Grammaire

Adjectives have to agree with the nouns they describe. You will be familiar with the regular patterns:

masc. sing.	fem. sing.	masc. plural	fem. plural
intéressant	intéressante	intéressants	intéressantes

However, adjectives that end in -e do not need an extra -e in their feminine form. Adjectives that end in -s or -x do not change in the masculine plural.

There are other patterns for masculine/feminine endings: see Exercise 1a.

1b Now think of examples for five of the pairs in Exercise 1a and then use them in French sentences of your choice.

Example: *dangereux/dangereuse – Le ski est un sport dangereux.*

a _____ _____

b _____ _____

c _____ _____

d _____ _____

e _____ _____

1a Match up the masculine singular endings of adjectives (a–k) with their feminine singular forms (1–11).

a	-er	☐	1	-onne	
b	-eur	☐	2	-che / -que	
c	-f	☐	3	-eille	
d	-x	☐	4	-ère	
e	-l	☐	5	-ve	
f	-on	☐	6	-euse	
g	-eil	☐	7	-enne	
h	-el	☐	8	-se	
i	-en	☐	9	-ète	
j	-et	☐	10	-elle	
k	-c	☐	11	-lle	

2a Although most adjectives follow the noun they describe, several of them precede it. Find 16 such adjectives in the wordsearch and list them.

B	E	A	U	S	J	V	E	L	O
F	O	R	P	V	O	A	G	E	N
G	E	N	T	I	L	S	N	H	I
M	P	E	T	L	I	T	O	I	R
A	E	D	U	A	J	E	U	N	E
U	T	C	A	I	G	O	V	V	I
V	I	O	H	N	R	T	E	I	M
A	T	N	B	A	A	M	A	E	E
I	S	O	R	G	N	J	U	U	R
S	A	M	C	E	D	T	L	X	P

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

2b Make up examples for the 16 adjectives from Exercise 2a used with a noun.

Example: *un nouveau problème*

a _____

b _____

c _____

d _____

e _____

f _____

g _____

h _____

i _____

j _____

k _____

l _____

m _____

n _____

o _____

p _____

Grammaire

Take care when using *nouveau, beau, vieux* and *gros*.

masc. sing.	fem. sing.	masc. sing. + vowel or silent *h*	masc. plural	fem. plural
nouveau	nouvelle	nouvel	nouveaux	nouvelles
beau	belle	bel	beaux	belles
vieux	vieille	vieil	vieux	vieilles
gros	grosse	gros	gros	grosses

Invariable adjectives

Compound adjectives such as *bleu clair, bleu foncé,* and colours which are actually a noun used as an adjective, e.g. *marron* (chestnut), never change.