

Chapter- 3

Mon Pays – La France

STUDY NOTES

In this chapter we will learn about –

- A Small Paragraph
- Agreement of adjectives
- Making an adjective plural

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES

la grammaire française: l'accord adjectif

Making **nouns** and **adjectives** match each other in **number** and **gender** is extremely important when learning French. Matching nouns and adjectives in French is called **adjective agreement (l'accord adjectif)**. French is not like English! If you don't watch grammatical number (le nombre) and gender (le genre), you won't be understood by French-speaking people!

Study:

Nouns name people, places, and things!

Adjectives describe nouns!

In French, adjectives **MUST** match the noun they are describing in **GENDER** (masculine/feminine) and in **NUMBER** (singular/plural). In grammar terms, matching the correct form of adjectives to the nouns they describe is called **adjective agreement**.

GENDER OF ADJECTIVES :

Most French adjectives form the feminine by adding **-e** to the end of the masculine form of the adjective:

vert / verte: green

amusant / amusante: funny

joli / jolie: pretty

français / française : French
obstiné / obstinée : stubborn

Adjectives that already end in silent **-e** in the masculine form do not change in the feminine form:

jaune / jaune : yellow
sincère / sincère : sincere
bête / bête: stupid / silly / foolish
timide / timide : shy
sympathique / sympathique : nice

A few masculine adjectives that end in **-s** form the feminine by doubling the final **-s** and then adding **-e** :

bas / basse: low
épais / épaisse : thick
gras / grasse : greasy / fatty
gros / grosse : large / fat

MAKING AN ADJECTIVE PLURAL

All French adjectives must agree with the noun they modify in gender and number. The majority of French adjectives are written in the plural by simply adding an **-s** to either than masculine or feminine form.

- grand -> grands tall
- petite- -> petites short
- rouge -> rouges red

-s / -x adjectives

When masculine adjectives end in **-s** or **-x** they don't change in the plural form.

- un garçon français -> des garçons français *a French boy, French boys*
- un travail ennuyeux -> des travaux ennuyeux *a boring job, boring jobs*

-al / -aux forms

Masculine adjectives ending in **-al** in the singular end in **-aux** in the plural.

- un homme génial -> des hommes géniaux a great man, great men
- un problème social -> des problèmes sociaux a social problem, social problems

eau/-x forms

Masculine adjectives ending in **-eau** take an **-x** in the plural form.

- un beau paysage -> de beaux paysages a beautiful landscape, beautiful landscapes
- un nouveau camion -> de nouveaux camions a new truck, new trucks



