)	adj	N
	conservateur	preservative, conservative (m)	adj	N
	conservatrice	preservative, conservative (f)	adj	N
	ouvrier	working (m)	adj	N
	ouvrière	working (f)	adj	N
	fou**	mad (m)	adj	N
	folle**	mad (f)	adj	N
	complet	full, complete (m)	adj	N
	complète	full, complete (f)	adj	N
	secret	secret (m)	adj	N
	secrète	secret (f)	adj	N
	inquiet	worried (m)	adj	N
	inquiète	worried (f)	adj	N
	concret	concrete (m)	adj	N
	concrète	concrete (f)	adj	N
	avant	front (m)	adj	N
	avant	front (f)	adj	N
	radio	radio (m)	adj	N
	radio	radio (f)	adj	N

Plural adjectives: irregular	nouveaux	new (mpl, mixed gender pl)	adj	N
	beaux	beautiful (mpl, mixed gender pl)	adj	N
	avant	front (pl)	adj	N
	radio	radio (pl)	adj	N

TOTAL: 310

FRENCH: OPTIONAL WORDS (HIGHER)				
Grammar feature	Headword and Inflected Form <small>The dictionary form (or base word) and the forms that would have to be listed in the Vocabulary List by the awarding bodies because either the form is irregular, or the grammar is not listed in the grammar annex.</small>	English	Part of Speech	N - not required <small>Words tagged N are irregular words in the 2000. List creators may include these words, if desired.</small>
Feminine nouns: irregular	officiel	official (m)	n	N
	officielle	official (f)	n	N
	professionnel	professional (m)	n	N
	professionnelle	professional (f)	n	N
	industriel	manufacturer (m)	n	N
	industrielle	manufacturer (f)	n	N
	criminel	criminal (m)	n	N
	criminelle	criminal (f)	n	N
	intellectuel	intellectual (m)	n	N

	intellectuelle	intellectual (f)	n	N
	gros*	fat one (m)	n	N
	grosse*	fat one (f)	n	N
	conseiller	councillor (m)	n	N
	conseillère	councillor (f)	n	N
	premier**	first one (m)	n	N
	première	first one (f), year 12	n	N
	dernier	last one (m)	n	N
	dernière	last one (f)	n	N
	étranger	foreigner, stranger (m), abroad	n	N
	étrangère	foreigner, stranger (f)	n	N
	policier	policeman	n	N
	policière	policewoman	n	N
	prisonnier	prisoner, captive (m)	n	N
	prisonnière	prisoner, captive (f)	n	N
	religieux	religious person (m)	n	N
	religieuse	religious person (f), nun	n	N
	nouveau*	new one (m)	n	N
	nouvelle*	new one (f)	n	N
	chef	boss (m)	n	N
	chefe	boss (f)	n	N
	vieux*	old one (m), old person (m)	n	N
	vieille*	old one (f), old person (f)	n	N
	maître	schoolteacher, master, owner (m)	n	N
	maîtresse	schoolteacher, master, owner (f)	n	N
	fou*	madman	n	N
	folle**	madwoman	n	N
	héros	hero (m)	n	N
	héroïne	hero (f)	n	N
	actif	worker (m)	n	N
	active	worker(f)	n	N
	époux	spouse (m), husband	n	N
	épouse	spouse (f), wife	n	N

	Juif	Jewish person (m)	n	N
	Juive	Jewish person (f)	n	N
	administratif	administrator (m)	n	N
	administrative	administrator (f)	n	N
Plural nouns: irregular	madame	, Mrs, Ms, (sing), madam, lady	n	N
	mesdames	madams, ladies	n	N
	monsieur	Sir, Mr, (sing), gentleman	n	N
	messieurs	gentlemen, Sirs	n	N
	œil	eye	n	N
	yeux	eyes	n	N
	principal	head teacher (m)	n	N
	principaux	head teachers (m/mixed gender pl)	n	N
	local	premises (sing)	n	N
	locaux	premises (pl)	n	N
	capital	capital, assets, means (sing)	n	N
	capitaux	capital, assets, means (pl)	n	N
	commercial	salesman, sales department	n	N
	commerciaux	salesmen, sales departments	n	N
	mal***	evil (sing), damage, ache	n	N
	maux	evil (pl), damages, aches	n	N
	animal	animal, pet	n	N
	animaux	animals, pets	n	N
	idéal	role model, ideal	n	N
	idéaux	role models, ideals	n	N
	final	finale	n	N
	finaux	finales	n	N
	Occidental	Westerner (m)	n	N
	Occidentaux	Westerners (m/mixed gender pl)	n	N
	original	original	n	N
	originaux	originals	n	N
	travail	work (sing), job, task	n	N
	travaux	work (pl), jobs, tasks	n	N
	journal	newspaper	n	N

	journaux	newspapers	n	N
	hôpital	hospital	n	N
	hôpitaux	hospitals	n	N
	tribunal	court	n	N
	tribunaux	courts	n	N
	ciel	sky, heaven	n	N
	cieux	heavens	n	N
	canal	channel	n	N
	canaux	channels	n	N
	vivre	(to) live living	v	N
	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)	v	N
	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	v	N
	(aux) vécu	lived (have, has) lived	v	N
	prévoir	(to) predict, make sure you have predicting, making sure you have	v	N
	prévois prévois !	(I) predict, make sure I have (I) am predicting, am making sure I have (I) have been predicting, have been making sure I have (you (sing informal)) predict, make sure you have (you (sing informal)) are predicting, are making sure you have (you (sing informal)) have been predicting, have been making sure you have predict! make sure you have! (sing informal)	v	N

	prévoit	(she, he, it, one) predicts, makes sure they have (she, he, it, one) is predicting, is making sure they have (she, he, it, one) has been predicting, has been making sure they have (we (informal, impersonal)) predict, make sure we have (we (informal, impersonal)) are predicting, are making sure we have (we (informal, impersonal)) have been predicting, have been making sure we have	v	N
	(aux) prévu	predicted, made sure one has (have, has) predicted, (have, has) made sure one has	v	N
	revoir	(to) see again, revise seeing again, revising	v	N
	revois revois !	(I) see again, revise (I) am seeing again, am revising (I) have been seeing again, have been revising (you (sing informal)) see again, revise (you (sing informal)) are seeing again, are revising (you (sing informal)) have been seeing again, have been revising see again! revise! (sing informal)	v	N
	revoit	(she, he, it, one) sees again, revises (she, he, it, one) is seeing again, is revising (she, he, it, one) has been seeing again, has been revising (we (informal, impersonal)) see again, revise (we (informal, impersonal)) are seeing again, are revising (we (informal, impersonal)) have been seeing again, have been revising	v	N
	revu (pp)	saw again (pp), revised (pp)	v	N
	craindre	(to) fear fearing	v	N
	crains crains !	(I) fear (I) am fearing (I) have been fearing (you (sing informal)) fear (you (sing informal)) are fearing (you (sing informal)) have been fearing fear! (sing informal)	v	N

	craint (aux) craint	(she, he, it, one) fears (she, he, it, one) is fearing (she, he, it, one) has been fearing (we (informal, impersonal)) fear (we (informal, impersonal)) are fearing (we (informal, impersonal)) have been fearing feared (have, has) feared	v	N
	rejoindre	(to) re-join, reunite re-joining, reuniting	v	N
	rejoins rejoins !	(I) re-join, reunite (I) am re-joining, am reuniting (I) have been re-joining, have been reuniting (you (sing informal)) re-join, reunite (you (sing informal)) are re-joining, are reuniting (you (sing informal)) have been re-joining, have been reuniting re-join! reunite! (sing informal)	v	N
	rejoint (aux) rejoint	(she, he, it, one) re-joins, reunites (she, he, it, one) is re-joining, is reuniting (she, he, it, one) has been re-joining, has been reuniting (we (informal, impersonal)) re-join, reunite (we (informal, impersonal)) are re-joining, are reuniting (we (informal, impersonal)) have been re-joining, have been reuniting re-joined, reunited (have, has) re-joined, (have, has) reunited	v	N
	joindre	(to) add, join adding, joining	v	N
	joins joins !	(I) add, join (I) am adding, am joining (I) have been adding, have been joining (you (sing informal)) add, join (you (sing informal)) are adding, are joining (you (sing informal)) have been adding, have been joining add!, join! (sing informal)	v	N
	joint (aux) joint	(she, he, it, one) adds, joins (she, he, it, one) is adding, is joining (she, he, it, one) has been adding, has been joining (we (informal, impersonal)) add, join (we (informal, impersonal)) are adding, are joining (we (informal, impersonal)) have been adding, have	v	N

		been joining added, joined (have, has) added, (have, has) joined		
	plaindre	(to) pity, feel sorry for, complain pitying, feeling sorry for, complaining	v	N
	plains plains !	(I) pity, (I) feel sorry, (I) for complain (I) am pitying, am feeling sorry for, am complaining (I) have been pitying, have been feeling sorry for, have been complaining (you (sing informal)) pity, feel sorry for, complain (you (sing informal)) are pitying, are feeling sorry for, are complaining (you (sing informal)) have been pitying, have been feeling sorry for, have been complaining pity!, feel sorry for!, complain! (sing informal)	v	N
	plaint plaint !	(she, he, it, one) pities, feels sorry for, complains (she, he, it, one) is pitying, is feeling sorry for, is complaining (she, he, it, one) has been pitying, has been feeling sorry for, has been complaining (we (informal, impersonal)) pity, feel sorry for, complain (we (informal, impersonal)) are pitying, are feeling sorry for, are complaining (we (informal, impersonal)) have been pitying, have been feeling sorry for, have been complaining pitied, felt sorry for, complained (have, has) pitied, (have, has) felt sorry for, have/has complained	v	N
	atteindre	(to) reach reaching	v	N
	atteins atteins !	(I) reach (I) am reaching (I) have been reaching (you (sing informal)) reach (you (sing informal)) are reaching (you (sing informal)) have been reaching reach! (sing informal)	v	N

	atteint (aux) atteint	(she, he, it, one) reaches (she, he, it, one) is reaching (she, he, it, one) has been reaching (we (informal, impersonal)) reach (we (informal, impersonal)) are reaching (we (informal, impersonal)) have been reaching reached (have, has) reached	v	N
	survivre	(to) survive surviving	v	N
	survis survis !	(I) survive (I) am surviving (I) have been surviving (you (sing informal)) survive (you (sing informal)) are surviving (you (sing informal)) have been surviving survive! (sing informal)	v	N
	survit	(she, he, it, one) survives (she, he, it, one) is surviving (she, he, it, one) has been surviving (we (informal, impersonal)) survive (we (informal, impersonal)) are surviving (we (informal, impersonal)) have been surviving	v	N
	(aux) survécu	survived (have, has) survived	v	N
	résoudre	(to) solve, resolve solving, resolving	v	N
	résous résous !	(I) solve, resolve (I) am solving, am resolving (I) have been solving, have been resolving (you (sing informal)) solve, resolve (you (sing informal)) are solving, are resolving (you (sing informal)) have been solving, have been resolving solve!, resolve! (sing informal)	v	N
	résout	(she, he, it, one) solves, resolves (she, he, it, one) is solving, is resolving (she, he, it, one) has been solving, has been resolving (we (informal, impersonal)) solve, resolve (we (informal, impersonal)) are solving, are resolving (we (informal, impersonal)) have been solving, have been resolving	v	N
	(aux) résolu	solved, resolved (have, has) solved, resolved	v	N
	convaincre	(to) convince convincing	v	N

	convaincs convaincs !	(I) convince (I) am convincing (I) have been convincing (you (sing informal)) convince (you (sing informal)) are convincing (you (sing informal)) have been convincing convince! (sing informal)	v	N
	convainc	(she, he, it, one) convinces (she, he, it, one) is convincing (she, he, it, one) has been convincing (we (informal, impersonal)) convince (we (informal, impersonal)) are convincing (we (informal, impersonal)) have been convincing	v	N
	(aux) convaincu	convinced (have, has) convinced	v	N
	mourir	(to) die dying	v	N
	meurs meurs !	(I) die (I) am dying (I) have been dying (you (sing informal)) die (you (sing informal)) are dying (you (sing informal)) have been dying die! (sing informal)	v	N
	meurt	(she, he, it, one) dies (she, he, it, one) is dying (she, he, it, one) has been dying (we (informal, impersonal)) die (we (informal, impersonal)) are dying (we (informal, impersonal)) have been dying	v	N
	(aux) mort	died (have, has) died	v	N
	valoir	(to) be worth being worth	v	N
	vaut vaut !	(I) am worth (I) am being worth (I) have been worth (you (sing informal)) are worth (you (sing informal)) are being worth (you (sing informal)) have been worth be worth! (sing informal)	v	N
	vaut	(she, he, it, one) is worth (she, he, it, one) is being worth (she, he, it, one) has been worth (we (informal, impersonal)) are worth (we (informal, impersonal)) are being worth (we (informal, impersonal)) have been worth	v	N

	(aux) valu	was worth (have, has) been worth	v	N
	plaire	(to) please pleasing	v	N
	plais plais !	(I) please (I) am pleasing (I) have been pleasing (you (sing informal)) please (you (sing informal)) are pleasing (you (sing informal)) have been pleasing please! (sing informal)	v	N
	plaît	(she, he, it, one) pleases (she, he, it, one) is pleasing (she, he, it, one) has been pleasing (we (informal, impersonal)) please (we (informal, impersonal)) are pleasing (we (informal, impersonal)) have been pleasing	v	N
	pleuvoir	(to) rain raining	v	N
	pleut	(it) rains (it) is raining (it) has been raining	v	N
	(aux) plu	rained, pleased (have, has) rained, (have, has) pleased	v	N
	close	(to) close closing	v	N
	clos clos ! (aux) clos	(I) close (I) am closing (I) have been closing (you (sing informal)) close (you (sing informal)) are closing (you (sing informal)) have been closing close! (sing informal) closed (have, has) closed	v	N
	clôt	(she, he, it, one) closes (she, he, it, one) is closing (she, he, it, one) has been closing (we (informal, impersonal)) close (we (informal, impersonal)) are closing (we (informal, impersonal)) have been closing	v	N
	acquérir	(to) purchase, acquire purchasing, acquiring	v	N
	acquièrent acquiers !	(I) purchase, acquire (I) am purchasing, am acquiring (you (sing informal)) purchase, acquire (you (sing informal)) are purchasing, are acquiring (purchase! acquire! (sing informal))	v	N

	acquiert	(she, he, it, one) purchases, acquires (she, he, it, one) is purchasing, is acquiring (we (informal, impersonal)) purchase, acquire (we (informal, impersonal)) are purchasing, are acquiring	v	N
	(aux) acquiert	purchased, acquired (have, has) purchased, (have, has) acquired	v	N
	asseoir	(to) sit sitting	v	N
	assieds/assois assieds !/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)	v	N
	assied/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	v	N
	(aux) assis	sat (have, has) sat	v	N
	naître	(to) be born being born	v	N
	nais nais !	(I) am born (I) am being born (you (sing informal)) are born (you (sing informal)) are being born be born! (sing informal)	v	N
	naît	(she, he, it, one) is born (she, he, it, one) is being born (we (informal, impersonal)) are born (we (informal, impersonal)) are being born	v	N
	(aux) né	was born (have, has) been born	v	N
	(aux) élu	elected (have, has) elected	v	N
	(aux) lu	read (have, has) read	v	N
	taire	(to) keep quiet keeping quiet	v	N
	tais tais !	(I) keep quiet (I) am keeping quiet (I) have been keeping quiet (you (sing informal)) keep quiet (you (sing informal)) are keeping quiet (you (sing informal)) have been keeping quiet keep quiet! (sing informal)	v	N

	tait	(she, he, it, one) keeps quiet (she, he, it, one) is keeping quiet (she, he, it, one) has been keeping quiet (we (informal, impersonal)) keep quiet (we (informal, impersonal)) are keeping quiet (we (informal, impersonal)) have been keeping quiet	v	N
	(aux) tu	kept quiet (have, has) kept quiet	v	N
	(aux) conclu	concluded (have, has) concluded	v	N
	(aux) inclus	included (have, has) included	v	N
	(aux) suffi	was enough (have, has) been enough	v	N
	mettre	(to) put (on) putting (on)	v	N
	(aux) mis	put (on) (have, has) put (on)	v	N
	remettre	(to) deliver, replace, set, put delivering, replacing, setting, putting	v	N
	(aux) remis	delivered, replaced, set, put (have, has) delivered, (have, has) replaced, (have, has) set, (have, has) put	v	N
	permettre	(to) permit permitting	v	N
	(aux) permis	permitted (have, has) permitted	v	N
	admettre	(to) admit admitting	v	N
	(aux) admis	admitted (have, has) admitted	v	N
	soumettre	(to) submit submitting	v	N
	(aux) soumis	submitted (have, has) submitted	v	N
	promettre	(to) promise promising	v	N
	(aux) promis	promised (have, has) promised	v	N
	commettre	(to) commit committing	v	N
	(aux) commis	committed (have, has) committed	v	N
	transmettre	(to) forward, transmit forwarding, transmitting	v	N
	(aux) transmis	forwarded, transmitted (have, has) forwarded, (have, has) transmitted	v	N
	émettre	(to) emit, issue emitting, issuing	v	N
	(aux) émis	emitted, issued (have, has) emitted, (have, has) issued	v	N

	poursuivre	(to) pursue pursuing	v	N
	poursuis poursuis !	(I) pursue (I) am pursuing (I) have been pursuing (you (sing informal)) pursue (you (sing informal)) are pursuing (you (sing informal)) have been pursuing pursue! (sing informal)	v	N
	poursuit	(she, he, it, one) pursues (she, he, it, one) is pursuing (she, he, it, one) has been pursuing (we (informal, impersonal)) pursue (we (informal, impersonal)) are pursuing (we (informal, impersonal)) are pursuing	v	N
	(aux) poursuivi	pursued (have, has) pursued	v	N
	sourire	(to) smile smiling	v	N
	souris souris !	(I) smile (I) am smiling (you (sing informal)) smile (you (sing informal)) are smiling smile! (sing informal)	v	N
	sourit	(she, he, it, one) smiles (she, he, it, one) is smiling (we (informal, impersonal)) smile (we (informal, impersonal)) are smiling	v	N
	(aux) souri	smiled (have, has) smiled	v	N
	satisfaire	(to) satisfy satisfy	v	N
	satisfais satisfais !	(I) satisfy (I) am satisfying (you (sing informal)) satisfy (you (sing informal)) are satisfying satisfy! (sing informal)	v	N
	satisfait (aux) satisfait	(she, he, it, one) satisfies (she, he, it, one) is satisfying (we (informal, impersonal)) satisfy (we (informal, impersonal)) are satisfying satisfied (have, has) satisfied	v	N
	accueillir	(to) welcome welcoming	v	N
	accueille	(I) welcome (I) am welcoming (I) have been welcoming (she, he, it, one) welcomes (she, he, it, one) is welcoming (she, he, it, one) has been welcoming (we (informal, impersonal)) welcome (we (informal, impersonal)) are	v	N

		welcoming (we (informal, impersonal)) have been welcoming		
	accueilles accueilles !	(you (sing informal)) welcome (you (sing informal)) are welcoming (you (sing informal)) have been welcoming welcome! (sing informal)	v	N
	(aux) accueilli	welcomed (have, has) welcomed	v	N
	recueillir	(to) collect, gather collecting, gathering	v	N
	recueille	(I) collect, gather (I) am collecting, am gathering (I) have been collecting, have been gathering (she, he, it, one) collects, gathers (she, he, it, one) is collecting, is gathering (she, he, it, one) has been collecting, has been gathering (we (informal, impersonal)) collect, gather (we (informal, impersonal)) are collecting, are gathering (we (informal, impersonal)) have been collecting, have been gathering	v	N
	recueilles recueilles !	you (sing informal) collect, gather (you (sing informal)) are collecting, are gathering (you (sing informal)) have been collecting, have been gathering collect!, gather! (sing informal)	v	N
	(aux) recueilli	collected, gathered (have, has) collected, (have, has) gathered	v	N
	fuir	(to) flee fleeing	v	N
	fuis fuis !	(I) flee (I) am fleeing (I) have been fleeing (you (sing informal)) flee (you (sing informal)) are fleeing (you (sing informal)) have been fleeing flee! (sing informal)	v	N
	fait	(she, he, it, one) flees (she, he, it, one) is fleeing (she, he, it, one) has been fleeing (we (informal, impersonal)) flee (we (informal, impersonal)) are fleeing (we (informal, impersonal)) have been fleeing	v	N
	(aux) fui	fled (have, has) fled	v	N

	concevoir	(to) conceive conceiving	v	N
	conçois conçois !	(I) conceive (I) am conceiving (I) have been conceiving (you (sing informal)) conceive (you (sing informal)) are conceiving (you (sing informal)) have been conceiving conceive! (sing informal)	v	N
	conçoit	(she, he, it, one) conceives (she, he, it, one) is conceiving (she, he, it, one) has been conceiving (we (informal, impersonal)) conceive (we (informal, impersonal)) are conceiving (we (informal, impersonal)) have been conceiving	v	N
	(aux) conçu	conceived (have, has) conceived	v	N
	décevoir	(to) disappoint disappointing	v	N
	déçois déçois !	(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)	v	N
	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	v	N
	(aux) déçu	disappointed (have, has) disappointed	v	N
	percevoir	(to) perceive perceiving	v	N
	perçois perçois !	(I) perceive (I) am perceiving (I) have been perceiving (you (sing informal)) perceive (you (sing informal)) are perceiving (you (sing informal)) have been perceiving perceive! (sing informal)	v	N

	perçoit	(she, he, it, one) perceives (she, he, it, one) is perceiving (she, he, it, one) has been perceiving (we (informal, impersonal)) perceive (we (informal, impersonal)) are perceiving (we (informal, impersonal)) have been perceiving	v	N
	(aux) perçu	perceived (have, has) perceived	v	N
	apercevoir	(to) see, notice seeing, noticing	v	N
	aperçois aperçois !	(I) see, notice (I) am seeing, am noticing (I) have been seeing, have been noticing (you (sing informal)) see, notice (you (sing informal)) are seeing, are noticing (you (sing informal)) have been seeing, have been noticing see!, notice! (sing informal)	v	N
	aperçoit	(she, he, it, one) sees, notices (she, he, it, one) is seeing, is noticing (she, he, it, one) has been seeing, has been noticing (we (informal, impersonal)) see, notice (we (informal, impersonal)) are seeing, are noticing (we (informal, impersonal)) have been seeing, have been noticing	v	N
	(aux) aperçu	saw, noticed (have, has) seen, (have, has) noticed	v	N
Feminine adjectives: irregular	blanc	white (m)	adj	N
	blanche	white (f)	adj	N
	franc	frank (m)	adj	N
	franche	frank (f)	adj	N
	beau/bel	beautiful (m)	adj	N
	belle	beautiful (f)	adj	N
	bref	brief (m)	adj	N
	brève	brief (f)	adj	N
	frais	fresh (m)	adj	N
	fraîche	fresh (f)	adj	N
	long	long (m)	adj	N

	longue	long (f)	adj	N
	public	public (m)	adj	N
	publique	public (f)	adj	N
	faux	false (m)	adj	N
	fausse	false (f)	adj	N
	nul	rubbish (m)	adj	N
	nulle	rubbish (f)	adj	N
	vieux**/vieil	old (m)	adj	N
	vieille**	old (f)	adj	N
	pareil	the same (m)	adj	N
	pareille	the same (f)	adj	N
	gros**	fat (m)	adj	N
	grosse**	fat (f)	adj	N
	bas	low (m)	adj	N
	basse	low (f)	adj	N
	net	clear (m)	adj	N
	nette	clear (f)	adj	N
	bon	good (m)	adj	N
	bonne	good (f)	adj	N
	nouveau**	new (m)	adj	N
	nouvelle**	new (f)	adj	N
	travailleur**	hard-working (m)	adj	N
	travailleuse	hard-working (f)	adj	N
	directeur**	guiding (m)	adj	N
	directrice	guiding (f)	adj	N
	producteur	productive (m)	adj	N
	productrice	productive (f)	adj	N
	conservateur	preservative, conservative (m)	adj	N
	conservatrice	preservative, conservative (f)	adj	N
	ouvrier	working (m)	adj	N
	ouvrière	working (f)	adj	N
	fou**	mad (m)	adj	N
	folle**	mad (f)	adj	N

	complet	full, complete (m)	adj	N
	complète	full, complete (f)	adj	N
	secret	secret (m)	adj	N
	secrète	secret (f)	adj	N
	inquiet	worried (m)	adj	N
	inquiète	worried (f)	adj	N
	concret	concrete (m)	adj	N
	concrète	concrete (f)	adj	N
	avant	front (m)	adj	N
	avant	front (f)	adj	N
	radio	radio (m)	adj	N
	radio	radio (f)	adj	N
Plural adjectives: irregular	nouveaux	new (mpl, mixed gender pl)	adj	N
	beaux	beautiful (mpl, mixed gender pl)	adj	N
	avant	front (pl)	adj	N
	radio	radio (pl)	adj	N

TOTAL: 282

GERMAN: REQUIRED WORDS (FOUNDATION)				
Grammar feature	Headword This is the dictionary form or base word to which the grammar rule applies.	English These are the English meanings that could be tested.	Part of Speech	Required Tag Y/Y† Words tagged Y† require a space on the list, but the choice of exemplar word is at the discretion of the list creator.
Feminine person nouns: add -in to masculine noun	Lehrer	teacher (m)	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -e to masculine and neuter nouns	Freund	friend	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -e + umlaut to masculine and neuter nouns	Sohn	son	n	Y†
Plural nouns: noun ends in -er, article changes only	Zimmer	room	n	Y†

Plural nouns: noun ends in -el, article changes only	Himmel	sky	n	Y†
Plural nouns: noun ends in -en, article changes only	Unternehmen	company	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -e(n) to feminine nouns	Farbe	colour	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -nen to feminine person nouns	Schülerin	pupil, school student (f)	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -er and umlaut to masculine and neuter nouns	Haus	house	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -s to borrowed nouns	Handy	mobile phone	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -e and umlaut to feminine nouns	Stadt	town, city	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -se to nouns ending in -nis	Ergebnis	result	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -e(n) to neuter nouns	Bett	bed	n	Y†
Definite articles	der*	the (m)	det	Y
	die*	the (f), the (pl)	det	Y
	das*	the (nt)	det	Y
Indefinite articles	ein	a/an (m, nt)	det	Y
	eine	a/an (f)	det	Y
	kein	not a, no (m, nt)	det	Y
	keine	not a (f), not any, no (f, pl)	det	Y
Demonstrative adjectives	dies-(er, e, es)	this, that (m, f, nt)	det	Y
	diese	these, those (pl)	det	Y
Indefinite adjectives	jed-(er, e, es)	each, every (m, f, nt)	det	Y
	letz-(er, e, es), letzte	last (m, f, nt), (pl)	det	Y
	nächst-(er, e, es), nächste	next (m, f, nt), (pl)	det	Y
Interrogative adjectives	welch-(er, e, es), welche	which (m, f, nt), (pl)	det	Y
Possessive adjectives	mein	my (m, nt)	det	Y
	meine	my (f, pl)	det	Y

	dein	your (m, nt)	det	Y
	deine	your (f, pl)	det	Y
	sein	his, its (m, nt)	det	Y
	seine	his, its (f, pl)	det	Y
	ihr*	her, its, their (m, nt)	det	Y
	ihre	her, its, their (f, pl)	det	Y
	unser	our (m, nt)	det	Y
	unsere	our (f, pl)	det	Y
	euer	your (informal, pl) (m, nt)	det	Y
	euere	your (informal, pl) (f, pl)	det	Y
	Ihr	your (formal) (m, nt)	det	Y
	Ihre	your (formal) (f, pl)	det	Y
Quantifiers	viel	a lot	det	Y
	viele	a lot, many	det	Y
	wenig	little	det	Y
	wenige	few	det	Y
	alle	everyone, everybody (pl)	det	Y
	einige	a few, some	det	Y
Pronouns	ich	I (subj)	pron	Y
	du	you (sing informal) (subj)	pron	Y
	er	he, it (m) (subj)	pron	Y
	sie	she, it (f), they (subj) her, it (f), them (obj)	pron	Y
	es	it (nt) (subj) it (nt) (obj)	pron	Y
	man	one, you, people in general (subj)	pron	Y
	wir	we (subj)	pron	Y
	ihr**	you (pl informal) (subj) (to) her, to it (f) (indirect obj)	pron	Y
	Sie	you (formal) (subj) you (formal) (obj)	pron	Y
	mich	me (obj) myself (reflex)	pron	Y
	dich	you (obj) yourself (reflex)	pron	Y
	ihn	him (obj), it (m) (obj)	pron	Y
	einen	one (obj)	pron	Y
	mir	(to) me (indirect obj)	pron	Y

	dir	(to) you (indirect obj)	pron	Y
	ihm	(to) him (indirect obj), (to) it (m, nt) (indirect obj)	pron	Y
	Ihnen	(to) you (formal, indirect obj)	pron	Y
	einem	(to) one (indirect obj)	pron	Y
	jemand	someone (subj)	pron	Y
	jemanden	someone (obj)	pron	Y
	niemand	no-one (subj)	pron	Y
	niemanden	no-one (obj)	pron	Y
	sich	himself, herself, itself, oneself, yourself (formal), themselves, yourselves (formal) (reflex) each other (recip)	pron	Y
	uns	ourselves (reflex) each other (recip)	pron	Y
	euch	yourselves (reflex) each other (recip)	pron	Y
Relative pronouns	der**	which (m)	pron	Y
	die**	which (f, pl)	pron	Y
	das**	which (nt)	pron	Y
Interrogatives	was?	what?	pron	Y
	wann?	when?	adv	Y
	wie?*	how?	adv	Y
	wer?	who?	pron	Y
	wo?	where?	adv	Y
	wohin?	where...to?	adv	Y
	woher?	where...from?	adv	Y
	warum?	why?	adv	Y
Weak verbs	machen	(to) do, make doing, making	v	Y†
Strong verbs: stem change e → i	geben	(to) give giving	v	Y†
Strong verbs: stem change e → ie	sehen	(to) see seeing	v	Y†
Strong verbs: stem change a → ä	fahren	(to) go (by transport), drive going (by transport), driving	v	Y†
Irregular present	haben	(to) have having	v	Y

	hast	(you (sing informal)) have (you (sing informal)) are having	v	Y
	hat	(she, he, it, one) has (she, he, it, one) is having	v	Y
	sein	(to) be being	v	Y
	bin	(I) am (I) am being	v	Y
	bist	(you (sing informal)) are (you (sing informal)) are being	v	Y
	ist	(she, he, it, one) is (she, he, it, one) is being	v	Y
	sind	(we) are (we) are being (they) are (they) are being (you (formal)) are (you (formal)) are being	v	Y
	seid	(you (pl informal)) are (you (pl informal)) are being	v	Y
	werden	(to) become becoming (we) become (we) are becoming (we) will (aux) (they) become (they) are becoming (they) will (aux) (you (formal)) become (you (formal)) are becoming (you (formal)) will (aux)	v	Y
	wirst	(you (sing informal)) become (you (sing informal)) are becoming (you (sing informal)) will (aux)	v	Y
	wird	(she, he, it, one) becomes (she, he, it, one) is becoming (she, he, it, one) will (aux)	v	Y
	werdet	(you (pl informal)) become (you (pl informal)) are becoming (you (pl informal)) will (aux)	v	Y
	wissen	(to) know (something) knowing (something) (we) know (something) (they) know (something) (you (formal)) know (something)	v	Y
	weiß	(I) know (something) (she, he, it, one) knows (something)	v	Y
	weißt	(you (sing informal)) know (something)	v	Y
Perfect tense	früher	previously, in former times, in the past	adv	Y
Weak -ieren verbs: remove -en, add -t	studieren	(to) study (at university) studying (at university)	v	Y†

Weak verbs with 'be-' prefix: remove -en, add -t	besuchen	(to) visit visiting	v	Y†
Weak verbs with 'er-' prefix: remove -en, add -t	erzählen	(to) tell telling	v	Y†
Weak verbs with 'ent-' prefix: remove -en, add -t	entdecken	(to) discover discovering	v	Y†
Weak verbs with 'ver-' prefix: remove -en, add -t	versuchen	(to) try trying	v	Y†
Strong verbs: add ge+infinitive	lesen	(to) read reading	v	Y†
Strong verbs with inseparable prefixes: no change	vergessen	(to) forget forgetting	v	Y†
Strong verbs: ge+ stem change ei→ie	bleiben	(to) stay, remain staying, remaining	v	Y†
Strong verbs: ge+stem change i→u	finden; sich ^{acc.} finden	(to) find finding; (to) be found being found, (to) find oneself finding oneself	v	Y†
Strong verbs: ge + stem change e→o	sprechen	(to) speak speaking	v	Y†
Strong verbs: ge + stem change ie→o	fliegen	(to) fly flying	v	Y†
High frequency irregular imperfect/simple past	war	(I) was (I) used to be (she, he, it, one) was (she, he, it, one) used to be	v	Y
	warst	(you (sing informal)) were (you (sing informal)) used to be	v	Y
	wart	(you (pl informal)) were (you (pl informal)) used to be	v	Y
	waren	(we) were (we) used to be (they) were (they) used to be (you (formal)) were (you (formal)) used to be	v	Y
	hatte	(I) had (I) used to have (I) was having (she, he, it, one) had (she, he, it, one) used to have (she, he, it, one) was having	v	Y

	hattest	(you (sing informal)) had (you (sing informal)) used to have (you (sing informal)) were having	v	Y
	hattet	(you (pl informal)) had (you (pl informal)) used to have (you (pl informal)) were having	v	Y
	hatten	(we) had (we) used to have (we) were having (they) had (they) used to have (they) were having (you (formal)) had (you (formal)) used to have (you (formal)) were having	v	Y
Impersonal verbs	es gibt	there is there are	mwu	Y
	es gab	there was there were there used to be	mwu	Y
Modal verbs	dürfen	(to) be allowed to, may	v	Y
	darf	(I) am allowed to, may (she, he, it, one) is allowed to, may	v	Y
	darfst	(you (sing informal)) are allowed to, may	v	Y
	können	(to) be able to, can being able to	v	Y
	kann	(I) am able to, can (she, he, it, one) is able to, can	v	Y
	kannst	(you (sing informal)) are able to, can	v	Y
	mögen	(to) like liking	v	Y
	mag	(I) like (she, he, it, one) likes	v	Y
	magst	(you (sing informal)) like	v	Y
	müssen	(to) have to, must having to	v	Y
	muss	(I) have to, must (she, he, it, one) has to, must	v	Y
	musst	(you (sing informal)) have to, must	v	Y
	sollen	(to) ought to, be supposed to, should	v	Y
	soll	(I) ought to, am supposed to, should (she, he, it, one) ought to, is supposed to, should	v	Y
	sollst	(you (sing informal)) ought to, are supposed to, should	v	Y
	wollen	(to) want (to) wanting (to)	v	Y
	will	(I) want (to) (she, he, it, one) wants (to)	v	Y
	willst	(you (sing informal)) want (to)	v	Y
Conditional form of modals	möchte	(I) would like (to) (she, he, it, one) would like (to)	v	Y

	möchtest	(you (sing informal)) would like (to)	v	Y
	möchten	(we) would like (to) (you (formal)) would like (to) (they) would like (to)	v	Y
	möchtet	(you (pl informal)) would like (to)	v	Y
Imperfect modals	wollte	(I) wanted (to) (she, he, it, one) wanted (to)	v	Y
	wolltest	(you (sing informal)) wanted (to)	v	Y
	sollte	(I) was supposed to (she, he, it, one) was supposed to (I) should (conditional) (she, he, it, one) should (conditional)	v	Y
	solltest	(you (sing informal)) were supposed to (you (sing informal)) should (conditional)	v	Y
	musste	(I) had to (she, he, it, one) had to	v	Y
	musstest	(you (sing informal)) had to	v	Y
	mochte	(I) liked (she, he, it, one) liked	v	Y
	mochtest	(you (sing informal)) liked	v	Y
	konnte	(I) was able to, could (she, he, it, one) was able to, could	v	Y
	konntest	(you (sing informal)) were able to, could	v	Y
	durfte	(I) was allowed to (she, he, it, one) was allowed to	v	Y
	durftest	(you (sing informal)) were allowed to	v	Y
Reflexive use of verbs with accusative pronouns	bewegen; sich ^{acc.} bewegen	(to) move moving; (to) exercise exercising	v	Y†
Word order 2	deshalb	therefore	adv	Y†
Word order 3	weil	because	conj	Y†
Word order with negatives	nie	never	adv	Y
	nichts	nothing	pron	Y
	nicht	not	adv	Y
Separable verbs	anfangen	(to) start starting	v	Y†
Comparative structures	als	than, (also when, as)	conj	Y
	so...wie**	as...as	mwu	Y
Irregular comparative adjectives and adverbs	gut	good	adj, adv	Y
	besser	better	adj, adv	Y

	hoch	high, tall	adj, adv	Y
	höher	higher, taller	adj, adv	Y
	mehr	more	adj, adv	Y
Adverbs of time	gestern	yesterday	adv	Y†
Adverbs of manner	schnell	quickly, fast	adv	Y†
Adverbs of place	hier	here	adv	Y†
Irregular comparative adverbs	gern, gerne	gladly, (with a verb) like to	adv	Y
	lieber	more gladly, rather	adv	Y
Verbs followed by prepositions which don't have a direct one-to-one equivalence with English	warten (auf ^{acc.} + noun)	(to) wait (for + noun) waiting (for + noun)	v	Y†
Prepositions	bis	until, till, up to	prep	Y
	durch	through	prep	Y
	für	for	prep	Y
	ohne	without	prep	Y
	aus	out, out of, from	prep	Y
	mit	with	prep	Y
	nach	to, towards, after, according to	prep	Y
Contracted forms of articles after prepositions to agree with gender and number	bei	at(the house of), with	prep	Y
	beim	at(the house of) the, with the (m, nt)	prep	Y
	von	from, of	prep	Y
	vom	from the, of the (m, nt)	prep	Y
	zu	to	prep	Y
	zum, zur	to the (m, nt), to the (f)	prep	Y
	an	on, at	prep	Y
	ans	on(to) the, at the (nt) (accusative)	prep	Y
	am	on the, at the (m, nt) (dative)	prep	Y
	in	in, into	prep	Y
	ins	into the (nt) (accusative)	prep	Y
	im	in the (m, nt) (dative)	prep	Y

	auf	on, onto, at, to	prep	Y
Da- compounds	darauf / drauf	on it, to it	pron	Y
	damit	with it	pron	Y
	dafür	for it	pron	Y
	davon	from it, about it	pron	Y
[READING ONLY] Derivational morphology: Add prefix un- to create adjectives where the English meaning is 'the opposite'	möglich	possible	adj	Y†
Derivational morphology: Add prefix Lieblings- to nouns to mean 'favourite'	Wort	word	n	Y†
Derivational morphology: Add prefix Haupt- to nouns to mean 'main'	Straße	street	n	Y†
Derivational morphology: Add suffix -te (1-19) and -ste (20-) to change cardinal into ordinal numbers (e.g., zweite, zwanzigste)	zwei	two	num	Y†
	zwanzig	twenty	num	Y†
Derivational morphology: Add suffix -ung to a verb stem to change into nouns with equivalent and transparent meaning	lösen	to solve solving	n	Y†
Derivational morphology: Add suffix -er to a verb stem (-en verbs) to change into male agent nouns with equivalent and transparent meaning	spielen	(to) play playing	v	Y†

Derivational morphology: Add suffix -s to nouns for days and times of day to change them into adverbs	Montag	Monday	n	Y†
SSCs	sagen	(to) say, tell saying, telling	v	Y†
	Fahrt	journey	n	Y†
	Paar	pair, couple	n	Y†
	kalt	cold	adj	Y†
	geben	(to) give giving	v	Y†
	Fehler	mistake	n	Y†
	Meer	sea	n	Y†
	denken	(to) think thinking	v	Y†
	frei	free	adj	Y†
	Mai	May	n	Y†
	Zug	train	n	Y†
	Welt	world	n	Y†
	Liebe	love	n	Y†
	wo?	where?	adv	Y†
	wohl	well	adj	Y†
	Kopf	head	n	Y†
	Familie	family	n	Y†
	finden	(to) find finding	v	Y†
	richtig	right, correct	adj	Y†
	Buch	book	n	Y†
	Beruf	occupation, job, profession	n	Y†
	ruhig	quiet, calm	adj	Y†
	Punkt	dot, point, full stop	n	Y†
	typisch	typical	adj	Y†
	Tür	door	n	Y†
	früh	early	adj	Y†
	fünf	five	num	Y†
	System	system	n	Y†
	spät	late	adj	Y†
	ähnlich	similar	adj	Y†

	lächeln	(to) smile	v	Y†
	schön	lovely, beautiful	adj	Y†
	Höhe	height, altitude	n	Y†
	plötzlich	sudden, suddenly	adj	Y†
	häufig	frequent, frequently	adj	Y†
	schreiben	(to) write writing	v	Y†
	spielen	(to) play playing	v	Y†
	stark	strong	adj	Y†
	sofort	immediately	adv	Y†
	lesen	(to) read reading	v	Y†
	groß	big, tall, great	adj	Y†
	lassen	(to) let, allow, letting allowing	v	Y†
	rechts	on/to the right	adv	Y†
	Berg	mountain	n	Y†
	wieder	again	adv	Y†
	Vater	father	n	Y†
	Haus	house	n	Y†
	reden	(to) talk talking	v	Y†
	Uhr	clock, watch, o'clock	n	Y†
	Deutschland	Germany	n	Y†
	Theater	theatre	n	Y†
	halb	half	adj	Y†
	und	and	conj	Y†
	Erfolg	success	n	Y†
	wichtig	important	adj	Y†
	ja	yes	interj	Y†
	Situation	situation	n	Y†
	Quelle	source, spring	n	Y†

TOTAL: 268

GERMAN: REQUIRED WORDS (HIGHER)				
Grammar feature	Headword This is the dictionary form or base word to which the grammar rule applies.	English These are the English meanings that could be tested.	Part of Speech	Required Tag Y/Y† Words tagged Y† require a space on the list, but the choice of exemplar word is at the discretion of the list creator.
Feminine person nouns: add -in to masculine noun	Lehrer	teacher (m)	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -e to masculine and neuter nouns	Freund	friend	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -e + umlaut to masculine and neuter nouns	Sohn	son	n	Y†
Plural nouns: noun ends in -er, article changes only	Zimmer	room	n	Y†

Plural nouns: noun ends in -el, article changes only	Himmel	sky	n	Y†
Plural nouns: noun ends in -en, article changes only	Unternehmen	company	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -e(n) to feminine nouns	Farbe	colour	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -nen to feminine person nouns	Schülerin	pupil, school student (f)	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -er and umlaut to masculine and neuter nouns	Haus	house	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -s to borrowed nouns	Handy	mobile phone	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -e and umlaut to feminine nouns	Stadt	town, city	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -se to nouns ending in -nis	Ergebnis	result	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -e(n) to neuter nouns	Bett	bed	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -e(n) to some male person nouns and weak masculine nouns	Nachbar	neighbour	n	Y†
Plural adjectival nouns	die Reichen	the rich (ones)	n	Y†
Neuter adjectival nouns referring to abstract ideas	das Gute	the good (thing)	n	Y†
Neuter adjectival nouns following indefinite pronouns etwas, nichts, viel, wenig	etwas Nettes	something nice	mwu	Y†
Neuter adjectival nouns following pronoun alles	alles Andere	everything else	mwu	Y†
Definite articles	der*	the (m)	det	Y
	die*	the (f), the (pl)	det	Y
	das*	the (nt)	det	Y

Indefinite articles	ein	a/an (m, nt)	det	Y
	eine	a/an (f)	det	Y
	kein	not a, no (m, nt)	det	Y
	keine	not a (f), not any, no (f, pl)	det	Y
Demonstrative adjectives	dies-(er, e, es)	this, that (m, f, nt)	det	Y
	diese	these, those (pl)	det	Y
Indefinite adjectives	jed-(er, e, es)	each, every (m, f, nt)	det	Y
	letzt-(er, e, es), letzte	last (m, f, nt), (pl)	det	Y
	nächst-(er, e, es), nächste	next (m, f, nt), (pl)	det	Y
Interrogative adjectives	welch-(er, e, es), welche	which (m, f, nt), (pl)	det	Y
Possessive adjectives	mein	my (m, nt)	det	Y
	meine	my (f, pl)	det	Y
	dein	your (m, nt)	det	Y
	deine	your (f, pl)	det	Y
	sein	his, its (m, nt)	det	Y
	seine	his, its (f, pl)	det	Y
	ihr*	her, its, their (m, nt)	det	Y
	ihre	her, its, their (f, pl)	det	Y
	unser	our (m, nt)	det	Y
	unsere	our (f, pl)	det	Y
	euer	your (informal, pl) (m, nt)	det	Y
	euere	your (informal, pl) (f, pl)	det	Y
	Ihr	your (formal) (m, nt)	det	Y
	Ihre	your (formal) (f, pl)	det	Y
Quantifiers	viel	a lot	det	Y
	viele	a lot, many	det	Y
	wenig	little	det	Y
	wenige	few	det	Y
	alle	everyone, everybody (pl)	det	Y
	einige	a few, some	det	Y
Pronouns	ich	I (subj)	pron	Y
	du	you (sing informal) (subj)	pron	Y
	er	he, it (m) (subj)	pron	Y

	sie	she, it (f), they (subj) her, it (f), them (obj)	pron	Y
	es	it (nt) (subj) it (nt) (obj)	pron	Y
	man	one, you, people in general (subj)	pron	Y
	wir	we (subj)	pron	Y
	ihr**	you (pl informal) (subj) (to) her, to it (f) (indirect obj)	pron	Y
	Sie	you (formal) (subj) you (formal) (obj)	pron	Y
	mich	me (obj) myself (reflex)	pron	Y
	dich	you (obj) yourself (reflex)	pron	Y
	ihn	him (obj), it (m) (obj)	pron	Y
	einen	one (obj)	pron	Y
	mir	(to) me (indirect obj)	pron	Y
	dir	(to) you (indirect obj)	pron	Y
	ihm	(to) him (indirect obj), (to) it (m, nt) (indirect obj)	pron	Y
	Ihnen	(to) you (formal, indirect obj)	pron	Y
	einem	(to) one (indirect obj)	pron	Y
	jemand	someone (subj)	pron	Y
	jemanden	someone (obj)	pron	Y
	niemand	no-one (subj)	pron	Y
	niemanden	no-one (obj)	pron	Y
	ihnen	(to) them	pron	Y
	sich	himself, herself, itself, oneself, yourself (formal), themselves, yourselves (formal) (reflex) each other (recip)	pron	Y
	uns	(to) us (obj) ourselves (reflex) each other (recip)	pron	Y
	euch	(to) you (pl informal) (obj) yourselves (informal) (reflex) each other (informal) (reciprocal)	pron	Y
Relative pronouns	der**	which (m)	pron	Y
	die**	which (f, pl)	pron	Y
	das**	which (nt)	pron	Y
Interrogatives	was?	what?	pron	Y
	wann?	when?	adv	Y
	wie?*	how?	adv	Y

	wer?	who?	pron	Y
	wo?	where?	adv	Y
	wohin?	where...to?	adv	Y
	woher?	where...from?	adv	Y
	warum?	why?	adv	Y
Weak verbs	machen	(to) do, make doing, making	v	Y†
Strong verbs: stem change e → i	geben	(to) give giving	v	Y†
Strong verbs: stem change e → ie	sehen	(to) see seeing	v	Y†
Strong verbs: stem change a → ä	fahren	(to) go (by transport), drive going (by transport), driving	v	Y†
Use of seit + present tense	seit	since, for	prep	Y
Irregular present	haben	(to) have having	v	Y
	hast	(you (sing informal)) have (you (sing informal)) are having you (sing informal)) have had	v	Y
	hat	(she, he, it, one) has (she, he, it, one) is having (she, he, it, one) has had	v	Y
	sein; sich ^{dat.} ... sein	(to) be being; to feel feeling	v	Y
	bin	(I) am (I) am being (I) have been	v	Y
	bist	(you (sing informal)) are (you (sing informal)) are being (you (sing informal)) have been	v	Y
	ist	(she, he, it, one) is (she, he, it, one) is being (she, he, it, one) has been	v	Y
	sind	(we) are (we) are being (we) have been (they) are (they) are being (they) have been (you (formal)) are (you (formal)) are being (you (formal)) have been	v	Y
	seid Seid...!	(you (pl informal)) are (you (pl informal)) are being (you (pl informal)) have been Be! (pl informal)	v	Y
	werden	(to) become becoming (we) become (we) are becoming (we) will (aux) (they) become (they) are becoming (they) will (aux) (you	v	Y

		(formal)) become (you (formal)) are becoming (you (formal)) will (aux)		
	wirst	(you (sing informal)) become (you (sing informal)) are becoming (you (sing informal)) will (aux)	v	Y
	wird	(she, he, it, one) becomes (she, he, it, one) is becoming (she, he, it, one) will (aux)	v	Y
	werdet	(you (pl informal)) become (you (pl informal)) are becoming (you (pl informal)) will (aux)	v	Y
	wissen	(to) know (something) knowing (something) (we) know (something) (we) have known (something) (they) know (something) (they) have known (something) (you (formal)) know (something) (you (formal)) have known (something)	v	Y
	weiß	(I) know (something) (I) have known (something) (she, he, it, one) knows (something) (she, he, it, one) has known (something)	v	Y
	weißt	(you (sing informal)) know (something) (you (sing informal)) have known (something)	v	Y
Perfect tense	früher	previously, in former times, in the past	adv	Y
Weak -ieren verbs: remove -en, add -t	studieren	(to) study (at university) studying (at university)	v	Y†
Weak verbs with 'be-' prefix: remove -en, add -t	besuchen	(to) visit visiting	v	Y†
Weak verbs with 'er-' prefix: remove -en, add -t	erzählen	(to) tell telling	v	Y†
Weak verbs with 'ent-' prefix: remove -en, add -t	entdecken	(to) discover discovering	v	Y†
Weak verbs with 'ver-' prefix: remove -en, add -t	versuchen	(to) try trying	v	Y†
Strong verbs: add ge+infinitive	lesen	(to) read reading	v	Y†

Strong verbs with inseparable prefixes: no change	vergessen	(to) forget forgetting	v	Y†
Strong verbs: ge+ stem change ei→ie	bleiben	(to) stay, remain staying, remaining	v	Y†
Strong verbs: ge+stem change i→u	finden; sich ^{acc.} finden	(to) find finding; (to) be found being found, (to) find oneself finding oneself	v	Y†
Strong verbs: ge + stem change e→o	sprechen	(to) speak speaking	v	Y†
Strong verbs: ge + stem change ie→o	fliegen	(to) fly flying	v	Y†
High frequency irregular imperfect/simple past	war	(I) was (I) used to be (she, he, it, one) was (she, he, it, one) used to be	v	Y
	warst	(you (sing informal)) were (you (sing informal)) used to be	v	Y
	wart	(you (pl informal)) were (you (pl informal)) used to be	v	Y
	waren	(we) were (we) used to be (they) were (they) used to be (you (formal)) were (you (formal)) used to be	v	Y
	hatte	(I) had (I) used to have (I) was having (she, he, it, one) had (she, he, it, one) used to have (she, he, it, one) was having	v	Y
	hattest	(you (sing informal)) had (you (sing informal)) used to have (you (sing informal)) were having	v	Y
	hattet	(you (pl informal)) had (you (pl informal)) used to have (you (pl informal)) were having	v	Y
	hatten	(we) had (we) used to have (we) were having (they) had (they) used to have (they) were having (you (formal)) had (you (formal)) used to have (you (formal)) were having	v	Y
Impersonal verbs	es gibt	there is there are	mwu	Y
	es gab	there was there were there used to be	mwu	Y

Modal verbs	dürfen	(to) be allowed to, may	v	Y
	darf	(I) am allowed to, may (she, he, it, one) is allowed to, may	v	Y
	darfst	(you (sing informal)) are allowed to, may	v	Y
	können	(to) be able to, can being able to	v	Y
	kann	(I) am able to, can (she, he, it, one) is able to, can	v	Y
	kannst	(you (sing informal)) are able to, can	v	Y
	mögen	(to) like liking	v	Y
	mag	(I) like (she, he, it, one) likes	v	Y
	magst	(you (sing informal)) like	v	Y
	müssen	(to) have to, must having to	v	Y
	muss	(I) have to, must (she, he, it, one) has to, must	v	Y
	musst	(you (sing informal)) have to, must	v	Y
	sollen	(to) ought to, be supposed to, should	v	Y
	soll	(I) ought to, am supposed to, should (she, he, it, one) ought to, is supposed to, should	v	Y
	sollst	(you (sing informal)) ought to, are supposed to, should	v	Y
	wollen	(to) want (to) wanting (to)	v	Y
	will	(I) want (to) (she, he, it, one) wants (to)	v	Y
	willst	(you (sing informal)) want (to)	v	Y
Conditional form of modals	möchte	(I) would like (to) (she, he, it, one) would like (to)	v	Y
	möchtest	(you (sing informal)) would like (to)	v	Y
	möchten	(we) would like (to) (you (formal)) would like (to) (they) would like (to)	v	Y
	möchtet	(you (pl informal)) would like (to)	v	Y
Imperfect modals	wollte	(I) wanted (to) (she, he, it, one) wanted (to)	v	Y
	wolltest	(you (sing informal)) wanted (to)	v	Y
	sollte	(I) was supposed to (she, he, it, one) was supposed to (I) should (conditional) (she, he, it, one) should (conditional)	v	Y
	solltest	(you (sing informal)) were supposed to (you (sing informal)) should (conditional)	v	Y

	musste	(I) had to (she, he, it, one) had to	v	Y
	musstest	(you (sing informal)) had to	v	Y
	mochte	(I) liked (she, he, it, one) liked	v	Y
	mochtest	(you (sing informal)) liked	v	Y
	konnte	(I) was able to, could (she, he, it, one) was able to, could	v	Y
	konntest	(you (sing informal)) were able to, could	v	Y
	durfte	(I) was allowed to (she, he, it, one) was allowed to	v	Y
	durftest	(you (sing informal)) were allowed to	v	Y
Reflexive use of verbs with accusative pronouns	bewegen; sich ^{acc.} bewegen	(to) move moving; (to) exercise exercising	v	Y†
Irregular imperative	Sei...!	Be...! (sing informal)	v	Y
	Seien Sie...!	Be...! (formal)	v	Y
Infinitive constructions	um...zu	in order to (do)	mwu	Y
	ohne...zu	without (doing)	mwu	Y
	statt...zu	instead of (doing)	mwu	Y
Conditional	würde	(I, she, he, it) would	v	Y
	hätte	(I, she, he, it) had (I, she, he, it) would have	v	Y
	wäre	(I, she, he, it) were (I, she, he, it) would be	v	Y
Word order 2	deshalb	therefore	adv	Y†
Word order 3	weil	because	conj	Y†
Word order with negatives	nie	never	adv	Y
	nichts	nothing	pron	Y
	nicht	not	adv	Y
Word order	sondern	(but) rather	adv	Y
Separable verbs	anfangen	(to) start starting	v	Y†
Comparative structures	als	than, (also when, as)	conj	Y
	so...wie**	as...as	mwu	Y
Irregular comparative adjectives and adverbs	gut	good	adj, adv	Y
	besser	better	adj, adv	Y
	hoch	high, tall	adj, adv	Y
	höher	higher, taller	adj, adv	Y

	mehr	more	adj, adv	Y
	gern, gerne	gladly, (with a verb) like to	adv	Y
	lieber	more gladly, rather	adv	Y
Irregular superlatives	der/die/das beste	the best (pre-noun)	adj	Y
	am besten	(the) best (post-noun)	adj	Y
	der/die/das höchste	the highest (pre-noun)	adj	Y
	am höchsten	(the) highest (post-noun)	adj	Y
	am liebsten	(the) most preferred (post-noun)	adj	Y
	der/die/das meiste	the most (pre-noun)	adj	Y
	am meisten	(the) most (post-noun)	adj	Y
	der/die/das nächste	the next, nearest (pre-noun)	adj	Y
	am nächsten	the next, nearest (post-noun)	adj	Y
Adverbs of time	gestern	yesterday	adv	Y†
Adverbs of manner	schnell	quickly, fast	adv	Y†
Adverbs of place	hier	here	adv	Y†
Verbs followed by prepositions which don't have a direct one-to-one equivalence with English	warten (auf ^{acc.} + noun)	(to) wait (for + noun) waiting (for + noun)	v	Y†
Prepositions	am	on the, at the (m, nt) (dative) in the process of, during / while	prep	Y
	an	on, at	prep	Y
	ans	on(to) the, at the (nt) (accusative)	prep	Y
	auf	on, onto, at, to	prep	Y
	aus	out, out of, from	prep	Y
	bei	at(the house of), with, in the process of, during/while	prep	Y
	beim	at(the house of) the, with the (m, nt) in the process of, during / while	prep	Y
	bis	until, till, up to	prep	Y
	durch	through	prep	Y
	für	for	prep	Y
	gegen	against	prep	Y
	hinter	behind	prep	Y

	im	in the (m, nt) (dative)	prep	Y
	in	in, into	prep	Y
	ins	into the (nt) (accusative)	prep	Y
	laut	according to	prep	Y
	mit	with	prep	Y
	nach	to, towards, after, according to	prep	Y
	neben	next to, beside	prep	Y
	ohne	without	prep	Y
	über	above, over, about	prep	Y
	um	around, at	prep	Y
	unter	under	prep	Y
	vom	from the, of the (m, nt)	prep	Y
	von	from, of	prep	Y
	vor	in front of, before, ago	prep	Y
	zu	to	prep	Y
	zum, zur	to the (m, nt), to the (f)	prep	Y
	zwischen	between	prep	Y
Prepositions (with genitive) in listening and reading only	trotz	despite	prep	Y†
[READING ONLY] Derivational morphology: Add prefix un- to create adjectives where the English meaning is 'the opposite'	möglich	possible	adj	Y†
Derivational morphology: Add prefix Lieblings- to nouns to mean 'favourite'	Wort	word	n	Y†
Derivational morphology: Add prefix Haupt- to nouns to mean 'main'	Straße	street	n	Y†
Derivational morphology: Add suffix -te (1-19) and -ste (20-) to change cardinal	zwei	two	num	Y†

into ordinal numbers (e.g., zweite, zwanzigste)				
	zwanzig	twenty	num	Y†
Derivational morphology: Add suffix -ung to a verb stem to change into nouns with equivalent and transparent meaning	lösen	to solve solving	n	Y†
Derivational morphology: Add suffix -er to a verb stem (-en verbs) to change into male agent nouns with equivalent and transparent meaning	spielen	(to) play playing	v	Y†
Derivational morphology: Add suffix -s to nouns for days and times of day to change them into adverbs	Montag	Monday	n	Y†
[READING ONLY] Derivational morphology: Add -chen, -lein to create nouns, where the English equivalent meaning is 'little'	Haus	house	n	Y†
	Buch	book	n	Y†
Derivational morphology: Add -heit or -keit to adjectives/adverbs to create nouns with the English equivalent '-ty' or '-ness'	krank	ill	adj	Y†
	notwendig	necessary	adj	Y†
Derivational morphology: Add -los to nouns to create adjectives with the English	Grund	reason	n	Y†

equivalent '-less' or meaning 'without'				
SSCs	sagen	(to) say, tell saying, telling	v	Y†
	Fahrt	journey	n	Y†
	Paar	pair, couple	n	Y†
	kalt	cold	adj	Y†
	geben	(to) give giving	v	Y†
	Fehler	mistake	n	Y†
	Meer	sea	n	Y†
	denken	(to) think thinking	v	Y†
	frei	free	adj	Y†
	Mai	May	n	Y†
	Zug	train	n	Y†
	Welt	world	n	Y†
	Liebe	love	n	Y†
	wo?	where?	adv	Y†
	wohl	well	adj	Y†
	Kopf	head	n	Y†
	Familie	family	n	Y†
	finden	(to) find finding	v	Y†
	richtig	right, correct	adj	Y†
	Buch	book	n	Y†
	Beruf	occupation, job, profession	n	Y†
	ruhig	quiet, calm	adj	Y†
	Punkt	dot, point, full stop	n	Y†
	typisch	typical	adj	Y†
	Tür	door	n	Y†
	früh	early	adj	Y†
	fünf	five	num	Y†
	System	system	n	Y†
	spät	late	adj	Y†
	ähnlich	similar	adj	Y†
	lächeln	(to) smile	v	Y†

	schön	lovely, beautiful	adj	Y†
	Höhe	height, altitude	n	Y†
	plötzlich	sudden, suddenly	adj	Y†
	häufig	frequent, frequently	adj	Y†
	schreiben	(to) write writing	v	Y†
	spielen	(to) play playing	v	Y†
	stark	strong	adj	Y†
	sofort	immediately	adv	Y†
	lesen	(to) read reading	v	Y†
	groß	big, tall, great	adj	Y†
	lassen	(to) let, allow, letting allowing	v	Y†
	rechts	on/to the right	adv	Y†
	Berg	mountain	n	Y†
	wieder	again	adv	Y†
	Vater	father	n	Y†
	Haus	house	n	Y†
	reden	(to) talk talking	v	Y†
	Uhr	clock, watch, o'clock	n	Y†
	Deutschland	Germany	n	Y†
	Theater	theatre	n	Y†
	halb	half	adj	Y†
	und	and	conj	Y†
	Erfolg	success	n	Y†
	wichtig	important	adj	Y†
	ja	yes	interj	Y†
	Situation	situation	n	Y†
	Quelle	source, spring	n	Y†

TOTAL: 304

GERMAN: OPTIONAL WORDS (FOUNDATION)				
Grammar feature	Headword This is the dictionary form or base word to which the grammar rule applies.	English These are the English meanings that could be tested.	Part of Speech	Optional (N - not required) Words tagged N are irregular words in the 2000. List creators may include these words, if desired.
Irregular feminine person nouns	Anwalt	lawyer (m)	n	N
	Anwältin	lawyer (f)	n	N
	Arzt	doctor (m)	n	N
	Ärztin	doctor (f)	n	N
	Bauer	farmer (m)	n	N
	Bäuerin	farmer (f)	n	N
	Experte	expert (m)	n	N
	Expertin	expert (f)	n	N
	Gast	guest (m)	n	N
	Gästin	guest (f)	n	N
	Gott	god (m)	n	N

	Göttin	god (f)	n	N
	Jude	Jewish person (m)	n	N
	Jüdin	Jewish person (f)	n	N
	Kollege	colleague (m)	n	N
	Kollegin	colleague (f)	n	N
	Kunde	customer (m)	n	N
	Kundin	customer (f)	n	N
	Russe	Russian (m)	n	N
	Russin	Russian (f)	n	N
Irregular person nouns that decline like adjectives (nominative only)	(die, eine) Abgeordnete	(the, a) member of parliament (f)	n	N
	(der) Abgeordnete, (ein) Abgeordneter	(the) member of parliament, (a) member of parliament (m)	n	N
	Abgeordnete, (die) Abgeordneten	members of parliament, (the) members of parliament	n	N
	(die, eine) Beamte, Beamtin	(the, a) official, official (f)	n	N
	(der) Beamte, (ein) Beamter	(the) official, (an) official (m)	n	N
	Beamte, (die) Beamten	officials, (the) officials	n	N
	(die, eine) Deutsche	(the, a) German (f)	n	N
	(der) Deutsche, (ein) Deutscher	(the) German, (a) German (m)	n	N
	Deutsche, (die) Deutschen	Germans, (the) Germans	n	N
	(die, eine) Jugendliche	(the, a) young person, adolescent (f)	n	N
	(der) Jugendliche, (ein) Jugendlicher	(the) young person, adolescent, (a) young person, adolescent (m)	n	N
	Jugendliche, (die) Jugendlichen	young people, (the) young people	n	N
	(die, eine) Vorsitzende	(the, a) chairperson (f)	n	N
	(der) Vorsitzende, (ein) Vorsitzender	(the) chairperson, (a) chairperson (m)	n	N

	Vorsitzende, (die) Vorsitzenden	chairpersons, (the) chairpersons	n	N
Plural nouns: irregular	Aufbau	construction, structure	n	N
	Aufbauten	constructions, structures	n	N
	Basis	basis	n	N
	Basen	bases	n	N
	Bau	construction, building	n	N
	Bauten	constructions, buildings	n	N
	Bus	bus	n	N
	Busse	buses	n	N
	Faktor	factor	n	N
	Faktoren	factors	n	N
	Firma	firm, company	n	N
	Firmen	firms, companies	n	N
	Gebäude	building, buildings	n	N
	Knie	knee, knees	n	N
	Kriterium	criterion	n	N
	Kriterien	criteria	n	N
	Mark	Deutschmark, Deutschmarks	n	N
	Material	material	n	N
	Materialien	materials	n	N
	Museum	museum	n	N
	Museen	museums	n	N
	Muskel	muscle	n	N
	Muskeln	muscles	n	N
	Praxis	practice, doctor's office	n	N
	Praxen	practices, doctors' offices	n	N
	Prinzip	principle	n	N
	Prinzipien	principles	n	N
	Publikum	audience, public	n	N
	Publika	audiences, publics (rare)	n	N
	Risiko	risk	n	N
	Risiken	risks	n	N

	Schmerz	pain	n	N
	Schmerzen	pains	n	N
	See	lake (m), sea (f)	n	N
	Seen	lakes, seas	n	N
	Staat	state	n	N
	Staaten	states	n	N
	Studium	study	n	N
	Studien	studies	n	N
	Thema	topic, theme	n	N
	Themen	topics, themes	n	N
	Zentrum	centre	n	N
	Zentren	centres	n	N
Irregular nominalisation of infinitive verbs (meaning change)	essen	(to) eat eating	v	N
	Essen	food, meal, eating	n	N
Irregular past participles	beginnen	(to) begin beginning	v	N
	(aux)...begonnen	began (have, has) begun	v	N
	begreifen	(to) understand, grasp understanding, grasping	v	N
	(aux)...begriffen	understood, grasped (have, has) understood, grasped	v	N
	bitten um + noun	(to) request + noun, ask for + noun requesting + noun, asking for + noun	v	N
	(aux)...gebeten	requested, asked (have, has) requested, asked	v	N
	brennen	(to) burn burning	v	N
	(aux)...gebrannt	burnt (have, has) burnt	v	N
	bringen	(to) bring bringing	v	N
	(aux)...gebracht	brought (have, has) brought	v	N
	denken (an + noun)	(to) think (of + noun) thinking (of + noun)	v	N
	(aux)...gedacht	thought (have, has) thought	v	N
	essen	(to) eat eating	v	N
	(aux)...gegessen	ate (have, has) eaten	v	N
	gehen (in + noun); gehen um + noun	(to) go (to + noun) going (to + noun); to be about + noun being about (+ noun)	v	N

	(aux)...gegangen	went (have, has) gone	v	N
	gewinnen	(to) win winning	v	N
	(aux)...gewonnen	won (have, has) won	v	N
	greifen; greifen nach ^{dat.} + noun	(to) take hold of taking hold of; (to) reach for + noun reaching for + noun	v	N
	(aux)...gegriffen	took hold of, reached (have, has) taken hold of, reached	v	N
	kennen	(to) know knowing	v	N
	(aux)...gekannt	knew (have, has) known	v	N
	leiden (an ^{dat.} + noun) (unter ^{dat.} + noun)	(to) suffer (from + noun) (as a result of + noun) suffering (from + noun) (as a result of + noun)	v	N
	(aux)...gelitten	suffered (have, has) suffered	v	N
	liegen	(to) lie, be lying (down)	v	N
	(aux)...gelegen	lay (have, has) lain	v	N
	(aux)...gemocht	liked (have, has) liked	v	N
	nehmen	(to) take taking	v	N
	(aux)...genommen	took (have, has) taken	v	N
	nennen; sich ^{acc.} nennen	(to) name, call naming, calling; (to) be called being called	v	N
	(aux)...genannt	named (have, has) named	v	N
	reißen	(to) rip, tear ripping, tearing	v	N
	(aux)...gerissen	ripped, tore (have, has) ripped, torn	v	N
	schwimmen	(to) swim swimming	v	N
	(aux)...geschwommen	swam (have, has) swum	v	N
	(aux)...gewesen	was (have, has) been	v	N
	sitzen	(to) sit sitting	v	N
	(aux)...gesessen	sat (have, has) sat	v	N
	stehen	(to) stand standing	v	N
	(aux)...gestanden	stood (have, has) stood	v	N
	streichen	(to) paint, cancel painting, cancelling	v	N
	(aux)...gestrichen	painted, cancelled (have, has) painted, cancelled	v	N
	tun	(to) do, put doing, putting	v	N
	(aux)...getan	did, put (have, has) done, put	v	N

	übertragen	(to) transfer transferring	v	N
	(aux)...übergetragen	transferred (have, has) transferred	v	N
	unterhalten; sich unterhalten	(to) entertain entertaining; (to) have a good time, chat having a good time, chatting	v	N
	(aux)...unterhalten	entertained (have, has) entertained; had a good time, chatted (have, has) had a good time, chatted	v	N
	unterstützen	(to) support supporting	v	N
	(aux) ...unterstützt	supported (have, has) supported	v	N
	untersuchen	(to) examine examining	v	N
	(aux) ...untersucht	examined (have, has) examined	v	N
	wenden	(to) turn (something) turning (something)	v	N
	(aux)...gewandt	turned (have, has) turned	v	N
	(aux)...gewusst	knew (have, has) known	v	N
	vergleichen	(to) compare comparing	v	N
	(aux)...verglichen	compared (have, has) compared	v	N
	ziehen	(to) pull, move pulling, moving	v	N
	(aux)...gezogen	pulled, moved (have, has) pulled, moved	v	N

TOTAL: 139

GERMAN: OPTIONAL WORDS (HIGHER)				
Grammar feature	Headword This is the dictionary form or base word to which the grammar rule applies.	English These are the English meanings that could be tested.	Part of Speech	Optional (N - not required) Words tagged N are irregular words in the 2000. List creators may include these words, if desired.
Irregular feminine person nouns	Anwalt	lawyer (m)	n	N
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	Bauer	farmer (m)	n	N
	Bäuerin	farmer (f)	n	N
	Experte	expert (m)	n	N
	Expertin	expert (f)	n	N
	Gast	guest (m)	n	N
	Gästin	guest (f)	n	N
	Gott	god (m)	n	N

	Göttin	god (f)	n	N
	Jude	Jewish person (m)	n	N
	Jüdin	Jewish person (f)	n	N
	Kollege	colleague (m)	n	N
	Kollegin	colleague (f)	n	N
	Kunde	customer (m)	n	N
	Kundin	customer (f)	n	N
	Russe	Russian (m)	n	N
	Russin	Russian (f)	n	N
Irregular person nouns that decline like adjectives (nominative only)	(die, eine) Abgeordnete	(the, a) member of parliament (f)	n	N
	(der) Abgeordnete, (ein) Abgeordneter	(the) member of parliament, (a) member of parliament (m)	n	N
	Abgeordnete, (die) Abgeordneten	members of parliament, (the) members of parliament	n	N
	(die, eine) Beamte, Beamtin	(the, a) official, official (f)	n	N
	(der) Beamte, (ein) Beamter	(the) official, (an) official (m)	n	N
	Beamte, (die) Beamten	officials, (the) officials	n	N
	(die, eine) Deutsche	(the, a) German (f)	n	N
	(der) Deutsche, (ein) Deutscher	(the) German, (a) German (m)	n	N
	Deutsche, (die) Deutschen	Germans, (the) Germans	n	N
	(die, eine) Jugendliche	(the, a) young person, adolescent (f)	n	N
	(der) Jugendliche, (ein) Jugendlicher	(the) young person, adolescent, (a) young person, adolescent (m)	n	N
	Jugendliche, (die) Jugendlichen	young people, (the) young people	n	N
	(die, eine) Vorsitzende	(the, a) chairperson (f)	n	N
	(der) Vorsitzende, (ein) Vorsitzender	(the) chairperson, (a) chairperson (m)	n	N

	Vorsitzende, (die) Vorsitzenden	chairpersons, (the) chairpersons	n	N
Plural nouns: irregular	Aufbau	construction, structure	n	N
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	Bau	construction, building	n	N
	Bauten	constructions, buildings	n	N
	Bus	bus	n	N
	Busse	buses	n	N
	Faktor	factor	n	N
	Faktoren	factors	n	N
	Firma	firm, company	n	N
	Firmen	firms, companies	n	N
	Gebäude	building, buildings	n	N
	Knie	knee, knees	n	N
	Kriterium	criterion	n	N
	Kriterien	criteria	n	N
	Mark	Deutschmark, Deutschmarks	n	N
	Material	material	n	N
	Materialien	materials	n	N
	Museum	museum	n	N
	Museen	museums	n	N
	Muskel	muscle	n	N
	Muskeln	muscles	n	N
	Praxis	practice, doctor's office	n	N
	Praxen	practices, doctors' offices	n	N
	Prinzip	principle	n	N
	Prinzipien	principles	n	N
	Publikum	audience, public	n	N
	Publika	audiences, publics (rare)	n	N
	Risiko	risk	n	N
	Risiken	risks	n	N

	Schmerz	pain	n	N
	Schmerzen	pains	n	N
	See	lake (m), sea (f)	n	N
	Seen	lakes, seas	n	N
	Staat	state	n	N
	Staaten	states	n	N
	Studium	study	n	N
	Studien	studies	n	N
	Thema	topic, theme	n	N
	Themen	topics, themes	n	N
	Zentrum	centre	n	N
	Zentren	centres	n	N
Irregular nominalisation of infinitive verbs (meaning change)	essen	(to) eat eating	v	N
	Essen	food, meal, eating	n	N
Irregular past participles	beginnen	(to) begin beginning	v	N
	(aux)...begonnen	began (have, has) begun	v	N
	begreifen	(to) understand, grasp understanding, grasping	v	N
	(aux)...begriffen	understood, grasped (have, has) understood, grasped	v	N
	bitten um + noun	(to) request + noun, ask for + noun requesting + noun, asking for + noun	v	N
	(aux)...gebeten	requested, asked (have, has) requested, asked	v	N
	Brennen	(to) burn burning	v	N
	(aux)...gebrannt	burnt (have, has) burnt	v	N
	bringen	(to) bring bringing	v	N
	(aux)...gebracht	brought (have, has) brought	v	N
	denken (an + noun); sich ^{dat.} denken	(to) think (of + noun) thinking (of + noun); (to) imagine imagining	v	N
	(aux)...gedacht	thought (have, has) thought	v	N
	essen	(to) eat eating	v	N
	(aux)...gegessen	ate (have, has) eaten	v	N

	gehen (in + noun); gehen um + noun	(to) go (to + noun) going (to + noun); to be about + noun being about (+ noun)	v	N
	(aux)...gegangen	went (have, has) gone	v	N
	gewinnen	(to) win winning	v	N
	(aux)...gewonnen	won (have, has) won	v	N
	greifen; greifen nach ^{dat.} + noun	(to) take hold of taking hold of; (to) reach for + noun reaching for + noun	v	N
	(aux)...gegriffen	took hold of, reached (have, has) taken hold of, reached	v	N
	kennen	(to) know knowing	v	N
	(aux)...gekannt	knew (have, has) known	v	N
	(aux)...gelitten	suffered (have, has) suffered	v	N
	liegen	(to) lie, be lying (down)	v	N
	(aux)...gelegen	lay (have, has) lain	v	N
	(aux)...gemocht	liked (have, has) liked	v	N
	nehmen	(to) take taking	v	N
	(aux)...genommen	took (have, has) taken	v	N
	nennen; sich ^{acc.} nennen	(to) name, call naming, calling; (to) be called being called	v	N
	(aux)...genannt	named (have, has) named	v	N
	reißen	(to) rip, tear ripping, tearing	v	N
	(aux)...gerissen	ripped, tore (have, has) ripped, torn	v	N
	schwimmen	(to) swim swimming	v	N
	(aux)...geschwommen	swam (have, has) swum	v	N
	(aux)...gewesen	was (have, has) been	v	N
	sitzen	(to) sit sitting	v	N
	(aux)...gesessen	sat (have, has) sat	v	N
	stehen	(to) stand standing	v	N
	(aux)...gestanden	stood (have, has) stood	v	N
	streichen	(to) paint, cancel painting, cancelling	v	N
	(aux)...gestrichen	painted, cancelled (have, has) painted, cancelled	v	N
	tun	(to) do, put doing, putting	v	N
	(aux)...getan	did, put (have, has) done, put	v	N

	übertragen	(to) transfer transferring	v	N
	(aux)...übergetragen	transferred (have, has) transferred	v	N
	unterhalten; sich unterhalten	(to) entertain entertaining; (to) have a good time, chat having a good time, chatting	v	N
	(aux)...unterhalten	entertained (have, has) entertained; had a good time, chatted (have, has) had a good time, chatted	v	N
	unterstützen	(to) support supporting	v	N
	(aux) ...unterstützt	supported (have, has) supported	v	N
	untersuchen	(to) examine examining	v	N
	(aux) ...untersucht	examined (have, has) examined	v	N
	wenden	(to) turn (something) turning (something)	v	N
	(aux)...gewandt	turned (have, has) turned	v	N
	(aux)...gewusst	knew (have, has) known	v	N
	vergleichen	(to) compare comparing	v	N
	(aux)...verglichen	compared (have, has) compared	v	N
	ziehen	(to) pull, move pulling, moving	v	N
	(aux)...gezogen	pulled, moved (have, has) pulled, moved	v	N
Imperfect/Simple past strong verbs	aß	(I, she, he, it) ate	v	N
	binden	(to) bind, tie binding, tying	v	N
	band	(I, she, he, it) bound, tied	v	N
	bat	(I, she, he, it) requested, asked	v	N
	begann	(I, she, he, it) began	v	N
	blieb	(I, she, he, it) remained, stayed	v	N
	bieten	(to) offer offering	v	N
	bot	(I, she, he, it) offered	v	N
	brechen	(to) break breaking	v	N
	brach	(I, she, he, it) broke	v	N
	brachte	(I, she, he, it) brought	v	N
	brannte	(I, she, he, it) burnt	v	N
	dachte	(I, she, he, it) thought	v	N
	empfehlen	(to) recommend recommending	v	N
	empfohl	(I, she, he, it) recommended	v	N

	entscheiden	(to) decide deciding	v	N
	entschied	(I, she, he, it) decided	v	N
	erschrecken	(to) become frightened, be startled becoming frightened, being startled	v	N
	erschrak	(I, she, he, it) became frightened, was startled	v	N
	erwerben	(to) acquire, purchase acquiring, purchasing	v	N
	erwarb	(I, she, he, it) acquired, purchased acquiring, purchasing	v	N
	fand	(I, she, he, it) found	v	N
	fallen	(to) fall falling	v	N
	fiel	(I, she, he, it) fell	v	N
	fang...an	(I, she, he, it) started	v	N
	flog	(I, she, he, it) flew	v	N
	fließen	(to) flow flowing	v	N
	floß	(I, she, he, it) flowed	v	N
	fuhr	(I, she, he, it) travelled, drove	v	N
	gab	(I, she, he, it) gave	v	N
	gelten	(to) be valid being valid	v	N
	galt	(I, she, he, it) was valid	v	N
	gelingen	(to) succeed succeeding	v	N
	gelang	(I, she, he, it) succeeded	v	N
	genießen	(to) enjoy enjoying	v	N
	genoss	(I, she, he, it) enjoyed	v	N
	geraten	(to) get into, incur getting into, incurring	v	N
	geriet	(I, she, he, it) got into, incurred	v	N
	geschehen	(to) happen happening	v	N
	geschah	(I, she, he, it) happened	v	N
	gewann	(I, she, he, it) won	v	N
	ging	(I, she, he, it) went	v	N
	griff	(I, she, he, it) took hold of, reached	v	N
	helfen	(to) help helping	v	N
	half	(I, she, he, it) helped	v	N

	halten; halten ... für + noun	(to) stop, hold stopping, holding; (to) think of someone as thinking of someone as	v	N
	hielt	(I, she, he, it) stopped, held	v	N
	heißen	(to) be called being called	v	N
	hieß	(I, she, he, it) was called	v	N
	hängen	(to) hang hanging	v	N
	hing	(I, she, he, it) hung	v	N
	heben	(to) lift lifting	v	N
	hob	(I, she, he, it) lifted	v	N
	kommen	(to) come coming	v	N
	kam	(I, she, he, it) came	v	N
	kannte	(I, she, he, it) knew	v	N
	klingen	(to) sound sounding	v	N
	klang	(I, she, he, it) sounded	v	N
	lag	(I, she, he, it) lay	v	N
	laufen	(to) run running	v	N
	lief	(I, she, he, it) ran	v	N
	lesen	(to) read reading	v	N
	las	(I, she, he, it) read	v	N
	lassen; sich ^{dat.} ...lassen	(to) let, allow letting, allowing; (to) have sth done having sth done	v	N
	ließ	(I, she, he, it) let, allowed	v	N
	leiden (an ^{dat.} + noun) (unter ^{dat.} + noun)	(to) suffer (from + noun) (as a result of + noun) suffering (from + noun) (as a result of + noun)	v	N
	litt	(I, she, he, it) suffered	v	N
	einladen	(to) invite inviting	v	N
	lud...ein	(I, she, he, it) invited	v	N
	messen	(to) measure measuring	v	N
	maß	(I, she, he, it) measured	v	N
	nahm	(I, she, he, it) took	v	N
	nannte	(I, she, he, it) named	v	N
	rufen	(to) call calling	v	N
	rief	(I, she, he, it) called	v	N

	riss	(I, she, he, it) ripped, tore	v	N
	riechen	(to) smell smelling	v	N
	roch	(I, she, he, it) smelt	v	N
	sah	(I, she, he, it) saw	v	N
	singen	(to) sing singing	v	N
	sang	(I, she, he, it) sang	v	N
	sinken	(to) sink sinking	v	N
	sank	(I, she, he, it) sank	v	N
	saß	(I, she, he, it) sat	v	N
	scheinen	(to) seem, appear, shine seeming, appearing, shining	v	N
	schien	(I, she, he, it) seemed, appeared, shone	v	N
	schlafen	(to) sleep sleeping	v	N
	schlief	(I, she, he, it) slept	v	N
	schließen	(to) close closing	v	N
	schloss	(I, she, he, it) closed	v	N
	schlagen	(to) hit hitting	v	N
	schlug	(I, she, he, it) hit	v	N
	schieben	(to) push pushing	v	N
	schob	(I, she, he, it) pushed	v	N
	schießen (auf ^{acc.} + noun)	(to) shoot (at + noun) shooting (at + noun)	v	N
	schuss	(I, she, he, it) shot	v	N
	schreien	(to) cry out, scream crying out, screaming	v	N
	schrie	(I, she, he, it) cried out, screamed	v	N
	schreiben (an ^{acc.} + noun)	(to) write (to + noun) writing (to + noun)	v	N
	schrieb	(I, she, he, it) wrote	v	N
	schaffen	(to) create, manage creating, managing	v	N
	schuf (schaffte)	(I, she, he, it) created (managed)	v	N
	schwamm	(I, she, he, it) swam	v	N
	schweigen	(to) be silent being silent	v	N
	schwieg	(I, she, he, it) was silent	v	N
	sprach	(I, she, he, it) spoke	v	N
	springen	(to) jump jumping	v	N

	sprang	(I, she, he, it) jumped	v	N
	stand	(I, she, he, it) stood	v	N
	sterben (an ^{dat.} + noun)	(to) die (from + noun) dying (from + noun)	v	N
	starb	(I, she, he, it) died	v	N
	steigen	(to) increase, climb increasing, climbing	v	N
	stieg	(I, she, he, it) increased, climbed	v	N
	stoßen	(to) bump, push bumping, pushing	v	N
	stieß	(I, she, he, it) bumped, pushed	v	N
	strich	(I, she, he, it) painted, cancelled	v	N
	tat	(I, she, he, it) did	v	N
	treffen; sich ^{acc.} treffen	(to) meet meeting; (to) meet up meeting up	v	N
	traf	(I, she, he, it) met	v	N
	trinken	(to) drink drinking	v	N
	trank	(I, she, he, it) drank	v	N
	treten	(to) step stepping	v	N
	trat	(I, she, he, it) stepped	v	N
	treiben	(to) drive, pursue driving, pursuing	v	N
	trieb	(I, she, he, it) drove, pursued	v	N
	tragen	(to) carry, wear carrying, wearing	v	N
	trug	(I, she, he, it) carried, wore	v	N
	überwiegen	(to) outweigh outweighing	v	N
	überwog	(I, she, he, it) outweighed	v	N
	verbergen	(to) hide, conceal hiding, concealing	v	N
	verbarg	(I, she, he, it) hid, concealed	v	N
	vergaß	(I, she, he, it) forgot	v	N
	verglich	(I, she, he, it) compared	v	N
	verlieren; sich verlieren	(to) lose losing; (to) get lost (in thought) getting lost (in thought)	v	N
	verlor	(I, she, he, it) lost	v	N
	verraten	(to) give away a secret, betray giving away a secret, betraying	v	N
	verriet	(I, she, he, it) gave away a secret, betrayed	v	N
	verschwinden	(to) disappear disappearing	v	N

	verschwand	(l, she, he, it) disappeared	v	N
	werfen	(to) throw throwing	v	N
	warf	(l, she, he, it) threw	v	N
	aufweisen	(to) show, exhibit showing, exhibiting	v	N
	wies..auf	(l, she, he, it) showed, exhibited	v	N
	wachsen	(to) grow growing	v	N
	wuchs	(l, she, he, it) grew	v	N
	wurde	(l, she, he, it) became	v	N
	wusste	(l, she, he, it) knew	v	N
	zog	(l, she, he, it) pulled, moved	v	N
	zwingen	(to) force forcing	v	N
	zwang	(l, she, he, it) forced	v	N

TOTAL: 288

SPANISH: REQUIRED WORDS (FOUNDATION)				
Grammar feature	Headword <small>This is the dictionary form or base word to which the grammar rule applies.</small>	English	Part of Speech	Required <small>Tag Y/Y† Words tagged Y† require a space on the list, but the choice of exemplar word is at the discretion of the list creator.</small>
Nouns where the different genders have different English equivalents	hijo	son, child (m)	n	Y†
	hija	daughter, child (f)	n	Y†
Feminine nouns: -o → -a	vecino	neighbour (m)	n	Y†
Feminine nouns: -or → -a	profesor	teacher (m)	n	Y†
Feminine nouns: article change only (-ante/-ente)	estudiante	student (m, f)	n	Y†
Feminine nouns: article change only (-ista)	artista	artist (m, f)	n	Y†

Feminine nouns: irregular	juez	judge (m)	n	Y†
	jueza	judge (f)	n	Y†
	presidente	president (m)	n	Y†
	presidenta	president (f)	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -s to nouns ending in a vowel	año	year	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -es to nouns ending in a consonant	país	country	n	Y†
Plural nouns: remove -z ending and add -ces	luz	light	n	Y†
Plural nouns: nouns ending in -ión add -es and drop the written accent	situación	situation	n	Y†
Plural nouns: irregular	lunes	Monday, Mondays	n	Y†
Definite articles	el	the (m)	det	Y
	la*	the (f)	det	Y
	los*	the (mpl)	det	Y
	las*	the (fpl)	det	Y
Indefinite articles	un	a/an (m)	det	Y
	una	a/an (f)	det	Y
	unos	some (mpl)	det	Y
	unas	some (fpl)	det	Y
Contraction of masculine singular definite article after 'de'	del	of the (m, sing)	det	Y
Contraction of masculine singular definite article after 'a'	al	to the (m, sing)	det	Y
Demonstrative adjectives	este	this (m)	det	Y
	esta	this (f)	det	Y
	estos, estas	these (m) (f)	det	Y
	ese	that (m)	det	Y
	esa	that (f)	det	Y

	esos, esas	those (m) (f)	det	Y
Indefinite adjectives	algún	a/an, any (m, before a noun)	det	Y
	ningún	no, not...any (m, before a noun)	det	Y
	alguno*	a/an, any (m)	det	Y
	ninguno*	no, not...any (m)	det	Y
	cada	each, every	det	Y
	mismo	same	det	Y
	otro	other, another	det	Y
	todo	all, the whole	det	Y
Possessive adjectives	mi	my	det	Y
	tu	your (sing, informal)	det	Y
	su	his, her, its, one's, your (formal), their	det	Y
	nuestro	our	det	Y
	vuestro	your (pl, informal)	det	Y
Pronouns	yo	I (subj)	pron	Y
	tú	you (sing informal) (subj)	pron	Y
	él	he (subj)	pron	Y
	ella	she (subj)	pron	Y
	nosotros	we (m, mixed gender) (subj)	pron	Y
	nosotras	we (f) (subj)	pron	Y
	vosotros	you (m, mixed gender) (pl informal) (subj)	pron	Y
	vosotras	you (f) (pl informal) (subj)	pron	Y
	ellos	they (m, mixed gender) (subj)	pron	Y
	ellas	they (f) (subj)	pron	Y
	usted	you (sing formal) (subj)	pron	Y
	ustedes	you (pl formal) (subj)	pron	Y
	me	me (obj) (to) me (indirect obj) myself (reflex)	pron	Y
	te	you (sing informal) (obj) (to) you (sing informal) (indirect obj) yourself (sing informal) (reflex)	pron	Y
	lo	him, it (m) (obj)	pron	Y
la**	her, it (f) (obj)	pron	Y	
los**	them (m) (obj)	pron	Y	
las**	them (f) (obj)	pron	Y	

	le	him (m) (obj) (to) him, (to) her, (to) it (indirect obj)	pron	Y
	les	(to) them (m, f) (indirect obj)	pron	Y
	se	himself, herself, itself, oneself, yourself (formal) (reflex)	pron	Y
	algo	something	pron	Y
	alguien	someone	pron	Y
Interrogative pronouns	¿cuánto(s)? ¿cuánta(s)?	how much (many)? (m) how much (many)? (f)	pron	Y
	¿cuál(es)?	which? (m, f) (pl)	pron	Y
	¿quién(es)?	who? (m, f) (pl)	pron	Y
Pronouns	esto	this (nt)	pron	Y
	eso	that (nt)	pron	Y
	que	who, that (subj)	pron	Y
	alguno**	one, some (of them) (for plural noun)	pron	Y
	ninguno**, (no) ninguno**	no-one, none, (a single) one (after negative verb), anyone (after negative verb)	pron	Y
Negation	no	not	adv	Y
	nada, (no) nada	nothing, anything (after negative verb)	pron	Y
	nunca, (no) nunca	never	adv	Y
	nadie, (no) nadie	nobody, no one, anybody (after negative verb), anyone (after negative verb)	pron	Y
Interrogatives	¿qué?	what?	pron	Y
	¿cuándo?	when?	adv	Y
	¿por qué?	why?	mwu	Y
	¿cómo?	how?	adv	Y
	¿dónde?	where?	adv	Y
-AR verbs	hablar	(to) speak speaking	v	Y†
-ER verbs	comer	(to) eat eating	v	Y†
-IR verbs	escribir	(to) write writing	v	Y†
verbs like <i>encontrar</i>	encontrar	(to) find finding	v	Y
verbs like <i>pensar</i>	pensar	(to) think thinking	v	Y
verbs like <i>pedir</i>	pedir	(to) ask for asking for	v	Y

verbs like <i>conocer</i>	conocer	(to) know (person, place), (to) meet (for the first time) knowing (person, place), meeting (for the first time)	v	Y
verbs like <i>poner</i>	poner	(to) put putting	v	Y
Present indicative (very high frequency irregular inflected verb forms)	estar	(to) be (state, location) (being (state, location)	v	Y
	estoy	(I) am (state, location) (I) am being (state, location)	v	Y
	estás	(you (sing informal)) are (state, location) (you (sing informal)) are being (state, location)	v	Y
	está	(she, he, it, one) is (state, location) (she, he, it, one) is being (state, location) (you (sing formal)) are (state, location) (you (sing formal)) are being (state, location)	v	Y
	están	(they) are (state, location) (they) are being (state, location) (you (pl formal)) are (state, location) (you (pl formal)) are being (state, location)	v	Y
	hacer	(to) do, make doing, making	v	Y
	hago	(I) do, make (I) am doing, am making	v	Y
	ir	(to) go going	v	Y
	voy	(I) go (I) am going	v	Y
	vas	(you (sing informal)) go (you (sing informal)) are going	v	Y
	va	(she, he, it, one) goes (she, he, it, one) is going (you (sing formal)) go (you (sing formal)) are going	v	Y
	vamos	(we) go (we) are going	v	Y
	vais	(you (pl informal)) go (you (pl informal)) are going	v	Y
	van	(they) go (they) are going (you (pl informal)) go (you (pl informal)) are going	v	Y
	ser	(to) be (trait) being (trait)	v	Y

	soy	(I) am (trait)	v	Y
	eres	(you (sing informal)) are (trait)	v	Y
	es	(she, he, it, one) is (trait) (you (sing formal)) are (trait)	v	Y
	somos	(we) are (trait)	v	Y
	sois	(you (pl informal)) are (trait)	v	Y
	son	(they) are (trait) (you (pl formal)) are (trait)	v	Y
	tener	(to) have having	v	Y
	tengo	(I) have (I) am having	v	Y
	tienes	(you (sing informal)) have (you (sing informal)) are having	v	Y
	tiene	(she, he, it, one) has (she, he, it, one) is having (you (sing formal)) have (you (sing formal)) are having	v	Y
	tienen	(they) have (they) are having (you (pl formal)) have (you (pl formal)) are having	v	Y
Irregular present participle	leyendo	reading	v	Y†
Irregular preterite verbs	fui	(I) went (I) was (trait)	v	Y
	fuiste	(you (sing informal)) went (you (sing informal)) were (trait)	v	Y
	fue	(she, he, it, one) went (you (sing formal)) went (she, he, it, one) was (trait) (you (sing formal)) were (trait)	v	Y
	fuimos	(we) went (we) were (trait)	v	Y
	fuisteis	(you (pl informal)) went (you (pl informal)) were (trait)	v	Y
	fueron	(they) went (you (pl formal)) went they were (trait) (you (pl formal)) were (trait)	v	Y
	dar	(to) give giving	v	Y
	di	(I) gave	v	Y
	diste	(you (sing informal)) gave	v	Y
	dio	(she, he, it, one) gave (you (sing formal)) gave	v	Y
	dimos	(we) gave	v	Y
	disteis	(you (pl informal)) gave	v	Y

	dieron	(they) gave (you (pl formal)) gave	v	Y
	tuve	(I) had	v	Y
	pude	(I) could, was able to	v	Y
	hice	(I) did, (I) made	v	Y
	hizo	(she, he, it, one) did, made (you (sing formal)) did, made	v	Y
	venir	(to) come coming	v	Y
	vine	(I) came	v	Y
	estuve	(I) was (state, location)	v	Y
	puse	(I) put	v	Y
	quise	(I) wanted	v	Y
	dije	(I) said	v	Y
	traer	(to) bring bringing	v	Y
	traje	(I) brought	v	Y
Present perfect	haber	(to) have (done something) (aux)	v	Y
	he...	(I) have (+pp)	v	Y
	has...	(you (sing informal)) have (+pp)	v	Y
	ha...	(she, he, it, one) has (+ pp) (you (sing formal)) have (+pp)	v	Y
	hemos...	(we) have (+ pp)	v	Y
	habéis...	(you (pl informal)) have (+ pp)	v	Y
	han...	(they) have (+ pp) (you (pl formal)) have (+pp)	v	Y
Irregular imperfect forms	era	(I, she, he, it, one) was (trait) (I, she, he, it, one) used to be (trait) (you (sing formal)) were (trait) (you (sing formal)) used to be (trait)	v	Y
	eras	(you (sing informal)) were (trait) (you (sing informal)) used to be (trait)	v	Y
	iba	(I, she, he, it, one) used to go (I, she, he, it, one) was going (you (sing formal)) used to go (you (sing formal)) were going	v	Y
	ibas	(you (sing informal)) used to go (you (sing informal)) were going	v	Y

	veía	(I, she, he, it, one) used to see (I, she, he, it, one) was seeing (you (sing formal)) used to see (you (sing formal)) were seeing	v	Y
	veías	(you (sing informal)) used to see were seeing	v	Y
	tenía	(I, she, he, it, one) had (I, she, he, it, one) used to have (I, she, he, it, one) was having (you (sing formal)) had (you (sing formal)) used to have (you (sing formal)) were having	v	Y
	tenías	(you (sing informal)) had (you (sing informal)) used to have (you (sing informal)) were having	v	Y
	estaba	(I, she, he, it, one) was (state, location) (I, she, he, it, one) used to be (state, location) (you (sing formal)) were (state, location) (you (sing formal)) used to be (state, location)	v	Y
	estabas	(you (sing informal)) were (state, location) (you (sing informal)) used to be (state, location)	v	Y
	había	there was there were there used to be	v	Y
Irregular future forms	tendré	(I) will have (I) am going to have	v	Y
	haré	(I) will do, will make (I) am going to do, am going to make	v	Y
	podré	(I) will be able to (I) am going to be able to	v	Y
	pondré	(I) will put (I) am going to put	v	Y
	habrá	there will be there is going to be	v	Y
Irregular conditional forms	tendría	(I) would have	v	Y
	haría	(I) would do, would make	v	Y
	podría	(I) would be able to	v	Y
	pondría	(I) would put	v	Y
	habría	there would be	v	Y
Irregular imperative	¡Sé...!	Be...! (sing informal)	v	Y
	¡Ve!	Go! (sing informal)	v	Y
	¡Ten!	Have! (sing informal)	v	Y
	¡Ven!	Come! (sing informal)	v	Y
	¡Haz!	Do!, Make! (sing informal)	v	Y
	¡Di!	Say!, Tell! (sing informal)	v	Y

	¡Pon!	Put! (sing informal)	v	Y
	¡Sal!	Leave! (sing informal)	v	Y
Verb phrases: syntax (OVS)	interesar	(to) interest, (to) be of interest interesting, being of interest	v	Y†
Modal verbs	deber	(to) have to, must having to	v	Y
	poder	(to) be able to, can being able to	v	Y
	querer	(to) want wanting to	v	Y
	tener que	(to) have to, must having to	mwu	Y
	saber	(to) know (how to) knowing (how to)	v	Y
	sé	(I) know (I) am knowing	v	Y
	quisiera	(I) would like (formal)	v	Y
	me/te/le gustaría	(I, you, she, he, it, you (sing formal)) would like (informal)	mwu	Y
Reflexive use of verbs	perder; perderse	(to) lose losing; (to) get lost getting lost	v	Y†
Impersonal verbs	hay	there is there are	v	Y
	hay que	you must (general), one must	mwu	Y
	se puede	you can (general), one can	mwu	Y
	se necesita	you need to (general), one needs to	mwu	Y
	hace	it is (+ weather noun or adjective)	mwu	Y
Adjectives (gender and number): -o,-a,-os,-as	pequeño	small (m)	adj	Y†
Adjectives of nationality ending in a consonant (gender and number): -, -a, es, as	español	Spanish (m)	adj	Y†
Adjectives of nationality ending in a consonant (gender and number): -és, -esa, -es (no accent), -as (no accent)	francés	French (m)	adj	Y†
Adjectives (number): -e, -es	importante	important (m, f)	adj	Y†
Adjectives (number): -z, -ces	feliz	happy (m, f)	adj	Y†

Adjectives (number): -ista, -istas	optimista	optimistic (m, f)	adj	Y†
Prenominal adjectives	primer	first (m) (pre-noun)	adj	Y
	primero	first (m)	adj	Y
	segundo	second (m) (pre- and post- noun)	adj	Y
	tercer	third (m) (pre-noun)	adj	Y
	tercero	third (m)	adj	Y
	mal	bad (m) (pre-noun)	adj	Y
	buen	good (m) (pre-noun)	adj	Y
	gran	big, great (m, f) (pre-noun)	adj	Y
	grande	big, large (m, f) (post-noun)	adj	Y
Adjectives: pre- and postnominal meaning changes	único	only (m) (pre-noun), unique (post-noun)	adj	Y†
Adjectives: meanings differ when used with ser and estar	listo	ready (with 'estar'), intelligent (with 'ser')	adj	Y†
Comparative structures	más...que	more...than	mwu	Y
	menos...que	less...than	mwu	Y
	tan...como	as...as	mwu	Y
Irregular comparatives	mejor	better	adj	Y
	peor	worse	adj	Y
Adverb of time	ahora	now	adv	Y†
Adverb of manner	rápidamente	quickly, fast	adv	Y†
Adverb of place	allí	there	adv	Y†
Prepositions	a	to	prep	Y
	de	of, from	prep	Y
	para, para (+ infinitive)	for, in order to (+ verb)	prep	Y
	sin, sin (+ infinitive)	without, without (+ verb)	prep	Y
Prepositions: certain multi-verb phrases where the preposition changes the meaning of the individual verb	llegar; llegar a (+ infinitive)	(to) arrive arriving; (to) manage (+ verb), succeed in + verb managing + (+ verb)	mwu	Y†

[READING ONLY] Derivational morphology: add -ito, -ita to nouns to mean 'little'	libro	book	n	Y†
Derivational morphology: remove -o/-a, add -ísimo/- ísima to adjectives to mean 'very'	bueno	good	adj	Y†
Derivational morphology: add -ísimo/-ísima to adjectives to mean 'very'	fácil	easy	adj	Y†
Derivational morphology: add -mente to singular invariable adjectives to create adverbs with English equivalent '-ly'	alegre	cheerful, happy	adj	Y†
Derivational morphology: add -mente to singular feminine form of adjectives ending in -o with English equivalent '-ly'	completo	complete	adj	Y†
Derivational morphology: add -idad to singular adjectives ending in a consonant for nouns with English equivalent '-(i)ty'	real	real, royalty	adj	Y†
Derivational morphology: add -idad to singular adjectives with final vowel removed for nouns with English equivalent '-(i)ty'	seguro	sure, safe	adj	Y†
Derivational morphology: add -able to verb stems for	evitar	(to) avoid avoiding	v	Y†

adjectives with English equivalent '-able'				
SSC	alto	tall, high	adj	Y†
	dos	two	num	Y†
	espalda	back (body part)	n	Y†
	idea	idea	n	Y†
	universo	universe	n	Y†
	llamar	(to) call calling	v	Y†
	leche	milk	n	Y†
	casa	house	n	Y†
	coche	car	n	Y†
	escuchar	(to) listen listening	v	Y†
	cuerpo	body	n	Y†
	cerca	near, close	adv	Y†
	cierto	true, certain	adj	Y†
	zona	area, zone	n	Y†
	porque	because	conj	Y†
	tranquilo	calm, tranquil	adj	Y†
	ganar	(to) win, earn winning, earning	v	Y†
	largo	long	adj	Y†
	preguntar	(to) ask asking	v	Y†
	gente	people	n	Y†
	imaginar	(to) imagine imagining	v	Y†
	guerra	war	n	Y†
	guitarra	guitar	n	Y†
	ojo	eye	n	Y†
	mañana	tomorrow	n	Y†
	verde	green	adj	Y†
	pero	but	conj	Y†
	sonreír	to smile smiling	v	Y†
	rico	rich, tasty	adj	Y†
	cerrar	(to) shut, close shutting, closing	v	Y†
	hospital	hospital	n	Y†

TOTAL: 264

SPANISH: REQUIRED WORDS (HIGHER)				
Grammar feature	Headword <small>This is the dictionary form or base word to which the grammar rule applies.</small>	English	Part of Speech	Required <small>Tag Y/Y† Words tagged Y† require a space on the list, but the choice of exemplar word is at the discretion of the list creator.</small>
Nouns where the different genders have different English equivalents	hijo	son, child (m)	n	Y†
	hija	daughter, child (f)	n	Y†
Feminine nouns: -o → -a	vecino	neighbour (m)	n	Y†
Feminine nouns: -or → -a	profesor	teacher (m)	n	Y†
Feminine nouns: article change only (-ante/-ente)	estudiante	student (m, f)	n	Y†

Feminine nouns: article change only (-ista)	artista	artist (m, f)	n	Y†
Feminine nouns: irregular	juez	judge (m)	n	Y†
	jueza	judge (f)	n	Y†
	presidente	president (m)	n	Y†
	presidenta	president (f)	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -s to nouns ending in a vowel	año	year	n	Y†
Plural nouns: add -es to nouns ending in a consonant	país	country	n	Y†
Plural nouns: remove -z ending and add -ces	luz	light	n	Y†
Plural nouns: nouns ending in -ión add -es and drop the written accent	situación	situation	n	Y†
Plural nouns: irregular	lunes	Monday, Mondays	n	Y†
Definite articles	el	the (m)	det	Y
	la*	the (f)	det	Y
	los*	the (mpl)	det	Y
	las*	the (fpl)	det	Y
Indefinite articles	un	a/an (m)	det	Y
	una	a/an (f)	det	Y
	unos	some (mpl)	det	Y
	unas	some (fpl)	det	Y
Contraction of masculine singular definite article after 'de'	del	of the (m, sing)	det	Y
Contraction of masculine singular definite article after 'a'	al	to the (m, sing)	det	Y
Demonstrative adjectives	este	this (m)	det	Y
	esta	this (f)	det	Y
	estos, estas	these (m) (f)	det	Y

	ese	that (m)	det	Y
	esa	that (f)	det	Y
	esos, esas	those (m) (f)	det	Y
	aquel, aquella	that (m, f)	det	Y
	aquellos, aquellas	those (m, f)	det	Y
Indefinite adjectives	algún	a/an, any (m, before a noun)	det	Y
	ningún	no, not...any (m, before a noun)	det	Y
	alguno*	a/an, any (m)	det	Y
	ninguno*	no, not...any (m)	det	Y
	cada	each, every	det	Y
	mismo	same	det	Y
	otro	other, another	det	Y
	todo	all, the whole	det	Y
Possessive adjectives	mi	my	det	Y
	tu	your (sing, informal)	det	Y
	su	his, her, its, one's, your (formal), their	det	Y
	nuestro	our	det	Y
	vuestro	your (pl, informal)	det	Y
Pronouns	yo	I (subj)	pron	Y
	tú	you (sing informal) (subj)	pron	Y
	me	me (obj) (to) me (indirect obj) myself (reflex)	pron	Y
	te	you (sing informal) (obj) (to) you (sing informal) (indirect obj) yourself (sing informal) (reflex)	pron	Y
	lo	him, it (m) (obj)	pron	Y
	la**	her, it (f) (obj)	pron	Y
	los**	them (m) (obj)	pron	Y
	las**	them (f) (obj)	pron	Y
	le	him (m) (obj) (to) him, (to) her, (to) it (indirect obj)	pron	Y
	les	(to) them (m, f) (indirect obj)	pron	Y
	algo	something	pron	Y
	alguien	someone	pron	Y

Interrogative pronouns	¿cuánto(s)?	how much (many)? (m)	pron	Y
	¿cuánta(s)?	how much (many)? (f)		
	¿cuál(es)?	which? (m, f)(pl)	pron	Y
	¿quién(es)?	who? (m, f)(pl)	pron	Y
Pronouns	esto	this (nt)	pron	Y
	eso	that (nt)	pron	Y
	alguno**	one, some (of them) (for plural noun)	pron	Y
	ninguno**, (no) ninguno**	no-one, none, (a single) one (after negative verb), anyone (after negative verb)	pron	Y
	nos	us (obj) (to) us (indirect obj) (to) ourselves (reflex) (to) each other (recip)	pron	Y
	os	you (pl informal) (obj) (to) you (pl informal) (indirect obj) (to) yourselves (reflex) (to) each other (recip)	pron	Y
	se	himself, herself, itself, oneself, yourself (formal) (reflex) themselves (reflex) yourselves (formal) (reflex) (to) each other (recip)	pron	Y
	lo que	what, that which (subj)	pron	Y
	el que, la que, los que, las que	that, which, who (m, f, mpl, fpl) (subj)	pron	Y
	el cual, la cual, los cuales, las cuales	that, which, who (m, f, mpl, fpl) (subj)	pron	Y
	cuando	when	pron	Y
	donde	where	pron	Y
	que	who, that, which (subj) (obj)	pron	Y
	el mío, la mía, los míos, las mías	mine (m, f, mpl, fpl)	pron	Y
	el tuyo, la tuya, los tuyos, las tuyas	yours (sing informal possessor) (m, f, mpl, fpl)	pron	Y
el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas	his, hers, its, yours (formal possessor), their (m, f, mpl, fpl)	pron	Y	
el nuestro, la nuestra, los nuestros, las nuestras	ours (m, f, mpl, fpl)	pron	Y	

	el vuestro, la vuestra, los vuestros, las vuestras	yours (pl informal possessor) (m, f, mpl, fpl)	pron	Y
	aquello	that (thing)	pron	Y
Pronouns after prepositions	(a) mí	(to) me (emph)	pron	Y
	(a) ti	(to) you (sing informal) (emph)	pron	Y
	él (a) él	he (subj) (to) him, it (m) (emph)	pron	Y
	ella (a) ella	she (subj) (to) her, it (f) (emph)	pron	Y
	usted (a) usted	you (sing formal) (subj) (to) you (sing formal) (emph)	pron	Y
	nosotros (a) nosotros	we (m, mixed gender) (subj) (to) us (emph)	pron	Y
	nosotras (a) nosotras	we (f) (subj) (to) us (emph)	pron	Y
	vosotros (a) vosotros	you (m, mixed gender) (pl informal) (subj) (to) you (m, mixed gender) (pl informal) (emph)	pron	Y
	vosotras (a) vosotras	you (f) (pl informal) (subj) (to) you (f) (pl informal) (emph)	pron	Y
	ellos (a) ellos	they (m, mixed gender) (subj) (to) them (m, mixed gender) (emph)	pron	Y
	ellas (a) ellas	they (f) (subj) (to) them (f) (emph)	pron	Y
	usted (a) ustedes	you (pl formal) (subj) (a) you (pl formal) (emph)	pron	Y
	conmigo	with me	pron	Y
	contigo	with you (sing informal)	pron	Y
Negation	no	not	adv	Y
	nada, (no) nada	nothing, anything (after negative verb)	pron	Y
	nunca, (no) nunca	never	adv	Y
	nadie, (no) nadie	nobody, no one, anybody (after negative verb), anyone (after negative verb)	pron	Y
	ya no	no longer, no more	adv	Y
	(no) tampoco	neither, either (after negative verb)	adv	Y
	(no) ni...(ni)...	nor, or (after negative verb) neither...nor...	conj	Y
Interrogatives	¿qué?	what?	pron	Y
	¿cuándo?	when?	adv	Y
	¿por qué?	why?	mwu	Y
	¿cómo?	how?	adv	Y
	¿dónde?	where?	adv	Y

-AR verbs	hablar	(to) speak speaking	v	Y†
-ER verbs	comer	(to) eat eating	v	Y†
-IR verbs	escribir	(to) write writing	v	Y†
verbs like <i>encontrar</i>	encontrar	(to) find finding	v	Y
verbs like <i>pensar</i>	pensar	(to) think thinking	v	Y
verbs like <i>pedir</i>	pedir	(to) ask for asking for	v	Y
verbs like <i>conocer</i>	conocer	(to) know (person, place), (to) meet (for the first time) knowing (person, place), meeting (for the first time)	v	Y
verbs like <i>poner</i>	poner	(to) put putting	v	Y
Present indicative (very high frequency irregular inflected verb forms)	hacer	(to) do, make doing, making	v	Y
	hago	(I) do, make (I) am doing, am making (I) have been doing, have been making	v	Y
	ir	(to) go going	v	Y
	voy	(I) go (I) am going (I) have been going	v	Y
	vas	(you (sing informal)) go (you (sing informal)) are going (you (sing informal)) have been going	v	Y
	va	(she, he, it, one) goes (she, he, it, one) is going (she, he, it, one) has been going (you (sing formal)) go (you (sing formal)) are going (you (sing formal)) have been going	v	Y
	vamos	(we) go (we) are going (we) have been going	v	Y
	vais	(you (pl informal)) go (you (pl informal)) are going (you (pl informal)) have been going	v	Y
	van	(they) go (they) are going (they) have been going (you (pl informal)) go (you (pl informal)) are going (you (pl informal)) have been going	v	Y
	ser	(to) be (trait) being (trait)	v	Y
	soy	(I) am (trait) (I) have been (trait)	v	Y
	eres	(you (sing informal)) are (trait) (you (sing informal)) have been (trait)	v	Y

	es	(she, he, it, one) is (trait) (she, he, it, one) has been (trait) (you (sing formal)) are (trait) (you (sing formal)) have been (trait)	v	Y
	somos	(we) are (trait) (we) have been (trait)	v	Y
	sois	(you (pl informal)) are (trait) (you (pl informal)) have been (trait)	v	Y
	son	(they) are (trait) (they) have been (trait) (you (pl formal)) are (trait) (you (pl formal)) have been (trait)	v	Y
	tener	(to) have having	v	Y
	tengo	(I) have (I) am having (I) have had (I) have been having	v	Y
	tienes	(you (sing informal)) have (you (sing informal)) are having (you (sing informal)) have had (you (sing informal)) have been having	v	Y
	tiene	(she, he, it, one) has (she, he, it, one) is having (she, he, it, one) has had (she, he, it, one) has been having (you (sing formal)) have (you (sing formal)) are having (you (sing formal)) have had (you (sing formal)) have been having	v	Y
	tienen	(they) have (they) are having (they) have had (they) have been having (you (pl formal)) have (you (pl formal)) are having (you (pl formal)) have had (you (pl formal)) have been having	v	Y
	estar	(to) be (state, location) (being (state, location))	v	Y
	estoy	(I) am (state, location) (I) am being (state, location) (I) have been (state, location)	v	Y
	estás	(you (sing informal)) are (state, location) (you (sing informal)) are being (state, location) (you (sing informal)) have been (state, location)	v	Y
	está	(she, he, it, one) is (state, location) (she, he, it, one) is being (state, location) (she, he, it, one) has been (state, location) (you (sing formal))	v	Y

		are (state, location) (you (sing formal)) are being (state, location) (you (sing formal)) have been (state, location)		
	están	(they) are (state, location) (they) are being (state, location) (they) have been (state, location) (you (pl formal)) are (state, location) (you (pl formal)) are being (state, location) (you (pl formal)) have been (state, location)	v	Y
Irregular present participle	leyendo	reading	v	Y†
Irregular preterite verbs	fui	(I) went (I) was (trait)	v	Y
	fuiste	(you (sing informal)) went (you (sing informal)) were (trait)	v	Y
	fue	(she, he, it, one) went (you (sing formal)) went (she, he, it, one) was (trait) (you (sing formal)) were (trait)	v	Y
	fuimos	(we) went (we) were (trait)	v	Y
	fuisteis	(you (pl informal)) went (you (pl informal)) were (trait)	v	Y
	fueron	(they) went (you (pl formal)) went they were (trait) (you (pl formal)) were (trait)	v	Y
	dar	(to) give giving	v	Y
	di	(I) gave	v	Y
	diste	(you (sing informal)) gave	v	Y
	dio	(she, he, it, one) gave (you (sing formal)) gave	v	Y
	dimos	(we) gave	v	Y
	disteis	(you (pl informal)) gave	v	Y
	dieron	(they) gave (you (pl formal)) gave	v	Y
	tuve	(I) had	v	Y
	pude	(I) could, was able to	v	Y
	hice	(I) did, (I) made	v	Y
	venir	(to) come coming	v	Y
	vine	(I) came	v	Y
	estuve	(I) was (state, location)	v	Y
	puse	(I) put	v	Y

	quise	(I) wanted	v	Y
	dije	(I) said	v	Y
	traer	(to) bring bringing	v	Y
	traje	(I) brought	v	Y
Present perfect	haber	(to) have (done something) (aux)	v	Y
	he...	(I) have (+pp)	v	Y
	has...	(you (sing informal)) have (+pp)	v	Y
	ha...	(she, he, it, one) has (+ pp) (you (sing formal)) have (+pp)	v	Y
	hemos...	(we) have (+ pp)	v	Y
	habéis...	(you (pl informal)) have (+ pp)	v	Y
	han...	(they) have (+ pp) (you (pl formal)) have (+pp)	v	Y
Irregular imperfect forms	era	(I, she, he, it, one) was (trait) (I, she, he, it, one) used to be (trait) (you (sing formal)) were (trait) (you (sing formal)) used to be (trait)	v	Y
	eras	(you (sing informal)) were (trait) (you (sing informal)) used to be (trait)	v	Y
	iba	(I, she, he, it, one) used to go (I, she, he, it, one) was going you (sing formal) used to go (you (sing formal)) were going	v	Y
	ibas	(you (sing informal)) used to go (you (sing informal)) were going	v	Y
	veía	(I, she, he, it, one) used to see (I, she, he, it, one) was seeing (you (sing formal)) used to see (you (sing formal)) were seeing	v	Y
	veías	(you (sing informal)) used to see were seeing	v	Y
	tenía	(I, she, he, it, one) had (I, she, he, it, one) used to have (I, she, he, it, one) was having (you (sing formal)) had (you (sing formal)) used to have (you (sing formal)) were having	v	Y
	tenías	(you (sing informal)) had (you (sing informal)) used to have (you (sing informal)) were having	v	Y
	estaba	(I, she, he, it, one) was (state, location) (I, she, he, it, one) used to be (state, location) (you	v	Y

		(sing formal)) were (state, location) (you (sing formal)) used to be (state, location)		
	estabas	(you (sing informal)) were (state, location) (you (sing informal)) used to be (state, location)	v	Y
	había	there was there were there used to be	v	Y
Irregular future forms	tendré	(I) will have (I) am going to have	v	Y
	haré	(I) will do, will make (I) am going to do, am going to make	v	Y
	podré	(I) will be able to (I) am going to be able to	v	Y
	pondré	(I) will put (I) am going to put	v	Y
	habrá	there will be there is going to be	v	Y
	sabré	(I) will know (I) am going to know	v	Y
	querré	(I) will want (I) am going to want	v	Y
	vendré	(I) will come (I) am going to come	v	Y
	diré	(I) will say, will tell (I) am going to say, am going to tell	v	Y
	saldré	(I) will go out, will leave (I) am going to go out, am going to leave	v	Y
Irregular conditional forms	tendría	(I) would have	v	Y
	haría	(I) would do, would make	v	Y
	podría	(I) would be able to	v	Y
	pondría	(I) would put	v	Y
	habría	there would be	v	Y
	sabría	(I) would know	v	Y
	querría	(I) would want	v	Y
	vendría	(I) would come	v	Y
	diría	(I) would say	v	Y
	saldría	(I) would go out	v	Y
Irregular imperative	¡Sé...!	Be...! (sing informal)	v	Y
	¡Ve!	Go! (sing informal)	v	Y
	¡Ten!	Have! (sing informal)	v	Y
	¡Ven!	Come! (sing informal)	v	Y
	¡Haz!	Do!, Make! (sing informal)	v	Y
	¡Di!	Say!, Tell! (sing informal)	v	Y

	¡Pon!	Put! (sing informal)	v	Y
	¡Sal!	Leave! (sing informal)	v	Y
Verb phrases: syntax (OVS)	interesar	(to) interest, (to) be of interest interesting, being of interest	v	Y†
Modal verbs	deber	(to) have to, must having to	v	Y
	poder	(to) be able to, can being able to	v	Y
	querer	(to) want wanting to	v	Y
	tener que	(to) have to, must having to	mwu	Y
	saber	(to) know (how to) knowing (how to)	v	Y
	sé	(I) know (I) am knowing	v	Y
	quisiera	(I) would like (formal)	v	Y
	me/te/le gustaría	(I, you, she, he, it, you (sing formal)) would like (informal)	mwu	Y
Reflexive use of verbs	perder; perderse	(to) lose losing; (to) get lost getting lost	v	Y†
Impersonal verbs	hay	there is there are	v	Y
	hay que	you must (general), one must	mwu	Y
	se puede	you can (general), one can	mwu	Y
	se necesita	you need to (general), one needs to	mwu	Y
	hace	it is (+ weather noun or adjective)	mwu	Y
	parece	it seems	v	Y
	basta (+ infinitive)	it's enough (+ verb)	v	Y
	falta + infinitive	it's/is still to be + pp	v	Y
	hace falta + infinitive	it's necessary + verb	mwu	Y
	vale la pena (+ infinitive)	it's worth it (+ verb)	mwu	Y
Verbs with orthographic changes: present tense g → j (before 'o')	coger	(to) take taking	v	Y†
Verbs with orthographic changes: preterite z → c (before 'e' and 'i')	empezar	(to) start starting	v	Y†
Verbs with orthographic changes: preterite g → gu (before 'e' and 'i')	pagar	(to) pay paying	v	Y†

Verbs with orthographic changes: preterite c → qu (before 'e')	buscar	(to) look for looking for	v	Y†
Verbs with orthographic changes: preterite - add 'y' to 3rd persons singular and plural	leer	(to) read reading	v	Y†
Preterite: stem change o → u in 3rd persons singular and plural	morir	(to) die dying	v	Y†
Subjunctive	haga	(I) do, make (subjunctive) (she, he, it, one) does, makes (subjunctive) (you (sing formal)) does, makes (subjunctive)	v	Y
	hagas	(you (sing informal)) do, make (subjunctive)	v	Y
	sea	(I) am (subjunctive, trait) (she, he, it one, is (subjunctive, trait) (you (sing formal)) is (subjunctive, trait)	v	Y
	seas	(you (sing informal)) are (subjunctive, trait)	v	Y
	vaya	(I) go (subjunctive) (she, he, it, one) goes (subjunctive) (you (sing formal)) goes (subjunctive)	v	Y
	vayas	(you (sing informal)) go (subjunctive)	v	Y
	venga	(I) come (subjunctive) (she, he, it, one) comes (subjunctive) (you (sing formal)) comes (subjunctive)	v	Y
	vengas	(you (sing informal)) come (subjunctive)	v	Y
	tenga	(I) have (subjunctive) (she, he, it, one) has (subjunctive) you (sing formal)) have (subjunctive)	v	Y
	tengas	(you (sing informal)) have (subjunctive)	v	Y
	para que	so that, in order that	conj	Y
Multi-verb phrases	acabar de + infinitive	to have just + pp	mwu	Y
	por	around, because of, by (introduce passive agent)	prep	Y
	seguir + present participle	(to) continue, still be + -ing	v	Y

	llevar + time period + present participle	(to) have been + -ing + for + time	v	Y
	desde hace + present tense	(to) have been + -ing + for + time	mwu	Y
Adjectives (gender and number): -o,-a,-os,-as	pequeño	small (m)	adj	Y†
Adjectives of nationality ending in a consonant (gender and number): -, -a, es, as	español	Spanish (m)	adj	Y†
Adjectives of nationality ending in a consonant (gender and number): -és, -esa, -es (no accent), -as (no accent)	francés	French (m)	adj	Y†
Adjectives (number): -e, -es	importante	important (m, f)	adj	Y†
Adjectives (number): -z, -ces	feliz	happy (m, f)	adj	Y†
Adjectives (number): -ista, -istas	optimista	optimistic (m, f)	adj	Y†
Prenominal adjectives	primer	first (m) (pre-noun)	adj	Y
	primero	first (m)	adj	Y
	segundo	second (m) (pre- and post- noun)	adj	Y
	tercer	third (m) (pre-noun)	adj	Y
	tercero	third (m)	adj	Y
	mal	bad (m) (pre-noun)	adj	Y
	buen	good (m) (pre-noun)	adj	Y
	gran	big, great (m, f) (pre-noun)	adj	Y
	grande	big, large (m, f) (post-noun)	adj	Y
Adjectives: pre- and postnominal meaning changes	único	only (m) (pre-noun), unique (post-noun)	adj	Y†

Adjectives: meanings differ when used with ser and estar	listo	ready (with 'estar'), intelligent (with 'ser')	adj	Y†
Comparative structures	más...que	more...than	mwu	Y
	menos...que	less...than	mwu	Y
	tan...como	as...as	mwu	Y
Irregular superlatives	el mejor, la mejor, los mejores, las mejores	the best (m, f, mpl, fpl)	adj	Y
	el peor, la peor, los peores, las peores	the worst (m, f, mpl, fpl)	adj	Y
	el mayor, la mayor, los mayores, las mayores	the oldest	adj	Y
	el menor, la menor, los menores, las menores	the youngest	adv	Y
	mejor	better best	adv	Y
	peor	worse worst	adv	Y
Adjectival pronouns with neuter article 'lo'	lo bueno	the good thing	pron	Y†
Possessive adjectives as post-verbal complements	mío, mía, míos, mías	mine (m, f, mpl, fpl)	adj	Y
	tuyo, tuya, tuyos, tuyas	yours (sing informal) (m, f, mpl, fpl)	adj	Y
	suyo, suya, suyos, suyas	his, hers (m, f, mpl, fpl) yours (formal) (m, f, mpl, fpl) theirs (m, f, mpl, fpl)	adj	Y
	nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras	ours (m, f, mpl, fpl)	adj	Y
	vuestro, vuestra, vuestros, vuestras	yours (pl informal) (m, f, mpl, fpl)	adj	Y
	Adverb of time	ahora	now	adv
Adverb of manner	rápidamente	quickly, fast	adv	Y†
Adverb of place	allí	there	adv	Y†
Prepositions	a	to	prep	Y
	de	of, from	prep	Y
	para, para (+ infinitive)	for, in order to (+ verb)	prep	Y
	sin, sin (+ infinitive)	without, without (+ -ing)	prep	Y

	antes de (+ infinitive)	before (+ -ing)	mwu	Y
	después de (+ infinitive)	after (+ -ing)	mwu	Y
Prepositions: certain multi-verb phrases where the preposition changes the meaning of the individual verb	llegar; llegar a (+ infinitive)	to arrive arriving; (to) manage (+ verb), succeed in + verb managing + (+ verb)	mwu	Y†
[READING ONLY] Derivational morphology: add -ito, -ita to nouns to mean 'little'	libro	book	n	Y†
Derivational morphology: remove -o/-a, add -ísimo/-ísima to adjectives to mean 'very'	bueno	good	adj	Y†
Derivational morphology: add -ísimo/-ísima to adjectives to mean 'very'	fácil	easy	adj	Y†
Derivational morphology: add -mente to singular invariable adjectives to create adverbs with English equivalent '-ly'	alegre	cheerful, happy	adj	Y†
Derivational morphology: add -mente to singular feminine form of adjectives ending in -o with English equivalent '-ly'	completo	complete	adj	Y†
Derivational morphology: add -idad to singular adjectives ending in a consonant for nouns with English equivalent '-(i)ty'	real	real, royalty	adj	Y†

Derivational morphology: add -idad to singular adjectives with final vowel removed for nouns with English equivalent '-(i)ty'	seguro	sure, safe	adj	Y†
Derivational morphology: add -able to verb stems for adjectives with English equivalent '-able'	evitar	(to) avoid avoiding	v	Y†
SSC	alto	tall, high	adj	Y†
	dos	two	num	Y†
	espalda	back (body part)	n	Y†
	idea	idea	n	Y†
	universo	universe	n	Y†
	llamar	(to) call calling	v	Y†
	leche	milk	n	Y†
	casa	house	n	Y†
	coche	car	n	Y†
	escuchar	(to) listen listening	v	Y†
	cuerpo	body	n	Y†
	cerca	near, close	adv	Y†
	cierto	true, certain	adj	Y†
	zona	area, zone	n	Y†
	porque	because	conj	Y†
	tranquilo	calm, tranquil	adj	Y†
	ganar	(to) win, earn winning, earning	v	Y†
	largo	long	adj	Y†
	preguntar	(to) ask asking	v	Y†
	gente	people	n	Y†
	imaginar	(to) imagine imagining	v	Y†
	guerra	war	n	Y†
	guitarra	guitar	n	Y†
	ojo	eye	n	Y†
	mañana	tomorrow	n	Y†

	verde	green	adj	Y†
	pero	but	conj	Y†
	sonreír	to smile smiling	v	Y†
	rico	rich, tasty	adj	Y†
	cerrar	(to) shut, close shutting, closing	v	Y†
	hospital	hospital	n	Y†

TOTAL: 334

SPANISH: OPTIONAL WORDS (FOUNDATION)				
Grammar feature	Headword <small>This is the dictionary form or base word to which the grammar rule applies.</small>	English	Part of Speech	N - not required <small>Words tagged N are irregular words in the 2000. List creators may include these words, if desired.</small>
Nouns where the different genders have different English equivalents	niño	little boy, young boy	n	N
	niña	little girl, young girl	n	N
	señor	Mr., man, sir	n	N

	señora	Mrs., lady, madam	n	N
	hermano	brother	n	N
	hermana	sister [>2000]	n	N
	muchacho	boy	n	N
	muchacha	girl	n	N
	chico	boy	n	N
	chica	girl	n	N
	abuela	grandmother	n	N
	abuelo	grandfather [>2000]	n	N
	tío	uncle	n	N
	tía	aunt	n	N
	novio	boyfriend, groom	n	N
	novia	girlfriend, bride	n	N
	esposo	husband	n	N
	esposa	wife	n	N
Plural nouns: irregular	martes	Tuesday, Tuesdays [>2000]	n	N
	miércoles	Wednesday, Wednesdays	n	N
	jueves	Thursday, Thursdays	n	N
	viernes	Friday, Fridays	n	N
	crisis	crisis, crises	n	N
	análisis	analysis, analyses	n	N
Irregular present indicative	doy	(I) give (I) am giving	v	N
	veo	(I) see (I) am seeing	v	N
	digo	(I) say, tell (I) am saying, telling	v	N
	jugar	(to) play playing	v	N
	juego	(I) play (I) am playing	v	N
	juegas	(you) play (you) are playing	v	N
	juega ¡juega!	(she, he, it, one) plays (she, he, it, one) is playing (you (sing formal)) play Play! (you (sing informal))	v	N
	juegan	(they) play (they) are playing	v	N
	caer	(to) fall falling	v	N
	caigo	(I) fall (I) am falling	v	N

	traer	(to) bring bringing	v	N
	traigo	(I) bring (I) am bringing	v	N
	quepo	(I) fit (I) am fitting	v	N
	oler	(to) smell smelling	v	N
	huelo	(I) smell (I) am smelling	v	N
	huelas	(you) smell (you) are smelling	v	N
	huele ihuele!	(she, he, it, one) smells (she, he, it, one) is smelling (you (sing formal)) smell Smell! (you (sing informal))	v	N
	huelen	(they) smell (they) are smelling	v	N
Present participles	yendo	going	v	N
Irregular preterite verbs	andar	(to) walk walking	v	N
	anduve	I walked	v	N
	saber	(to) know knowing	v	N
	supe	(I) knew	v	N
	caber	(to) fit fitting	v	N
	cupe	(I) fitted	v	N
	conducir	(to) drive driving	v	N
	conduje	(I) drove	v	N
	introducir	(to) introduce introducing	v	N
	introduje	(I) introduced	v	N
	producir	(to) produce producing	v	N
	produje	(I) produced	v	N
	reducir	(to) reduce reducing	v	N
	reduje	(I) reduced	v	N
Past participles	escrito (pp)	written (pp)	v	N
	cubrir	(to) cover covering	v	N
	cubierto (pp)	covered (pp)	v	N
	decir	(to) say saying	v	N
	dicho (pp)	said, told (pp)	v	N
	hecho (pp)	done, made (pp)	v	N
	morir	(to) die dying	v	N
	muerto (pp)	dead (pp)	v	N

	puesto (pp)	put (pp)	v	N
	romper	(to) break breaking	v	N
	roto (pp)	broken (pp)	v	N
	ver	(to) see seeing	v	N
	visto (pp)	seen (pp)	v	N
	volver	(to) return returning	v	N
	vuelto (pp)	returned (pp)	v	N
	resolver	(to) solve, resolve solving, resolving	v	N
	resuelto (pp)	solved, resolved (pp)	v	N
Irregular future verbs	valer	(to) be worth, to cost being worth, costing	v	N
	valdré	(I) will be worth, will cost	v	N
	cabré	(I) will fit	v	N
Irregular conditional verbs	valdría	(I) would be worth, would cost (she, he, it, one, you (sing formal)) would be worth, would cost	v	N
	cabría	(I) would fit (she, he, it, one, you (sing formal)) would fit	v	N
Adjectives: pre- and postnominal meaning changes	viejo	old, longstanding (pre-noun), old, elderly (post-noun)	adj	N
	pobre	poor, unfortunate (pre-noun), poor, without money (post-noun)	adj	N
	medio	half (pre-noun), average (post-noun)	adj	N
	puro	sheer (pre-noun), pure, clean (post-noun)	adj	N
	nuevo	new, another (pre-noun), new, newly-made (post-noun)	adj	N
	solo	only, single (pre-noun), lonely (post-noun)	adj	N

TOTAL: 85

SPANISH: OPTIONAL WORDS (HIGHER)

Grammar feature	Headword <small>This is the dictionary form or base word to which the grammar rule applies.</small>	English	Part of Speech	N - not required <small>Words tagged N are irregular words in the 2000. List creators may include these words, if desired.</small>
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Nouns where the different genders have different English equivalents	niño	little boy, young boy	n	N
	niña	little girl, young girl	n	N
	señor	Mr., man, sir	n	N
	señora	Mrs., lady, madam	n	N
	hermano	brother	n	N
	hermana	sister [>2000]	n	N
	muchacho	boy	n	N
	muchacha	girl	n	N
	chico	boy	n	N
	chica	girl	n	N
	abuela	grandmother	n	N
	abuelo	grandfather [>2000]	n	N
	tío	uncle	n	N
	tía	aunt	n	N
	novio	boyfriend, groom	n	N
	novia	girlfriend, bride	n	N
	esposo	husband	n	N
	esposa	wife	n	N
Plural nouns: irregular	martes	Tuesday, Tuesdays [>2000]	n	N
	miércoles	Wednesday, Wednesdays	n	N
	jueves	Thursday, Thursdays	n	N
	viernes	Friday, Fridays	n	N
	crisis	crisis, crises	n	N
	análisis	analysis, analyses	n	N
Irregular present indicative	doy	(I) give (I) am giving (I) have been giving	v	N
	veo	(I) see (I) am seeing (I) have been seeing	v	N
	digo	(I) say, tell (I) am saying, telling (I) have been saying, telling	v	N
	jugar	(to) play playing	v	N
	juego	(I) play (I) am playing (I) have been playing	v	N
	juegas	(you) play (you) are playing (you) have been playing	v	N

	juega ¡juega!	(she, he, it, one) plays (she, he, it, one) is playing (she, he, it, one) has been playing (you (sing formal)) play (you (sing formal)) have been playing Play! (you (sing informal))	v	N
	juegan	(they) play (they) are playing (they) have been playing	v	N
	caer	(to) fall falling	v	N
	caigo	(I) fall (I) am falling (I) have been falling	v	N
	traer	(to) bring bringing	v	N
	traigo	(I) bring (I) am bringing (I) have been bringing	v	N
	quepo	(I) fit (I) am fitting (I) have been fitting	v	N
	oler	(to) smell smelling	v	N
	huelo	(I) smell (I) am smelling (I) have been smelling	v	N
	huelas	(you) smell (you) are smelling (you) have been smelling	v	N
	huele ¡huele!	(she, he, it, one) smells (she, he, it, one) is smelling (she, he, it, one) has been smelling (you (sing formal)) smell (you (sing formal)) have been smelling Smell! (you (sing informal))	v	N
	huelen	(they) smell (they) are smelling (they) have been smelling	v	N
Present participles	yendo	going	v	N
Irregular preterite verbs	andar	(to) walk walking	v	N
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	producir	(to) produce producing	v	N
	produje	(I) produced	v	N

	reducir	(to) reduce reducing	v	N
	reduje	(I) reduced	v	N
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	dicho (pp)	said, told (pp)	v	N
	hecho (pp)	done, made (pp)	v	N
	morir	(to) die dying	v	N
	muerto (pp)	dead (pp)	v	N
	puesto (pp)	put (pp)	v	N
	romper	(to) break breaking	v	N
	roto (pp)	broken (pp)	v	N
	ver	(to) see seeing	v	N
	visto (pp)	seen (pp)	v	N
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	puro	sheer (pre-noun), pure, clean (post-noun)	adj	N

	nuevo	new, another (pre-noun), new, newly-made (post-noun)	adj	N
	solo	only, single (pre-noun), lonely (post-noun)	adj	N

TOTAL: 85



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