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for Education

# **Modern foreign languages**

**GCE AS and A level subject content**

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# The content for modern foreign languages AS and A level

## Introduction

1. AS and A level subject content sets out the knowledge, understanding and skills common to all AS and A level specifications in modern languages.

## Context

2. The study of a modern language is understood to be an interdisciplinary subject offering the same cognitive and academic advantages as other disciplines within the humanities. In addition to high level practical language skills, the content of AS and A level in modern languages provides depth of knowledge, understanding and intercultural competence and fosters a range of transferable skills such as communication skills, critical thinking, autonomy, resourcefulness, creativity, and linguistic, cultural and cognitive flexibility; all of which are of value to the individual, to wider society, to higher education and to employers. The content for AS and A level in a modern language has been designed to be of relevance to students of all disciplines, whether they intend to progress to further study in the subject or not. It will provide a robust foundation for those wishing to study a modern language to degree level or equivalent.

## Aims and objectives

3. AS and A level specifications in a modern language must enable students to:
- enhance their linguistic skills and promote and develop their capacity for critical thinking on the basis of their knowledge and understanding of the language, culture and society of the country or countries where the language is spoken
  - develop control of the language system to convey meaning, using spoken and written skills, including an extended range of vocabulary, for both practical and intellectual purposes as increasingly confident, accurate and independent users of the language
  - develop their ability to interact effectively with users of the language in speech and in writing, including through online media
  - develop language learning skills and strategies, including communication strategies to sustain communication and build fluency and confidence
  - engage critically with intellectually stimulating texts, films and other materials in the original language, developing an appreciation of sophisticated and creative uses of the language and understanding them within their cultural and social context

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- develop knowledge about matters central to the society and culture and history of the country or countries where the language is spoken; gaining an understanding of aspects of: (i) social issues and phenomena, (ii) politics, current affairs and history, and (iii) intellectual culture past and present that shape the cultures of the relevant countries
  - mediate between cultures and between speakers of the language and speakers of English
  - foster their ability to learn other languages
  - equip themselves with transferable skills such as autonomy, resourcefulness, creativity, critical thinking, and linguistic, cultural and cognitive flexibility that will enable them to proceed to further study or to employment
4. In addition, the A level specifications must also enable students to:
- develop their capacity for critical and analytical thinking both through the language of study and in English
  - develop as independent researchers through the language of study

## Subject content

5. AS and A level specifications in modern languages must build on the knowledge, understanding and skills specified in the GCSE subject content.
6. The content for AS and A level is conceived as an integrated study with a focus on language and culture and society.
7. AS and A level specifications must require students to:
- develop knowledge and understanding, through the language of study, of aspects of the society, culture and history of the country or countries where the language is spoken, studying one theme at AS and two themes at A level from each of the following areas of interest (i.e. 3 themes at AS; 6 themes at A level):
    - social issues and phenomena
    - politics, current affairs and history
    - intellectual culture, past and present
  - use authentic spoken and written sources from a variety of different contexts and genres, including online media, as stimulus material for the study of the themes and, concurrently, for language development
8. AS and A level specifications must require students to develop their language knowledge, understanding and skills through:

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- using language spontaneously to initiate communication; ask and answer questions; express thoughts and feelings; present viewpoints; develop arguments; persuade; and analyse and evaluate in speech and writing, including interaction with speakers of the language
  - applying knowledge of pronunciation, morphology and syntax, vocabulary and idiom to communicate accurately and coherently, using a range of expression – including the list of grammar at annex A for French, German and Spanish, and for other languages, the prescribed list provided in the relevant specification
  - using language learning skills and strategies, including communication strategies such as adjusting the message, circumlocution, self-correction and repair strategies
  - listening and responding to spoken passages including some extended passages from a range of different contexts and sources, adapted as necessary, covering different registers and types, including authentic communication involving one or more speakers
  - reading and responding to a variety of texts including some extended texts written for different purposes and audiences drawn from a range of authentic sources, including contemporary, historical and literary, fiction and non-fiction texts, adapted as necessary
  - understanding the main points, gist and detail from spoken and written material
  - inferring meaning from complex spoken and written material, including factual and abstract content
  - assimilating and using information from spoken and written sources, including material from online media
  - summarising information from spoken and written sources, reporting key points and subject matter in speech and writing
  - translating an unseen passage or passages from the language of study into English and unseen sentences or short texts at AS and an unseen passage or passages at A level from English into the language of study
9. Specifications must also require students to:
- at AS, know, understand and respond critically in writing in the language of study to one work chosen from the prescribed list provided in the specification. Students must choose either a literary work or a film
  - at A level, study and critically appreciate in writing two works, one of which must be a literary work, chosen from the prescribed list provided in the specification
  - at A level, students must:
    - a. know, understand and respond critically in writing in the language of study to either a film or a literary work; and

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- b. appreciate, analyse and respond critically in writing in English to either a film or a literary work
10. The works prescribed in the specification must be appropriate authentic sources.
- the list of literary works must include a range from the following genres: novels, series of short stories, plays, selections of poems, life writing (such as autobiography, letters and journals)
  - the list of films must include feature length films and can include selections of short films organised by theme or director
  - students are required to study two discrete works at A level i.e. students cannot be assessed on a film adapted from a literary work as well as on the original literary work itself
11. In addition, A level specifications in a modern language must require students to:
- develop research skills in the language of study, demonstrating the ability to initiate and conduct individual research on a subject of personal interest, relating to the country or countries where the language is spoken
  - identify a key question or subject of interest and select relevant information in the language of study from a range of authentic sources, including the internet
  - use information to illustrate knowledge and understanding of the research subject
  - analyse and summarise research findings, elaborating key points of interest, as appropriate, through oral presentation and discussion

## Annex: grammatical content, appropriate to French, German and Spanish

AS and A level students will be expected to have studied the grammatical system and structures of the language during their course. Knowledge of the grammar and structures specified for GCSE is assumed.

In the examination students will be required to use, actively and accurately, grammar and structures appropriate to the tasks set, drawn from the following lists. The mention of an item in these lists implies knowledge of both its forms and its functions at an appropriate level of accuracy and complexity.

The lists are divided into AS and A level. The examples in italics in parentheses are indicative; that is, they serve to illustrate the part of speech or structure that the candidate must know and hence do not represent an exhaustive specification of the required grammatical knowledge. For items marked (R), receptive knowledge only is required.

### French: AS level

#### Nouns

Gender  
Singular and plural forms

#### Articles

Definite, indefinite and partitive

#### Adjectives

Agreement  
Position  
Comparative and superlative  
Use of adjectives as nouns (e.g. *le vieux, les Anglais*)  
Demonstrative (*ce, cet, cette, ces*)  
Indefinite (including *autre, chaque, même, quelque*)  
Possessive (*mon, ma, mes, etc.*)  
Interrogative and exclamatory (*quel, quelle, quels, quelles*)

#### Numerals

Cardinal (e.g. *un, deux*)  
Ordinal (e.g. *premier, deuxième*)  
Expression of time and date

#### Adverbs

Formation of adverbs in *-ment*  
Comparative and superlative  
Interrogative (including *combien (de), comment, où, pourquoi, quand*)

## Quantifiers/intensifiers

Including: *assez, beaucoup, moins, plus, la plupart, plusieurs, presque, tant, très, trop.*

## Pronouns

Personal: subject, including *on*  
Object: direct and indirect  
Disjunctive/emphatic personal, as subject and object: *moi/moi-même*, etc.  
Position and order  
Reflexive  
Relative (including *qui, que, dont, le quel etc., auquel etc, ce qui, ce que*)  
Demonstrative (*celui, celle, ceux, celles; and celui-ci/celui-là etc.*)  
Indefinite (including *quelqu'un, quelque chose*)  
Possessive (*le mien etc.*)  
Interrogative (including *qui, que, quoi*)  
Use of *y, en*

## Verbs

Conjugation of regular *-er, -ir, -re* verbs, modal verbs, principal irregular verbs, including reflexive verbs.

Agreement of verb and subject

Use of *il y a*

Modes of address (*tu, vous*).

Impersonal verbs

Constructions with verbs:

Verbs followed by an infinitive (with or without a preposition)

Dependent infinitives (*faire réparer*) (R)

Perfect infinitive

Negative forms

Interrogative forms

Use of tenses:

Present

Perfect (including agreement of past participle)

Imperfect

Future

Conditional

Future perfect

Conditional perfect

Pluperfect

Past historic (R)

Use of the infinitive, present participle (e.g. *en arrivant*) and past participle

Verbal paraphrases and their uses (including *aller* + infinitive, *venir de* + infinitive).

Passive voice:

Present tense

Other tenses (R)

Subjunctive mood: present (common uses, for example, after expressions of possibility, necessity, obligation and after conjunctions such as *bien que*).



### **Prepositions**

All prepositions, both simple (e.g. *sous*) and complex (e.g. *au-delà de*)

### **Conjunctions**

Coordinating conjunctions (e.g. *et, ou, mais*)

Subordinating conjunctions

### **Negation**

Use of negative particles (e.g. *ne...pas, ne...personne, ne...que*)

Use of *ne* with negative subjects (e.g. *Personne n'est venu*)

### **Questions**

### **Commands**

### **Word order**

Inversion after speech

### **Other constructions**

Time expressions with *depuis* and *il y a*

Comparative constructions

Indirect speech

### **Discourse markers**

e.g. *au contraire, en fait*

### **Fillers**

e.g. *alors, bon*

## **French: A level**

All grammar and structures listed for AS level, plus:

### **Verbs**

Dependent infinitives (*faire réparer*)

Passive voice: all tenses

Subjunctive mood:

perfect tense

imperfect tense (R)

### **Word order**

Inversion after adverbs

## German: AS level

### Nouns

- Gender
- Singular and plural forms
- Case marking on nouns
- Weak masculine nouns

### Determiners

- Definite article
- Indefinite article, including *kein*
- Demonstratives, including *der/die/das*
- Possessives
- Other determiners (e.g. *alle, viel/viele, welcher*)

### Pronouns

- Personal pronouns
- Reflexive pronouns
- Relative pronouns
- Demonstrative pronouns
- Possessive pronouns
- Indefinite pronouns (e.g. *jemand*)
- Interrogative pronouns (e.g. *wer*)

### Adjectives

- Adjectival endings
- Comparative and superlative
- Adjectives with the dative (e.g. *es ist mir klar*)
- Adjectives with prepositions (e.g. *stolz auf*)

### Adverbs and adverbials

- Time
- Place
- Direction (e.g. *hin, heraus*)
- Manner
- Degree (e.g. *sehr*)
- Interrogative (e.g. *wann, warum*)
- Comparative and superlative
- Numbers and fractions
- Clock time, days of the week, months

### Modal Particles / Discourse Markers

e.g. *ja, doch, wohl*

### Verbs

- Principal parts of weak, strong and irregular verbs
- Reflexive verbs
- Separable/inseparable
- Auxiliary verbs (*haben, sein, werden*)

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Use of *haben* or *sein* in the perfect

Modal verbs (*dürfen, können, mögen, müssen, sollen, wollen*): present and imperfect

tenses; imperfect subjunctive of *mögen* and *können*

Infinitive constructions (*um... zu, ohne... zu, verbs with zu*)

Infinitive constructions (*lassen* and *sich lassen* with infinitive)

## Tense, voice and mood

Present

Past (i.e. simple past/imperfect)

Perfect

Perfect (modal verbs) (R)

Pluperfect

Future

Future perfect (R)

Conditional

Conditional perfect (R)

Passive with *werden*

Imperative

Subjunctive in conditional clauses (past)

Subjunctive in conditional clauses (pluperfect) (R)

Subjunctive in indirect speech (R)

## Prepositions

Fixed case and dual case

Prepositional adverbs (*da(r)*+preposition, e.g. *darauf*)

## Conjunctions

Coordinating

Subordinating

## The case system

The subject and the finite verb

Accusative objects

Dative objects

Prepositional objects

The use of the nominative case with copular verbs (e.g. *sein, werden, bleiben*)

## Clause structure and word order

Main clause word order

Questions and commands

Position of pronouns

Position of adverbials

Position of *nicht*

Word order variation to change emphasis

Subordinate clauses introduced by a conjunction (e.g. *dass, obwohl*)

## Word formation

Compound nouns

Forming nouns from verbs

Forming nouns from adjectives  
Forming verbs from nouns  
Forming verbs from adjectives  
Separable and inseparable verb prefixes

## German: A level

All grammar and structures listed for AS level, plus:

### Adjectives

Use of long adjective phrases (R)

### Tense, voice and mood

Perfect (modal verbs)  
Future perfect  
Conditional perfect  
Conditional sentence with omitted *wenn*, e.g. *Hätte ich mehr Zeit gehabt, wäre das nicht passiert* (R)  
Passive with *sein*  
Subjunctive in conditional clauses (pluperfect)  
All forms of indirect speech

### Clause structure and word order

Use of the prepositional adverb (*da(r)*+preposition, e.g. *darauf*) to anticipate *dass* clauses and dependent infinitive clauses (R)

## Spanish: AS level

### Nouns

Gender  
Singular and plural forms  
Plural of male/female pairs (e.g. *los Reyes*)  
Affective suffixes (R)

### Articles

Definite and indefinite  
*El* with feminine nouns beginning with stressed *a* (*el agua*)  
*Lo* + adjective

### Adjectives

Agreement  
Position  
Apocopation (e.g. *gran, buen, mal, primer*)  
Comparative and superlative (e.g. *más fuerte; mejor, peor, mayor, menor*)  
Use of adjectives as nouns (e.g. *una triste, la roja, las norteamericanas*)  
Demonstrative (e.g. *este, ese, aquel*)  
Indefinite (e.g. *alguno, cualquiera, otro*)  
Possessive (weak and strong forms) (e.g. *mi / mío*)

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Interrogative and exclamatory (e.g. *¿cuánto?* / *¡cuánto!*, etc., including use of *¿qué?* / *¡qué!*)

Relative (*cuyo*) (R)

## Numerals

Cardinal (e.g. *uno, dos*)

Ordinal 1-10 (e.g. *primero, segundo*)

Agreement (e.g. *cuatrocientas chicas*)

Expression of time and date

## Adverbs

Formation of adverbs in *-mente*

Comparative and superlative (e.g. *más despacio*)

Use of adjectives as adverbs (e.g. *rápido, claro*)

Adjectives as equivalents of English adverbs (e.g. *Salió contenta*)

Interrogative (e.g. *¿cómo?*, *¿cuándo?*, *¿dónde?*)

## Quantifiers/intensifiers

e.g. *muy, bastante, poco, mucho*

## Pronouns

Subject

Object: direct and indirect; use of *se* for *le(s)*; 'redundant' use of indirect object (e.g. *Dale un beso a tu papá*)

Reflexive

Unstressed / stressed forms (e.g. *me / mí*)

Position and order

Relative (*que, quien, el que, el cual*)

Demonstrative (*este, ese, aquel; esto, eso, aquello*)

Indefinite (e.g. *algo, alguien*)

Possessive (e.g. *el mío, la mía*). Expression of possession by the use of the indirect object pronoun (*Le rompió el brazo*) must also be included.

Interrogative

## Verbs

Regular conjugations of *-ar, -er* and *-ir* verbs, including radical-changing (e.g. *recordar / recuerdo, pedir / pido*) and orthographic-changing (e.g. *abrazar / abracé*) verbs, in all tenses and moods, finite and non-finite forms.

Regular and Irregular verbs, in all tenses and modos, finite and non-finite forms.

Agreement of verb and subject

Use of *hay que* in all tenses

Use of tenses:

Present

Preterite

Imperfect

Future

Conditional

Perfect

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Future perfect  
Conditional perfect  
Pluperfect

Use of the infinitive, the gerund and the past participle

Verbal paraphrases and their uses. These include but are not limited to the following:

*ir a* + gerund  
*estar* + gerund  
*acabar de* + infinitive  
*estar para* + infinitive  
*llevar* + gerund  
*ir* + gerund (R)  
*venir* + gerund (R)

Use of the subjunctive:

Commands  
Conditional sentences  
After conjunctions of time  
After *para que*, *sin que*  
In relative clauses (R)  
After other subordinating conjunctions (R)  
With verbs and verbal expressions of wishing, commanding, influencing, emotional reaction, doubt, denial, possibility, probability (R)  
Sequence of tense in indirect speech and other subordinate clauses

Voice:

Use of the reflexive as a passive (e.g. *El puente se construyó para unir a las comunidades*)  
Use of the reflexive to express an impersonal subject (e.g. *¿Cómo se llega a la estación?*)  
Use of *ser* + past participle  
Use of *estar* + past participle

'Nuance' reflexive verbs (e.g. *caerse*, *pararse*)

Modes of address (*tú*, *usted*; *vos* (R))

Constructions with verbs:

Verbs followed directly by an infinitive (e.g. *querer*, *poder*)  
Verbs followed by a preposition plus an infinitive or noun phrase (e.g. *insistir en*, *negarse a*)  
Verbs followed by a gerund (e.g. *seguir*)  
Verbs of perception (e.g. *Vi asfaltar la calle*)

Uses of *ser* and *estar*

## Prepositions

All prepositions, both simple (e.g. *bajo*) and complex (e.g. *encima de*).  
'Personal' *a*  
Discrimination of *por* and *para*

## Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions (e.g. *y*, *o*, *pero*)

Subordinating conjunctions. These include but are not limited to the following:

Cause (*porque*)  
Purpose (*para que*)  
Proviso (*con tal que*)  
Supposition (*a no ser que*)  
Time (*cuando*)  
Concession (*aunque*)

Use of *que* to introduce a clause (e.g. *¡Cuidado, que se va a quemar la tortilla!*) (R)

## Negation

## Questions

## Commands

## Word order

Subject following verb (*Ha llegado el profesor; Me gustan las patatas*)  
Focalisation (*Tú ¿qué opinas?; A Cristiano lo odian*) (R)

## Other constructions

Time expressions with *hace / hacía* and *desde hace / hacía*  
Cleft sentences (*Fue en Madrid donde nos conocimos*)  
Comparative constructions. These include but are not limited to the following:  
*tan... como...*, etc.  
*más... que...*, etc.  
*Tiene más dinero de lo que creía* (R)  
Indirect speech

## Discourse markers

(e.g. *Es que..., Por ejemplo, Ahora bien...*)

## Fillers

(e.g. *pues, bueno*)

## Spanish: A level

All grammar and structures listed for AS level, plus:

## Adjectives

Relative (*cuyo*)

## Verbs

Use of the subjunctive:

In relative clauses

After other subordinating conjunctions

With verbs and verbal expressions of wishing, commanding, influencing, emotional reaction, doubt, denial, possibility, probability

## Conjunctions

Use of *que* to introduce a clause (*¡Cuidado, que se va a quemar la tortilla!*)

## Other constructions

Comparative constructions:

*Tiene más dinero de lo que creía*

Expression of concession other than by *aunque* (*por muy adjective que, por mucho que*) (R)





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