**Erreurs courantes:**

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| **• Present Tense forms of even very common verbs such as *faire, aller, avoir,***  ***boire, être* not known by large numbers of candidates**  **• Some candidates attempt to form the Present Continuous which does not**  **exist in French e.g. *je suis parlant***  **• Adjectival agreements ignored or incorrectly used by many candidates.** | **• *jouer du sport* often written instead of *faire du sport***  **• The subjunctive overused by some, even where a simpler construction would**  **be better.**  **• *tu/ vous* forms used indiscriminately, often to convey what would be best**  **rendered by *on* in French.**  **• Verbal agreements generally were often ignored or incorrectly used.** |

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| To provide *= donner*  It is necessary to *= il faut que + subj*  To **expect** + noun *= s’attendre à*  To expect to do something *= s’attendre à ce que +vb subj*  I expect a delay *= je m’attends à un retard*  I expect it to be disappointing *= je m’attends à ce que ce soit décevant*  I expect her to be disappointed *= je m’attends à ce qu’elle soit déçue*  ! beware : if the subject of the 2nd clause is the same as in the first clause, you must use an infinitive :  I expect to be disappointed *= je m’attends à être déçu*  On TV = *à la télé*  Background = *le milieu*  People = *les gens* BUT certain people = *certaines personnes*  *Encourager à, essayer de, continuer de, commencer à*  *Avoir raison de* (to be right to do something), *avoir tort de* (to be wrong to do sthg)  To make someone (sad) / to make someone do sthg :  *Elle me rend triste / elle me fait chanter*  To get + adjective : *ca devient fatigant*  I get frustrated : *je finis par être frustré*  *Il est facile/essentiel/important/inutile/superflu… de* | To support a cause *= défendre une cause*  To realise *= pendre conscience de*  Not to have to do something *= ne pas avoir à (no obligation to)*  *Exemple :*  I don’t have to tell my parents what time I will come back *= je n’ai pas à dire à mes parents à quelle heure je vais revenir.*  *Je n’ai pas à dire mes secrets à mes parents (no obligation)*  *Je ne dois pas dire mes secrets à mes parents (no obligation OR no permission)*  *Mieux (*adverb*) / meilleur (*adjective*)*  *Cela fonctionne mieux =* it works better  *Ce restaurant est meilleur =* this restaurant is better  *C’est ce restaurant que j’aime le mieux*  *Ce restaurant est le meilleur*  ***Expression “Il y a”***  There was *= il y avait / il y a eu*  There would be *= il y aurait*  There would have been *= il y aurait eu*  There should be *= il devrait y avoir*  There should have been *= il aurait dû y avoir*  **Remember that articles are generally not omitted in French**  I like apples *= j’aime les pommes*  France is a beautiful country *= La France est un beau pays*  It creates possibilities *= cela crée des possibilités* |

**Further comments from Examiners’ reports:**

* errors in the conjugation of the present tense are increasing (and incorrect use of “tu” and”vous” instead of “on” – vous *peut*) nous *peuvent,* les choses qui nous *aiment, il doivent mange*, on *peuvent,* beaucoup de jeunes *allent* à l’université, on peut *etudie* que tu *veut*
* use of infinitive – a conjugated verb used instead of an infinitive e.g. *les parents veulent regarde les programmes*
* tout le monde + plural verb = tout le monde *savent, mangent*
* possessive adjectives were often incorrect - on doit penser à *leur* santé, pour *ils* famille
* very poor adjectival agreements throughout the paper but particularly in the essays.
* obtenir – future tense not known – ils *obteniront* un diplôme
* relatives, qui and que caused confusion and were used interchangeably
* *plusiures* (and many other incorrect alternatives), plusieurs *de*
* poor use of negative: *ne ennuyeuse pas*
* 2nd verb infinitive = many errors, especially after modals
* *beacoup* (sic), followed incorrectly by “des”
* les *benéfites*
* great difficulty in conjugating *bénéficier* in any tense
* *la sain* instead of *la santé*
* scant knowledge and poor application of verbs governed by *à... ./ de…*
* *dont* - was very badly used, if used at all (le salaire *qu’ils ont besoin de*…..)
* English words often appeared “*methods”,“conflicts”,“l’exercise”*
* an attempt to invent new verbs such as *improver, provider, polluter, exerciser*
* mal / mauvais = confusion of adverb / adjective, also mieux / meilleur
* erratic and random use of disjunctive and indirect object pronouns – ça *eux* donne / un bon choix pour *leur =* wrong choice of pronouns,
* incorrect use of de + adjective preceding noun = *des* bonnes notes
* *“enseignement haute*” for higher education
* *a mon à vie*
* very poor use of object pronouns: wrong position: *il pousse les de…*
* *devenir / devoir* confused.
* *mal/bien* used for *mauvais/bon* indiscriminately and vice versa
* confusion of present subjunctive *avoir / aller il faut qu’on aille de bons amis,* also avoir *«il y aie»*